The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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ILOILO MAY NOW BE UNDER FIRE.

General Otis Demands Surrender of the City by 9 O'Clock This (Friday) Morning.

REBELS MUST GIVE UP.

Victory Gained Last Sunday to Be Followed by Prompt Work Against the Insurgents.

DEWEY'S WORK AT MANILA.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Iloilo is now being bombarded by a portion of Admiral Dewey's fleet unless the natives have surrendered on the demand made by General Miller, who is in command there.

General Otis advised Secretary Alger he had sent the First Tennessee Infantry to reinforce General Miller, and the commanding officer of that organization carried instructions to him to demand the evacuation of Iloilo by 9 o'clock Friday morning.

If this demand was not complied with immediately the instructions were to begin the bombardment of Iloilo, and continue it until the rebels ran up the white flag.

The navy will, of course, coöperate with the army, which will simplify to a considerable degree the work now laid out for the two branches of the service, and it will cover the landing of the troops.

The Boston, Baltimore, and Petrel are now at Iloilo, and if the rebels are indiscreet enough to refuse to lay down their arms the heavy guns of these ships will be turned upon them and followed up by the troops, who have been lying in the harbor for some time past.

The Baltimore's main battery consists of four eight-inch and six six-inch breech loading rifles, and its secondary battery of four six-pound rapid fire guns, two three-pounders, and several other guns of a smaller caliber.

The Boston's main battery consists of only two eight-inch and six six-inch breech loading rifles, and the secondary battery of two six-pound rapid fire guns, two three-pounders, and eleven other guns of smaller caliber.

The Petrel has a main battery of four six-inch breech loading rifles, and a secondary battery of two three-pound rapid fire guns, besides five other guns of a smaller caliber.

Following Up Sunday's Victory.

In view of the success which attended the action of the American forces at Manila last Saturday and Sunday General Otis decided to reduce Iloilo at once and have the unpleasant duty over.

Army officers here say he is pursuing the proper course in following up his victory at the beginning of the week to keep the insurgents in Manila and Iloilo on the run, and in this way drive all thoughts of renewing the conflict from their heads.

General Miller now has a force of considerable size, and with the regiment which was sent to reinforce him today his force consists of the First Tennessee with about 1,200 men, the Eighteenth Infantry with 1,150 men, and Battery G, Sixth Artillery, 160 men.

While this force is not nearly so large as that of the rebels, who are strongly intrenched in the city, the difference in numbers is more than equalized by the naval force, which has done such effective work even in land operations.

Naval officers who have been to Iloilo say there will be no difficulty in taking the city, as it is situated on a river which is deep enough for ships of fifteen feet draft to enter.

The town of Iloilo stands on a low, sandy flat on the right bank of the Iloilo River. At the end of the flat is a spit on which a fort is built. Vessels of fifteen feet draft can ascend the river a short distance and anchor alongside the wharves which communicate with the merchant houses, but vessels of a greater draft must anchor outside, near the spit.

Entire City in Easy Range.

The Petrel, which draws only twelve feet of water, can pass up the river, but the Baltimore draws nineteen feet and the Boston sixteen feet, and they will be unable to get up. But the two larger ships will be able to drop their heaviest shells into the heart of the city and do as effective work as if they could approach nearer the city.

Before the Petrel can enter the Iloilo River, however, it will be necessary to silence the fort at its entrance, and this will probably be the first work the navy will have to perform.

Latest reports from Iloilo say the armed natives have been pouring into that city for several days past, and fully 2,000 soldiers, armed with Remington and Mauser rifles, have taken possession of the government buildings and churches. Ammunition in large quantities is being brought from Malolos, and the natives are apparently making preparations for a stout resistance.

Outside the city there are 10,000 mixed natives, armed with knives and spears, who are anxious to enter the city and participate in the engagement, which is probably in progress.

From these advices it is believed the natives will refuse to surrender when General Miller delivers his ultimatum, and when the engagement is ended it will be a repetition of the terrible slaughter at Manila, and result in the utter rout of the rebels. The next cable from General Otis will probably bring news of another brilliant victory for the American arms.

It is hardly possible anything will be heard from General Miller before Sunday. There is a difference of eleven hours in time between Washington and Manila. The demand will be made at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, Eastern time, which is 8 o'clock Thursday night here. Iloilo is about 350 miles from Manila, which is the nearest cable station, and, allowing ample time for the battle and for a ship to return to Manila with the news of the result, the world will probably not know how badly the rebels have been defeated until Sunday and possibly Monday.

There are few people here who believe the rebels will surrender without first trying conclusions with General Miller's forces and the naval vessels sent for the purpose of reducing the city if it becomes necessary to resort to hostilities.

Dewey Smokes Out Insurgents.

"Manila, Feb. 9.—[To Secretary Navy.]—After continued intereference and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining, who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet. DEWEY."

[San Roque is a village on the neck of land connecting Cavite and the mainland of Luzon.]

All is quiet here today. The Filipinos are lying low, except on the extreme left and right. They are evidently concentraung between Caloocan and Malabon. Judging from appearances, the Filipinos are being reinforced by better drilled men from the northern provinces. In front of Caloocan they are as thick as a swarm of bees.

The American troops feel the heat at midday in the open, but they are anxious to proceed. The soldiers are impatient of restraint while in sight of the enemy.

The Filipinos are still intrenching themselves on the left of Caloocan.

Sergeant Major Smith of the Tennessees has been ordered to proceed to the United States by the next transport as an escort of the remains of Colonel William C. Smith of the First Tennessee Volunteers, who died of apoplexy during the recent battle with the Filipinos.

The report that Aguinaldo had sent a representative to Manila to arrange for a cessation of hostilities is denied at headquarters. General Otis says that no accredited representative has yet entered the lines.

AGUINALDO'S PLANS FOR WAR.

Mail Advices from Manila Show the Insurgent Leader in an Ugly Mood Weeks Ago.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The steamer Esmeralda, leaving Manila Jan. 10, arrived at Hongkong Jan. 16. Passengers said that on the 10th Aguinaldo had issued his twelfth and last proclamation, which amounted to an ultimatum. In effect it gives the Americans three days to make up their minds what to do—"get out or fight."

In consequence of this ultimatum, Europeans living in the outskirts moved into the city, and General Otis quickly prepared for the worst.

Aguinaldo is said to favor peace at any price. His followers have not been paid for three months and they demanded from Aguinaldo immediate payment or the loot of Manila. Having no money to pay them, the soldiers got beyond the control of their commander.

An American citizen on the Esmeralda said:

"On Wednesday, Jan. 10, the American soldiers were lolling about in their aimless way, having the appearance of men on whose hands time hangs heavily. The streets were crowded and business was in full swing, but every one's nerves seemed to be on edge, as if disaster was imminent and anticipated.

"All at once a great crowd came rushing down the road. I heard the bugle sound sharply in a dozen places, calling the soldiers to quarters, and in five minutes not a boy in blue could be seen on the Escolta.

"On seeing the Americans in mass the insurgents retired in quiet order."

EXPECT NO OUTSIDE HELP.

Agoncillo Says the Filipinos Do Not Count on the Assistance of Japan at Present.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 9.—Agoncillo has received several cablegrams and sent several, but direct news from Aguinaldo has not yet come. Agoncillo says he is as yet entirely unable to say what he will do. "At present," he says, "we are in communication with seven different points by cable and wire, and there will be many more, for we cannot carry on a war like this without having agents all over.

"We do not rely on assistance from the Japanese for the present," he replied in answer to an inquiry. "We have made no overtures to them, and they have not made any suggestions to us."

When asked if he expected his other Filipino friends from Washington, he replied that they would remain in Washington until they were ordered out.

When Agoncillo arrived he asserted the sole purpose of his visit was to establish cable communication with his chief, Aguinaldo.

"On Friday last," he said, "I received a cablegram from Aguinaldo instructing me to cable immediately to him the result of the vote on the ratification of the treaty in the Senate. He desired this information so that his representative could use it in a conference he was holding with General Otis. I did not think that I could get this information through to Aguinaldo, expecting, as I did, that the Senate would refuse to ratify the treaty, and that the United States government would object to putting such valuable information as that in the hands of the Filipinos. So I came to Canada just for the purpose of sending this cablegram."

FILIPINOS WANT ANNEXATION.

Returned Naval Officer Declares All Native Property-Owners Favor the United States.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Howard, who was on the Boston all the summer at Manila, arrived today on a visit. He says:

"I met Aguinaldo and talked with him frequently through an interpreter. He is a mercenary and made no secret of his real motives. The policy of the United States to crush him promptly is the correct one. It should have been put into operation sooner.

"Half of the residents of the Philippines and all who have any property are eager for the United States to assume full control. The rest are influenced in some political manner by Aguinaldo, but this week's fighting will leave him without support."

HELP FROM OUTSIDE SOURCE.

American Officer at Manila Writes That Aguinaldo Has Been Receiving Encouragement from Abroad.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Globe this afternoon prints a letter received in this city from First Lieutenant Henry Murray, Quartermaster of the First South Dakota Volunteers, of General Otis' command in the Philippines, which says that as far back as the middle of December Aguinaldo and his followers were being encouraged and aided by some outside source, and that the opening of hostilities was expected by the United States troops.

SENATOR MAY SAVES TWO LIVES

Rescues Isaac Levington's Little Children from a Burning Building at 2442 State Street.

State Senator D. J. May rescued two children from a burning building at 2442 State street last evening.

Senator May discovered the flames, and after turning in an alarm rushed into the burning structure. Clouds of smoke impeded his progress up the stairway, but he fought bravely through the choking atmosphere.

On reaching the second floor he heard stifled sobs in an apartment occupied by Isaac Levington, who conducts a pawnshop on the first floor of the building.

Mr. May rushed into the apartment and in a corner of one of the rooms saw Levington's two children, Isaac, aged 2, and Rachel, 4 years old, huddled together. He carried them out in safety

SAYS THE BEEF IS GOOD.

WAR BOARD MAKES REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Some Criticism of the Camps and the Methods of the Medical Department, but the Subsistence Officials Are Exonerated—Meat Supplied to the Army Said to Be Up to the Ordinary Trade Standard—Other News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.

President McKinley received the members of the War Investigating commission at 4 o'clock by appointment, when they presented to him their report on the conduct of the war. As indicated already in THE TRIBUNE, it is a bulky document, which would take about five pages of THE TRIBUNE to print in full. Besides the report itself there are several thousand pages of testimony, so that the whole volume will be an exceedingly bulky one—even in the ordinary government print. The members of the commission say their report is not a whitewash, but contains many criticisms of the internal management of the War department.

Army Board Makes Its Report.

On the main question, that of the rations furnished the soldiers, it is found they were generally good and of the ordinary market grades of the different articles, including beef. The commission will criticise freely the establishment of camps which were not properly prepared for occupation by troops and which, in several instances, were positively unhealthy. On the whole the Commissary and Quartermaster departments of the army are commended for good work in view of the fact that the country had a policy which necessarily rendered it unprepared for war. The Medical department comes in for the worst scoring, but this concerns antiquated and red tape methods rather than men. Taken as a whole the report does not suggest the necessity for court-martial, but does make specific recommendations as to the correction of bad methods of administration.

Alaska Liquor Legislation.

When the bill to codify the laws of Alaska was passed by the House it contained the substance of the Illinois dramshop act, including the high license provision for the regulation of the liquor traffic in the territory. The Senate Committee on Territories today wiped out the paragraph containing the Illinois liquor law, and substituted for it a section which embodies the graduated license law now in force in the District of Columbia. When the bill gets into conference Vespasian Warner will be one of the representatives of the House, and will make a fight to have the Illinois act retained in the bill, as he believes it the best available liquor law yet made.

Funds for Chicago River Work.

Members of Congress generally approve of the court of inquiry to consider the charges made by General Miles. They say the public has lost confidence in the investigating commission, which has no standing in law, and the bulky report of over 50,000 words has suggested to many members the idea that it will take another court of inquiry to find out what the meat in the commission's report really is.

Discrimination Against Illinois.

Miss Constance F. Ingalls, daughter of the former Senator from Kansas, has announced her engagement to Robert P. Shick, a lawyer, of Reading, Pa.

Chairman Mercer of the Buildings and Grounds committee has had printed in the record an interesting table showing the amount of money appropriated in different cities and States for public buildings, from which it appears that Illinois, with a population of 3,826,341, has received appropriations for public buildings of $8,514,539; while New York, with a population of 5,997,853, or considerably less than twice as much as Illinois, has had appropriations of $24,068,728, or three times as much in round numbers; while Massachusetts, with a population a million and a half less than Illinois, has received $1,400,000 more appropriations.

It is an instructive fact to notice that Louisiana, a Southern State, with a population less than a third of that of Illinois, has received appropriations of $6,137,554, and Missouri, which has more than a million less people than Illinois, has received over one million dollars more in appropriations. Members of the House who recall the fact that Speaker Reed is constantly opposed to public building appropriations are calling attention to the fact that Maine, which in 1890 had a population of only 661,086, or about a third as much as Iowa, has received a considerably larger share of appropriations than the Hawkeye State, and more than twice as much as Kansas, which would make two Maines in population. "Remember the Maine" is a favorite byword in the House just now in view of the part taken by Speaker Reed in opposition to public building bills.

People who deal in coincidences find considerable food for reflection in the fact that the first anniversary of the destruction of the Maine is to witness a court of inquiry to inquire into charges made by the commanding General of the army, who, it was supposed a year ago, would lead a triumphal attack upon Havana, but who never conducted a battle and who was practically superseded when the war began.

Funds for Chicago River Work.

There is no appropriation for the Chicago River in the sundry civil bill and this has given rise to alarm on the part of some of the lake marine men who did not understand the situation. The fact of the matter is that the appropriation was left out intentionally, because it was found that Major Marshall now has on hand of the original appropriation $380,000, which will be quite sufficient to carry on the work already authorized until July 1, 1900, which is the period of time covered by the current appropriation bill. There will, probably, be another appropriation made in the next Congress.

There is no occasion for alarm in the existing situation, as the Chicago members united in deciding not to ask Congress for any money for the river but to depend on the balance on hand entirely. They took this step, however, only after consultation with the Chief of Engineers, General McKenzie, who said the balance on hand was all that could possibly be expended up to the conclusion of the next fiscal year.

President McKinley is looking for a Librarian with a national reputation to take the place made vacant by the death of John Russell Young. It was hinted at the White House today that Representative Barrows of Massachusetts was out of the race and that Thomas G. Alvord of the open candidates stood the best chance. Nevertheless it is well understood the position has been offered, unofficially, to Herbert Putnam, at the head of the Boston Public Library.

Deadlock Over the Judgeship.

There is something in the nature of a deadlock between the President and the two Illinois Senators over the Chicago District Judgeship. The President has said frankly that he is inclined to make a personal matter out of it and appoint Judge C. C. Kohlsaat in spite of the agreement of the Senators and five of the Chicago Congressmen on Ephraim Banning. Both of the Senators have refused to go back on their indorsement and are particularly unwilling to accept Kohlsaat because their advice has never been sought by any of his friends and they have never been requested to support him.

There is, therefore, a feeling of pique on the part of the Illinois Senators at being ignored in such a matter, for they are both personally friendly to Judge Kohlsaat and have never made any charges against him, relying solely on the statement that his appointment to the federal bench will cost the people of Chicago $100,000 and possibly cost the Republicans a judicial position. Senator Cullom is making no threats whatever, but friends of Senator Mason say that he is determined to hold up Judge Kohlsaat's nomination until after the adjournment of the Senate.

There is no law which prevents a federal Judge taking his seat in advance of confirmation by the Senate, but there is a tradition that there should not be such action except in cases of grave emergency. It seems to be the feeling in the delegation that Banning's case is almost hopeless and that the President will probably risk offending the Illinois Senators by appointing Kohlsaat, although he may delay the nomination until the recess of Congress, hoping that by next December the Illinois Senators will calm down and permit confirmation.

Alleged Peculation of Members.

Representative Curtis of Iowa was today appointed by the President as a member of the Colonial commission in place of Curtis Guild Jr., who declined. The commission is expected to organize tomorrow. This commission will examine and make recommendations to the Secretary of War on all petitions for franchise and concessions in territory under control of the military branch.

Representative Hartman of Montana is continuing his fight against the members of Congress who he believes are profiting out of the amount allowed them for clerk hire. One hundred dollars a month is given each member of Congress who is not a chairman of a committee for clerk hire, and it has been frequently charged some of the members hire clerks at from $25 to $50 per month and put the balance in their pockets. Several times the Montana member has made a fight against the scheme and today he introduced a resolution which, if adopted, will deprive members of clerks if it is proven they have retained any money which is allowed them for such services.

He Selects a Specialty.

His resolution provides that every member or delegate who employs a clerk shall file with the clerk of the House a certificate giving the name and residence of the person, the date of employment, and the monthly compensation agreed upon. This must be filed within ten days after the employment of the clerk, and if any change in the clerk or compensation is made this too must be certified. Upon receipt of these certificates the clerk of the House is authorized to issue a warrant for the amount of compensation to the person mentioned in the certificate. On the findings and the decisions of the House that any Representative who has obtained or retained either directly or indirectly any money already appropriated, or to be appropriated in the future for clerk hire, he shall forfeit all right to the employment of a clerk. The resolution will not pass, as many of the thrifty country members do their own writing and pocket the whole allowance of $1,200, which they look upon as so much additional salary.

New Federal District for Iowa.

President McKinley will leave Washington at 7 p. m. Feb. 15 on a special train for Boston, where he will attend the banquet of the Home Market club. He will not decide until he reaches Boston whether he will address the Massachusetts Legislature. Mrs. McKinley will not make the trip. Several of the speakers at the banquet will be of the Presidential party.

Needed Improvements at the Capitol.

After the adjournment of Congress the architect of the Capitol will remodel the hall of the House of Representatives, its lobby, the seating of the hall, and the ventilating and heating system, in accordance with plans which have been approved by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. Representative Heatwole of Minnesota this afternoon introduced a resolution appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of making these changes. It is believed this is one of the measures which will become a law at this session, as it pertains to the comfort and convenience of the members themselves. Some time ago Representatives Prince and Heatwole were designated by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics to look into these questions.

Alaska Liquor Legislation.

Senator Gear of Iowa took the first step toward establishing an army post near Des Moines, Ia., when he introduced a proposed amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of War, on behalf of the government, to accept 400 acres of land within five miles of the corporate limits of Des Moines for an army post.

Maps for the Public Schools.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa wants to create what he calls the central division of the United States Court for the Southern District of Iowa. He introduced a bill this afternoon which provides that this division shall consist of Lucas, Clark, Union, Adair, Adams, Montgomery, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, and Appanoose Counties. A term of the Circuit and District Courts of the proposed district will be held at Creston, Ia., the third Monday in May and the fourth Monday in September, to be continued until all business coming before these courts shall be disposed of.

Representative Davis of Florida wants to supply a map of the United States, known as the "land office map" to nearly all the public schools throughout the country. He introduced a bill today authorizing the printing of enough of these maps to supply 100 for every Congressional district in the United States. They are to be distributed by the Representative of each district. This map, which was printed two or three years ago, is considered to be one of the best which has ever been gotten up by the government. It is not only first-class in every respect, but it shows the territory comprising the original thirteen States, the province of Louisiana, ceded by France in 1803; the Gadsden purchase, the territory ceded by Mexico in 1848, and the annexation of Texas in 1845. There has been such a demand for this map the supply has become exhausted, and those who have been successful in securing one prize them highly.

DR. J. H. ETHERIDGE DIES.

CHICAGO PHYSICIAN PASSES AWAY OF HEART DISEASE.

Expires Just Before Midnight, After a Day of Activity, During Which There Are No Premonitions of the End So Near at Hand—Prominently Identified with Rush Medical College for Years—Makes a Specialty of Gynecology—Tribute of Dr. Ingals.

Dr. James H. Etheridge, one of Chicago's oldest practicing physicians and professor of gynecology at Rush Medical College, died suddenly at his residence, 1634 Michigan avenue, shortly before last midnight. An aneurism of the heart was the cause of death. Dr. Etheridge had retired for the night when stricken, and though his physician, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, was summoned at once, together with Dr. E. J. Doring and Dr. E. R. Ogden, he was dead when they arrived. His wife and two daughters were with him when he expired.

Dr. Etheridge noticed the first signs of the disease which caused his death some months ago. At once he consulted Dr. Ingals. As he was anxious not to alarm his family the fact of his suffering was kept a secret by the doctor and his adviser.

The doctor apparently was in excellent health up to the time he retired to bed last night. He had not missed a day in his college work for years. During yesterday afternoon he was down-town and attended to his business as usual, and apparently was perfectly well.

Career of Dr. Etheridge.

James Henry Etheridge was born at St. Johnsville, N. Y., on March 20, 1844. His father was a physician and surgeon and served in a Minnesota volunteer regiment during the civil war, dying in 1871. His ancestors were of New England stock. From his boyhood Dr. Etheridge determined to study medicine. He received his early education in New York State and was ready to enter the junior literary class at Harvard at the outbreak of the war. His father's absence, however, compelled a change of plans. He came to Chicago and took up the study of medicine in Rush Medical College. He graduated from this institution with the class of 1869. For two years he practiced his profession in Evanston. Then he started on a tour of Europe, where he spent two years. Returning to America in 1871, he took up his permanent residence in Chicago. For two years thereafter he was a lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics and medical jurisprudence at Rush. He was then called to a regular professorship, occupying successively the chairs of materia medica, therapeutics, medical jurisprudence, gynecology, and obstetrics and gynecology.

He Selects a Specialty.

Dr. Etheridge followed a general practice until 1891. Since then he has made a specialty of gynecology, or the diseases of women. He was one of the gynecologists of the Presbyterian Hospital and of the Central Free Dispensary, as well as of the Chicago Policlinic Hospital. He also was connected at different times with the staffs of the Woman's Hospital and of St. Joseph's and St. Luke's.

Dr. Etheridge was an occasional contributor to the medical journals. He was a member of the Chicago Medical society, the Chicago Medico-Legal society, and the Gynecological society. He was President of the last named in 1890. Among the other organizations of his profession with which Dr. Etheridge was identified are the Illinois State Medical society, the American Medical association, the American Gynecological society, the International Medical congress, and of the International Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Dr. Etheridge was President of the Chicago Medical society during 1887.

Dr. Etheridge had a wide circle of friends both in his profession and in private life. He was a man of commanding presence and polish and popular with all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Etheridge married Miss Harriet Elizabeth Powers, the daughter of Herman G. Powers, who, with two daughters, survives him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, though never active in politics, was a Republican.

During the two years that Dr. Etheridge spent in Europe he studied under the best professors, and, after his return to America, kept up his researches. While reading medicine with his father after the war he also took a course of lectures at the University of Michigan, as well as two courses at the Rush Medical College. In Europe he visited all the leading hospitals, and in every way fitted himself for his life's work. Dr. Etheridge's down-town office was in the Venetian Building.

Besides his chair in the college Dr. Etheridge was also secretary of the faculty.

Tribute of Dr. Ingals.

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, who was Dr. Etheridge's physician as well as a friend of many years, reached his side too late to be of any assistance.

"My acquaintance with Dr. Etheridge began nearly thirty years ago," said he early this morning at the Etheridge residence. "He some time ago detected the first symptoms of the disease which has caused his death, but was anxious not to disclose the fact to his family. Dr. Etheridge was connected with Rush Medical College, of which he was an alumnus, for many years, and was widely known in his profession as a man of rich attainments.

"Personally he was a most attractive man, while his deep learning and the care he devoted to his chosen calling made him widely respected among medical men generally. The attack tonight was extremely sudden. He was dead before any of the physicians summoned could reach the house. He was fully aware of the nature of his disease. He was a member of many medical organizations and of the Union League club. He was a cherished friend of hundreds of Chicago people."

ILLNESS OF ROBERT A. WALLER

City Controller in Bed with Grip and Threatened with Fever and Tendency to Pneumonia.

City Controller Robert A. Waller is seriously ill with grip at his home, 1665 Sheridan road. A few days ago Mr. Waller was obliged to leave his desk in the City Hall after a period of unusually hard work. He went to bed and sent for Dr. S. P. Hedges. The physician diagnosed the illness as grip. It was soon apparent that the patient would not recover immediately. The symptoms indicated a run of fever and a tendency to pneumonia.

Dr. Hedges remained in Mr. Waller's house all of Wednesday night and all of last night. At the house it was said Mr. Waller had passed a better day than on Wednesday, and that his condition was believed to be improved.

Illness of Mr. Trowbridge.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—Representative Trowbridge of Will County became suddenly ill during the session of the House this morning from heart failure. He was assisted from his seat in the House and taken to the cloakroom. He was soon revived and was taken in a carriage to his room down-town.

AMERICAN VICTIMS OF BATTLE

General Otis yesterday cabled the following to the Adjutant General at Washington:

Total casualties resulting from all engagements since evening of Feb. 4 aggregate 268, as follows:

KILLED.

Officers	3
Enlisted men	56
Total	59

WOUNDED.

Officers	8
Enlisted men	199
Total	207

MISSING.

Enlisted men	2
TOTAL CASUALTIES	268

Following is an additional list of the killed and wounded at Manila, as received in Washington yesterday in a dispatch to the Adjutant General:

THE KILLED.

First Nebraska.

EDLUND, GUSTAV, artificer, Company B.
LIVINGSTON, H. G., private, Company M.
PHILPOT, WILLIAM, private, Company F.

Thirteenth Minnesota.

BURNS, ALEXANDER F., private, Company M.

First Montana.

PIERESTOFF, LESTER, private, Company C.

THE WOUNDED.

First Nebraska.

BOYD, GRANT, private, Company K.
BRIDGES, DOUGLAS T., private, Company F.
CAMPBELL, DANIEL, private, Company M.
CHILDERS, ROBERT E., private, Company B.
CLOTHER, GEORGE L., private, Company B.
GIBSON, ORAL F., private, Company E.
HANSON, FRANCIS, private, Company L.
KECKLEY, CHARLES, private, Company A.
KUHN, FRED, private, Company C.
SEABROOKE, private, Company H.
SHEPARD, MORO C., private, Company M.

First Colorado.

McVEY, CLYDE E., private, Company A.

Third Artillery.

GRATEG, JAMES J., private, Battery K.
LEAHY, JAMES T., private, Battery L.

Fourteenth Infantry.

BUSH, WILLIAM.

OPERA AT THE STUDEBAKER.

Castle Square Company Is to Open Chicago's New Theater on Easter Monday, April 3.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Arrangements were concluded today by which the Castle Square Opera company, which is now playing at the American Theater here, will formally open the new Studebaker Theater in Chicago on Easter Monday, April 3. This is the result of negotiations which, prompted by persons prominent in Chicago musical circles, have been in progress for several months between the directors of the Fine Arts Building and Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the Castle Square Opera company.

The company, which will be heard each week in the productions of the standard operas, will be composed of American singers who have attained prominence and are admirably qualified to give opera in English in an artistic manner. A carefully selected chorus of fifty fresh voices and a large and competent orchestra will be prominent factors.

The different artists of the double stock company now at the American Theater will be seen at the Studebaker in the rôles which they have achieved their greatest successes. Popular prices will be charged. The company has made a permanent success in New York.

TRAIN CRASHES INTO TROLLEY.

Northwestern Engine Wrecks an Elston Avenue Car—Passengers and Crew Have Narrow Escapes.

An out-bound passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad crashed into an Elston avenue electric car at the Elston avenue crossing last evening. The front portion of the electric car was torn away, and the motorman and three passengers barely escaped with their lives.

The accident was caused by the trolley jumping the wire as the motor car ran on the railroad tracks.

When the electric car reached the railway crossing Motorman W. A. Hanson brought it to a stop and Conductor C. H. Hollingsworth ran ahead to see that the tracks were clear. He then signaled Hanson to proceed, and the car started toward the crossing.

As it reached the tracks the trolley became dislodged from the wire and the car stopped. Some distance down the tracks Conductor Hollingsworth saw the approaching passenger train, and he shouted to Hanson, who warned the passengers. The car was left in total darkness by the dislodgment of the trolley, and its occupants groped about in it excitedly toward the doors. They managed to get out just as the train dashed into the front part of the car, carrying the platform away and deraling the car. Traffic was delayed an hour.

Transport Grant at Algiers.

Algiers, Feb. 9.—The United States transport Grant, with the Fourth Infantry on board, which sailed from New York on Jan. 19, bound for Manila, passed here today.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY FEB. 10, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and moderating.

Sun rises at 7:03; sets at 5:26.
Moon sets at 7:32 tomorrow evening.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Iloilo May Now Be Under Fire. Board Reports Beef Is Good. Dr. J. H. Etheridge Dead. Chicago Cold Mark 21 Below.
2 Iowa Safe at Milwaukee. Coldest Local Day in 26 Years. Big Woolen Mill Trust.
3 French Cabinet Near a Crisis. Lays the Blame on England. Japan Beaten in Formosa. Inquiry for General Miles.
4 Cornish Testifies in Poisoning Case. New Move in Insurance Circles. Frichal Surprises the Talent. National League Magnates' Plans.
5 Found Dead Beside Her Child.
7 Street Railway Debate. Lecture by Professor Wyckoff. Republican Conventions March 7.
8 Church Clubs in Session.
10 Changes in Telephone Ordinance. Belgian Consul at Manila Is Here. Editors Discuss Lawmaking.
12 Cannon on Public Extravagance.

Pages. Pages.
6 Editorial. 9 Markets.
8 Fontenoy. 10 Courts.
8 Society News. 10 Insurance.
8 Short Story.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	Cuffe	Pennland.
QUEENSTOWN		Teutonic.
ROTTERDAM		Amsterdam.
SOUTHAM'ON	Friesland	

COLDEST DAY IN LAST 26 YEARS.

Chicago Temperature of —21 Degrees the Lowest Since the Famous Minimum of 1872.

ONE DEATH BY FREEZING.

Police and Charitable Bodies Have Their Hands Full Caring for the Sufferers.

LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Weather Bureau, Chicago, Thursday, 10 p. m.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The crest of the cold wave seems to be passing over Chicago tonight. Reports from the Northwest are that the weather is gradually moderating. On Friday it will be cold still, but it will not be as cold as on Thursday. The temperature in the early hours of the morning will probably be as low as between 15 and 18 degrees below zero. It will rise gradually during the day to the vicinity of zero. While no real warm weather is in sight it is probable the cold wave will recede gradually. It will be fair on Friday. HENRY J. COX, Forecast Official.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

	Street level. Below.	Weather Bureau. Below.
1 a. m.	13	18
2 a. m.	14	19
3 a. m.	14	20
4 a. m.	15	20
5 a. m.	15	20
6 a. m.	15	20
7 a. m.	15	20
8 a. m.	15	21
9 a. m.	14	19
10 a. m.	13	18
11 a. m.	10	17
12 m.	9	15
1 p. m.	7	13
2 p. m.	6	12
3 p. m.	5	11
4 p. m.	5	9
5 p. m.	5	10
6 p. m.	5	10
7 p. m.	6	11
8 p. m.	6	11
9 p. m.	7	12
10 p. m.	8	13
11 p. m.	9	14
12 p. m.	9	..
1 a. m.	9	..
2 a. m.	10	..

The low temperature records of the Weather bureau were all but smashed in Chicago yesterday morning, when the thermometer on the Auditorium tower registered 21 degrees below zero. The extreme drop of the mercury occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning, when it was felt by more people than at any other hour that could have been selected. The 21 degrees below zero is the coldest for twenty-six years. In 1872 the record made was 23 degrees below.

Earlier risers and even the more leisurely class, who are able to breakfast at 9 a. m., did not fare much better, however, for the temperature hung around 20 degrees "below" from 3 in the morning until 7, and a rise of only 3 degrees was all the brightest sunshine seen in weeks could effect by 10 o'clock.

Still Cold Today.

Those who telephoned the Weather bureau in the evening in the hope of learning that a gentle zephyr of spring was about to swoop down on the cold wave and chase it into the Atlantic Ocean were disappointed. They were told it would be dangerous to leave windows open wide for purposes of ventilation, and water pipes would be damaged unless protected, as the thermometer was expected to reach between 16 and 18 degrees below zero before this morning.

Helena, Mont., and Denver, Colo., sent out the message on which is based the prediction of gradual improvement of meteorological conditions. Helena enjoyed the comparatively summer temperature of 30 degrees above zero, and Denver smiled with 10 above, while other stations reported temperature readings as low as 50. The prospective relief to Chicago seems to be coming directly from Helena.

The city entered on the climax of its glacial experience with the bursting of hundreds of water pipes in every section of town. One death and a long list of men and women who were found half dead from cold emphasized the human aspects of the coldest day since the fearful year following the fire, when thousands had been made homeless.

The Dead.

WINFIELD, H. R., 732 Forty-fifth street; found frozen to death in the rear of 1702 Wabash avenue; was a Pullman Palace Car company's inspector.

The Injured.

Cahoon, Andrew, 348 Blue Island avenue, found in Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth street, with feet frozen; taken to County Hospital.

Crandall, Fred, Ottawa, Ill.; hands and right ear frozen while riding from Ottawa to Chicago on a freight train; taken to the County Hospital.

Dillon, John, State street and Hubbard court; found at Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue; taken to the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station; ears frozen.

Dorenson, Hans, Austin; fingers frozen; taken to the County Hospital.

Douglass, Robert, colored, 707 Ashland avenue, both hands frozen while at work in Illinois steel works, South Chicago; taken to Mercy Hospital.

Hellan, Thomas, colored, 245 Thirty-ninth street; overcome by the cold at Armour avenue and Nineteenth street; fell and broke his nose; taken to Provident Hospital.

Kane, Patrick, 23 O'Neill street, found overcome by cold at Twenty-second street slip; taken home.

Leo, Thomas, 6551 Wabash avenue; overcome by the cold at South Chicago avenue and Seventy-ninth street; taken to his home; serious.

Lewis, Charles, colored; found in the hallway of his home, 1702 Dearborn street, with legs and hands frozen; taken to the County Hospital; may die.

Maxwell, ——, Evanston Fire department; nose frozen while fighting a fire at 2114 Asbury avenue; taken to his home.

Moore, Hyde, Indianapolis; ears frozen; taken care of by Cottage Grove avenue police.

Swanson, Carl, expressman, 325 Twenty-fifth street; fell from his wagon at Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue overcome by the cold; taken to St. Luke's Hospital and then to his home.

Wilbetson, Joseph, Newberg, N. Y.; overcome by the cold at Ninety-fourth street and the Belt Line tracks; taken to the Englewood Union Hospital, where it found his feet and ears were frozen.

Williams, William, colored, found unconscious at Thirty-seventh and State streets, with hands frozen; taken to Provident Hospital.

Sheltered by the Police.

There were 1,036 lodgers sheltered from the cold in the various police stations at midnight, distributed as follows:

Harrison street	80	Twenty-second street	36
Cottage Grove avenue	40	Stanton avenue	70
Thirty-fifth street	20	Deering	60
Brighton Park	10	Fiftieth street	1
Grand Crossing	10	Kensington	15
South Chicago	11	Englewood	80
Stock Yards	74	Forty-seventh street	10
South Englewood	—	Hyde Park	6
East Chicago	67	Larrabee street	30
Halsted street	20	Town Hall	1

Rogers Park	2	Summerdale	2
West Chicago	95	West North avenue	15
Rawson street	10	Cragin	1
Attrill street	6	Irving Park	4
Desplaines street	30	Lake street	25
West Lake street	2	Warren avenue	62
West Thirteenth st.	34	Hinman street	24
Maxwell street	130		

Steamer Iowa Safe.

The fears felt in the morning for the safety of the crew of nearly fifty men and twelve passengers aboard the Goodrich liner Iowa were happily not realized. The Iowa, which had disappeared in the foglike steam shrouding Lake Michigan while buffeting a windrow of ice off Grosse Point, was sighted off Racine, Wis., at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The vessel put into Racine, and Captain Stines held it in port until 8 o'clock, when he resumed his journey to Milwaukee.

The Iowa kept its course stanchly until when eighteen miles off Fort Sheridan, where the ice floe stopped the propeller, and the winter carrier was brought to a standstill. The tug Arctic and the companion to the Iowa, the Georgia, Captain Carus, which left at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to coast up the west shore to Milwaukee and render the Iowa assistance, if need be, sighted the steamer in nearly the same position it had been in for twenty-four hours, and helped it to escape from the floe. The ice was driven out into the lake by the prevailing west wind. This had cleared a passage for the Georgia long before it released the Iowa.

The passengers appeared to have taken their imprisonment in the ice in good humor, spending their time in dancing and playing cards, having been assured by Captain Stines that the boat was in no danger as there was no sea.

Relief to the Crib.

The tug Morford, which started at 9:40 o'clock in the morning with provisions for the relief of the Sixty-eighth street crib, had a narrow escape from being crushed in the ice pack. When the tug reached the crib Captain Smith discovered it had five feet of water in the hold and a hole stove in its side. The coal was shifted to the opposite side and the tug was prevented from sinking. It had already been tied up at the crib.

News of the accident to the Morford caused great alarm for the safety of the crew and the newspaper men who braved the icy winds and the crunch of the drifting ice fields to carry succor to the imprisoned crib employés, but the telephone quickly announced all were safe and had plenty of food.

The tug Mosher, Captain Cullnan, with Wrecking Master Johnson and a party of newspaper men aboard, started at 5 p. m. to bring in the Morford party. After rolling over solid ice for two or three hours and getting only a mile and a half from the river's mouth the tug was brought back to the city.

Thomas J. Fallon appeared before Justice Foster at the Harrison Street Station in the morning and asked to be fined and sent to the bridewell. He said he was cold, homeless, and hungry, and that he was unable to secure employment. He said he was a schoolmate of the sons of James G. Blaine. He came to Chicago a week ago from Washington. He asked to be fined $20 and was accommodated.

Cold Weather Facts.

One of the readers of THE TRIBUNE is inclined to dispute the accuracy of the scientific instruments with which the government records the antics of the north wind and the winter carnivals given by old Boreas. "One who was here" remembers, or thinks he does, that it was 27° below zero on the night some fifteen years ago, when the Masury Building, which occupied the site of the Victoria Hotel, was burned. The weather bureau records say the coldest known since the records have been kept was 23° below zero in 1872, and that the next lowest record, until yesterday morning, was 20° below zero, in 1875 and 1897.

Another old resident wants to know whether it was in 1863 or 1864 when the New Year's temperature was 31° or 32° below zero. The weather was not as carefully studied then as now and the newspaper files do not furnish the daily readings for the war period.

PROMPT RELIEF TO THE NEEDY.

Police, Associated Charities, and Aid Society Find Scores Without Food and Fuel.

Hundreds of cold and hungry families, many of them absolutely destitute of food or fuel, were given temporary relief yesterday through the Police department, the Bureau of Associated Charities, and the Chicago Relief and Aid society. In every police station there were calls for help from families who had refrained from asking aid until starvation and freezing stared them in the face. Many of these cases of destitution were so pitiful the police sent aid without the usual formal investigation.

In the garret at 221 Cleaver street the police found Mrs. Anna Kanatz, 55 years old, helpless in bed from rheumatism and without food or fuel.

Mrs. Stanley Geleski, 183 Cleaver street, was found with five children and no food. Her husband died at the County Hospital two days ago and she has no money with which to bury him.

Thomas H. Loncal, 1196 South Oakley avenue, his wife, and two small children were found without food, fuel, or shoes. Loncal has been sick and out of employment for two years. His wife earned $3 a week washing until she was taken ill.

Eighty-four cases of destitution were given help by the police, and fifty-four cases were investigated. Secretary Campbell of the Police department paid out $425 during the day for food and fuel, which was distributed through the stations. Most of the money came from Mayor Harrison's office, where it had been sent to be distributed. About $285 was donated to the police during the day by citizens.

Mayor Harrison's office was besieged by applicants, whose cases were either turned over to the Police department for investigation or referred to the organized charities. Heaton Owsley, brother-in-law of Mayor Harrison, opened the old Times Building for the free use of lodgers.

Mayor Harrison received a second letter from Secretary Bicknell of the Bureau of Associated Charities, protesting against what the letter characterizes as the "indiscriminate charity" being administered by the Police department. "The trouble with Mr. Bicknell, with all respect for his ability as an investigator," the Mayor said, "is that he thinks there is time to investigate every case before charity should begin."

Appeals for coal and food came thick and fast to the office of the Associated Charities in the Masonic Temple. At frequent intervals thinly clad women found their way to Secretary Bicknell's office and told stories of suffering from cold and hunger, which were promptly investigated, and generally found to be worse than represented. Most of the appeals came from persons who were plainly ashamed to have their destitution known, and as far as possible names were suppressed by the bureau officials. Contributions for the day were $275.

Mrs. Julia Hynes, 600 West Ohio street, was discovered in a destitute condition, with eight small grandchildren depending on her for food. Three of the children were ill with diphtheria, another apparently was suffering from scarlet fever, and the entire nine persons were being sheltered in an old structure little better than a barn.

At the Chicago Relief and Aid society's headquarters, 51 La Salle street, between fifty and 100 families were helped as the result of one day's investigations.

Six returned volunteers, who had been seeking work, were driven back to the soldiers' barracks at Canal and West Madison streets by the severe cold. There were 112 soldiers and sailors at the barracks during the day.

The consular corps of Chicago at its monthly dinner last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, moved by the appeal of the French Consul, Henri Merou, responded to Mayor Harrison's call for aid to the destitute, by a cash donation of $100, which Karl Buenz, the German Consul, will deliver to the Mayor today.

With the applause of the Consuls, Consul Buenz procured a plate, which was passed around by Mr. Merou and returned to the German Consul heaped with bank notes, which he was requested to deliver to Mayor Harrison. George F. Stone, secretary of the Board of Trade, was the guest of the corps.

STEAMER IOWA IN PORT.

ARRIVES AT MILWAUKEE AFTER A TERRIFIC BATTLE WITH ICE.

Shortage of Coal Adds to the Discomfort and Peril of the Voyage—Three Members of the Crew Have Frozen Hands, Feet, and Ears—Passengers Suffer from the Cold Because All the Fuel Is Used to Run the Engines.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 9.—[Special.—The belated steamer Iowa of the Goodrich line arrived here from Chicago at 10 o'clock tonight, after a terrific battle with the ice. The trip had been particularly severe on the passengers and crew because the coal supply ran short and it became necessary to limit the steam needed to heat the boat.

Three times the crew was sent out with axes to chop the ice around the boat, and three of the men at least are suffering from frozen hands, feet, and ears as the result. Captain Stines' thermometer registered only 15 below zero, but even this on the lake twenty miles off shore is as bitter as man can stand. While the crew was busy with the attempts to release the steamer, the passengers amused themselves in the cabin. All of them claim they rather enjoyed the experience.

Following is a list of the passengers as near as could be learned, as there were only about six entered on the books of the boat:

Blashfeld, Mr. and Mrs., Chicago.
Brown, H., address not given.
Culver, Mr. and Mrs., 1301 Lill street, Chicago.
Dyack, Mrs., Baraboo, Wis.
Hill, Charles, Somerset Hotel, Chicago.
Lock, A., 9 Waller street, Chicago.
Palmer, Miss Ida, Baraboo, Wis.
Peters, John, 144 Wall street, Chicago.
Richardson, Miss Jennie, address not given.
Rosen, Benjamin, 414 Maxwell street, Chicago.
Schanner, Mr. and Mrs. James, Chicago.
Schoomacher, William, Milwaukee.
Welby, H. W., Chicago.
Wittka, Max, 2846 Keeley street, Chicago.

Boat Short of Fuel.

Although denied by Captain Stines, there is little doubt that much of the Iowa's woe on the long trip and its imprisonment in the ice were due to its shortage of fuel. When the Iowa left Chicago at 11 a. m. on Tuesday it is said the coal bunkers were filled and that it could not take on another pound, but the constant battle with the wind and ice was too much of a strain, and yesterday the fuel supply began to give out.

When the firemen reported the condition of affairs the Captain ceased all attempts to get the boat out of the fields of ice and let it drift with the ice. The fires were kept up, but only sufficiently to heat the steamer and not with any idea of making headway.

It was determined to lie in wait until a steamer should come to the rescue. The Iowa became fast in the ice twenty miles off Fort Sheridan about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. It had been making its way ever since leaving Chicago in the morning through a field of ice as clear as crystal and in some places eighteen inches thick. But few windrows were encountered until off the fort. Then the plowing through the big ice was made with difficulty.

The wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and it was carrying the boat to the eastward faster than it could cut its way to the northward through the ice. To add to the misery of the situation it began to snow, and all Tuesday night, yesterday, and last night the snow was driving in gusts which shut the boat from the view.

The Iowa secured a fresh supply of coal at Racine, which enabled it to complete the trip.

Captain E. H. Stines' Story.

"Our trip was no different from many other winter trips," said Captain H. E. Stines. "We left Chicago on Tuesday at 11 a. m., and that night at 8 o'clock we were pinched in the ice about twenty miles off Fort Sheridan. We worked to get out, but could do little. On account of the high wind which blew from the west we could not make any headway, and were slowly driven to the east. The statement that we were short in our coal supply is untrue, we were simply unable to make against the wind. On Tuesday night it snowed hard and continued all day yesterday and last night. When I saw we could not make any headway I just stopped and rested where I was until it calmed down.

"When the Georgia came in sight today I started to work toward it. It did not release us; we released ourselves, met the Georgia, and came down with it. We had plenty of coal to make the trip and did not have to take on any at Racine. Everybody was happy and comfortable on board, and there was no suffering of any kind."

Women Pleased with the Trip.

Mrs. S. A. Culver and Mrs. Blashfield of Chicago, two of the passengers, expressed themselves as having had a good time and say when they return they will go by boat.

"It seems strange to me that there was not coal enough aboard as before we started out we were told that there was a possibility that we might become fast in the ice. We were never alarmed, but when it got cold in the cabin some of the boys began to brood over the fate of the Chicora and other winter boats that have gone down. We were all made happy this morning, however, when we saw the Georgia and the Arctic coming to our rescue. It did not take them long to break the ice around us. When Captain Stines saw them coming he started the engines of the Iowa going again, and then in a short time we were on our way again. We stopped at Racine, and then came on here. I would not mind going through the experience again."

J. M. Fifield, the purser, who is an old lake man, says he never saw such a clear field of ice as there is on the lake now. It is a great sheet of blue ice with few windrows, and an iceboat could run all the way from here to Chicago. He confirmed the Captain's story, except in the particular about the coal. He said while they had plenty of coal for steaming purposes on a straight run, after they had fought the ice for over thirty hours without making any headway they found it necessary to save it so as to be in a condition to get out of the ice and continue the trip today.

FIGHT FROST IN WATER MAINS.

Hundreds of Men at Work Night and Day—Fire Alarm Record Is Broken.

Four hundred and fifty men are working almost night and day to prevent water mains and fireplugs from freezing, and all possible danger of a bad fire. For the last three days the water pipe extension department men under Superintendent Frank Ryan have been testing fireplugs every six hours, and the result is that in most sections of the city there has been comparatively small damage from fire. The condition of affairs in Lake and Hyde Park is particularly bad.

The greatest danger, however, according to Assistant Superintendent Thomas F. Kiernan, is from deadened mains and in sections of the city where the mains are laid close to the frost line. At Sixty-ninth street and Harvard avenue the frost was discovered yesterday to extend down four feet, while the mains are only five and one-half feet below the surface.

"Even with the temperature 20° below zero it is hard to freeze a water main where there is ordinary circulation," said Assistant Superintendent Kiernan. "We are in shape to stand a long siege of cold weather now. In the down-town section the men are watching the fireplugs all night, and they are working nearly that many hours in the outlying sections."

One or two deadend mains were reported frozen during the day. One was in Fulton street, near the city limits.

Commissioner McGann, after a consultation with Superintendent Ryan and City Engineer Ericson, decided that the best way to cope with deadend mains was to pack slack lime, and in some cases open the hydrants.

"The cold has not been so tough on the firemen after all," said Chief Swenie. "What uses the firemen up is an all-night siege, and so far we have escaped that. Short runs and small fires cause temporary suffering, but it is not the sort that lays the men up."

The Fire and Weather departments ran a race for the record during the day. At noon both had succeeded in breaking all previous ones for many years. For the twenty-four hours ending at noon sixty-four alarms had been sent in, breaking the record of every day but July 4 for twenty years. The record for one hour was ten, between 8 and 9 a. m. Four operators in the fire alarm office were kept busy registering alarms. Chief Swenie said it was the busiest hour in the history of the department.

The Professional House, 347 and 349 State street, was damaged by fire at noon as a result of an attempt to thaw out the water pipes. A panic among the forty occupants ensued, and it was neccessary for the firemen and policemen to carry out several women and children from the third story. Those rescued were:

Butterworth, Mrs. Lydia.
Butterworth, Lydia, aged 12 years.
Butterworth, Mabel, aged 13 years.
O'Neil, Mrs. Anna.
Nash, Jennie.

The loss on the building was $1,500, and $500 on the contents.

In attempting to thaw out the water pipes in the Santa Fé Building, 1205 State street, in the afternoon a lively blaze was started. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $100.

The cold froze the fire plugs in the Town of Grant and as a consequence when L. M. Russell's house caught fire early in the morning the fire department was unable to check the blaze. Shortly before 4 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Russell were awakened by their dog. The house was burning and they had barely time to escape in their night clothes.

Arthur James, 357 West Monroe street, an examiner in the office of the Civil Service commission, was badly injured while starting a fire in the kitchen stove by the explosion of the frozen water back. The pieces of iron struck him in the face, knocking out six teeth and cutting his head in several places.

W. F. O'Hearne, a saloonkeeper, 715 West Van Buren street, while trying to thaw out a gas meter in the basement, overheated the pipes and caused an explosion, which started a small fire.

Three families in Brighton Park were driven from their homes by fire in the morning. The blaze started in Harry Ott's frame dwelling, 3438 Hoyne avenue, and spread to the houses of John O'Gare, 3440, and D. H. Grunt, 3442 Hoyne avenue.

The cold weather has caused a small water famine in South Evanston. Many water mains have frozen and the supply in the southern portion of the suburb has been cut off. Most of the water supply is secured by means of buckets from the artesian well in South Evanston.

The batteries in the patrol boxes all over the city have been frozen.

PERILOUS TRIP OF MORFORD.

Big Tug Damaged by Ice in Taking Provisions to Men at Sixty-eighth Street Crib.

Twenty-five men were imprisoned last night by the ice at the Sixty-eighth street crib, and the big tug Morford, which plowed through the ice pack with fifteen men on board to carry a supply of food to the crib, is on the verge of sinking, with a hole more than five feet long in the port side. The Morford is tied up to the crib dock, with the hole in its side stuffed full of boards and blankets. It reached the crib after fighting the ice for over two hours.

In some mysterious way the compass went wrong by two degrees, and in trying to fight the ice the steersman put the tug's nose into a field of blue ice twelve inches thick, cracking the vessel's port side at the water line. When the fifteen men on board jumped off its deck to the dock at the crib with 100 pounds of beef and potatoes and coffee for the imprisoned cribmen the water began to pour into the tug's hold, and all hands, cribmen and all, had to set to work to prevent its sinking. The men sacrificed their blankets and slept on the floor last night, and the Morford, unless the ice gets too thick, will be brought back to port today.

Stranded on the crib, besides the newspaper reporters and artists, are:

Henry L. Barnard, engineer of Sixty-eighth street pumping station.
Frank Barney, engineer of the Morford.
Paul Brown, Assistant City Engineer.
Fred Cripps, fireman of the Morford.
Daniel Donovan, city diver.
Captain Johnson, keeper of the Lake View crib.
Herman Lieb.
Dennis Nolan, Lake View crib helper.
Lawrence Ryan, Lake View crib helper.
Captain J. R. Sinclair, superintendent of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company.
Captain William Smith of the Morford.

Largest Tug in the Harbor.

The Morford, the largest tug in the Chicago Harbor, started down the river bound for the crib at 9:40 o'clock in the morning. The river was full of ice cakes, but the Morford poked its sharp nose through them without much trouble, and the Captain headed the boat for the two-mile crib. It was supposed clear water lay in that direction, but before the tug was far out the ice grew too thick to be plowed through by a wooden tug, even of the Morford's size and power, and the course was changed toward the four-mile crib, straight out in the lake from Peck court.

The ice in this direction was about two or three inches thick and had formed during the night. The engines were kept going at moderate speed, and the tug had no difficulty in shoving aside the ice cakes.

Captain Smith put the Morford's wheel over so that it was supposed the boat was headed straight for the crib where ten hungry men were anxiously waiting. Fog and steam obscured the lake and shut out the sight of the crib, but the shore could be plainly seen.

Instead of going straight for the crib the Morford went about half a mile out of its course and brought up among thick blue ice.

While Captain Smith was getting his craft clear of this ice pack he discovered that the crib was nearly half a mile farther out in the lake. When the crib was reached the men on board the tug fell into the arms of the excited and overworked men on the crib, who had been getting assurances by telephone that the officials on shore had not forgotten them, but who were beginning to live on short rations.

Fireman Crippis, who had gone down into the fireroom to cover the fires, soon came rushing out again with the news that water was pouring through the boat's side forward and that there were already two or three inches of water in the fireroom. Boards and blankets were hurried to the tug to stop the flow of water, which soon would have sent the boat to the bottom of the lake.

Stories that the ten cribmen were in imminent danger of starvation proved to have been greatly exaggerated. There were provisions at the crib for two days longer. The men had plenty of fuel, and with 90 degrees of steam heat the thirty-five men on the crib settled down to pass the night as comfortably as they could have slept on the floor on land.

Mosher Sent to the Rescue.

Captain J. S. Dunham of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company, which owns the Morford, tried to have the city authorities send one of the fire boats to the tug's rescue, but this was considered inadvisable. It was then decided to take the tug Mosher from the stocks in the North Branch dry dock and send it to the crib.

The Mosher got away on the perilous trip at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Those on board, besides newspaper reporters, are:

Benson, John, fireman.
Cullinan, John, Captain.
Harding, A. C., mechanical engineer, guest of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company.
Johnson, A. C., assistant engineer.
Johnson, Thomas, wrecking master.
Webb, James, chief engineer.

When even with the harbor light, a mile and a half from shore, the tiller chain broke and the boat came to a standstill. It took an hour to repair the damage, and then it was discovered that at the rate the coal was being used up the tug would probably arrive at the Sixty-eighth street crib with empty bunkers, and it was decided to put back into the river for repairs and fuel. It was 10 o'clock when the Mosher landed at the Orleans street dock. After repairs had been made and fuel taken on another start was made for the crib.

FIRE ALARMS BREAK RECORD.

Sixty-eight Calls Received Yesterday Exceed the Number Sent In on Any Previous Day.

All former records in the fire alarm office were broken yesterday when sixty-eight alarms of fire were received between midnight Wednesday and last midnight. The record of forty-three alarms on Wednesday was the highest in the previous history of the department, Fourth of July and the railroad riots of 1894 excluded.

"It will be a cold day when today's record is beaten," said Chief Swenie.

With one exception the fires were of little importance, but the members of the department in all sections of the city were kept on the move and the work was performed with great difficulty. Many of the firemen were frostbitten, but no one was seriously frozen.

COLD WAVE HOLDS FORT.

INCREASED SUFFERING FROM FUEL AND WATER FAMINES.

Many Persons Found Frozen to Death—Fires Checked with Difficulty, Owing to the Exceedingly Low Temperature—Belt of Zero Readings Spreads Over Eastern States—Damage to Grain and Small Fruit—No Apparent Abatement.

IN THE WEST. (At Midnight)

	Below Zero
Bismarck	14
Cincinnati	12
Cleveland	12
Davenport	14
Des Moines	12
Detroit	12
Dubuque	18
Duluth	24
Huron	30
Indianapolis	14
Kansas City	4
Marquette	20
Omaha	8
St. Paul	24
Springfield, Ill	12
Winnipeg	26

IN THE EAST. (At Midnight)

	Below Zero
Albany	2
Buffalo	6
Boston	2
New York	0
Philadelphia	2
Washington	2

IN THE SOUTH.

	Above Zero
Atlanta	20
El Paso	58
Galveston	48
Memphis	6
New Orleans	42
Vicksburg	24
Jacksonville	40

RECORD OF DEATHS BY FREEZING.

BUDGES, THOMAS, Princeton, Ky.
DOLAND, WILLIAM, Paterson, N. J.
DUBRIET, FRANK, Joliet, Ill.
FIELDS, JOHN, Paterson, N. J.
FORTUNE, HENRY K., Oskaloosa, Ia.
HAMILTON, GEORGE, Joliet, Ill.
KEEGAN, THOMAS, watchman, Rockford, Ill.
LYNE, MARY, Henderson, Ky.
MATTHEWS, PETER, West Orange, N. J.
MILLER, ANNIE, Louisville, Ky.
SEVERANCE, RALPH, Rochester, N. Y.
SMITKY, JOSEPH, Barren Island, N. J.
UNKNOWN MAN, Toledo, O.
UNKNOWN MAN, New York City.

RECORD OF FIRE LOSSES.

City and details.	Loss.
Abingdon, Ill.—City Hall burned	$20,000
Akron, O. Residence destroyed	20,000
Bellaire, O.—100 people out of work	20,000
Cincinnati, O.—Public school burned	......
Doniphan, Kas.—Wine cellar burned	22,000
Fargo, N. D. Business block burned	27,000
Forestport, N. Y.—Village almost destroyed	50,000
Grundy Center, Ia.—Hotel burned	50,000
Herrington, Kas.—Business block burned	75,000
Madison, Ind. Horse and mules burned	2,500
Moline, Ill.—Two big fires	25,000
New York City—Fire department crippled	750,000
Quincy, Ill.—Drug store burned	15,000
Saratoga, N. Y.—Man burned to death	60,000
Victoria, Ill.—Block destroyed	5,000
Williams, La.—Postoffice burned	75,000

The weather reports from all points showed the cold wave unabated except in the far South. The East is just beginning to feel the full violence of the cold wave.

Anywhere west of the Mississippi River zero weather or better was considered comfortable.

Indiana is suffering from a fuel gas famine which grows worse daily.

Leadville, Colo., will stop all business to devote its full energy to digging coal trains from the snowbanks around the city.

Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other cities report bursted water mains, due to freezing.

Fires, large and small, were numerous and hard to fight owing to the difficulty in securing water.

The number of persons found frozen to death is not great considering the degree of cold, but much suffering is reported.

Southern Illinois and the peach-growing regions express grave fears for the safety of the orchards.

New York, Boston, Baltimore, and the coast cities are preparing for a hard siege of bad weather. In New York the thermometer dropped 33 degrees in twelve hours.

OFFICIAL BUREAU REPORT.

Wave Has Reached the East—Zero Line Moves South—Minimum at Williston, North Dakota.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The weather bureau gives out the following:

"The cold wave which has prevailed during the last twelve days in the Central valleys, West, and Northwest has finally reached the Atlantic coast and extends from Maine to Florida.

"This morning the line of zero temperature extended through Oklahoma, Arkansas, central Tennessee, and central Virginia, while the lowest temperature reached was 40 degrees below at Williston.

"In Florida the line of freezing temperature extended below Tampa, with a minimum temperature of 30 degrees at that place.

"In the districts from Iowa and Missouri eastward through the Ohio Valley and almost to the Atlantic coast the temperature ranged from zero to 26 degrees below zero and was from 1 degree to 6 degrees below the lowest temperature previously recorded during the first decade of February. The temperatures, however, are moderating in the east gulf and south Atlantic States and the central Rocky Mountain region.

"Fair weather has prevailed, with the exception of light snow in the lake regions and extreme northwest and rains and snows in the west gulf States, the latter being due to a slight depression that is central tonight near the Texas coast.

"In the north and middle plateaus and the north Pacific coast region rains and snows have continued, while clear weather prevailed to the southward. The temperature changes in these districts were unimportant.

"Snow or rain is indicated from eastern Texas northeastward to western North Carolina and southern Tennessee, and light snows in the northwest; elsewhere generally fair weather will continue except in the lake regions, where snow flurries may be expected.

"Brisk west to north winds may be expected on the middle and north Atlantic and fresh to brisk north to northwest winds on the south Atlantic coast.

"Storm northeast signals are displayed on the gulf coast at Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Brownsville."

MANY DIE FROM EXPOSURE.

Cases Reported of Persons Found Frozen to Death in Various Cities.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 9.—Frank Dubriet of Columbia Heights, a stranger here, was picked up frozen, dying soon after. George Hamilton, also found frozen, is dead.

Oskaloosa, Ia., Feb. 9.—Henry K. Fortune, a citizen of Muchakinock, near this city, was frozen to death last night. The thermometer recorded 30° below zero.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 9.—Thomas Keegan, night watchman for the water power company, was frozen to death while on duty last night, his body being found on the ice under the Burlington bridge this morning. It is supposed he attempted to walk over and fell through. Fire hydrants all over the city are frozen.

Toledo, O., Feb. 9.—An unknown man was found frozen to death near the city limits today.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Thomas Bridges, colored, was found frozen to death at Princeton. He wandered away while temporarily insane. Annie Miller, colored, was found dead in bed in Louisville, having been frozen as she slept in a fireless attic. Many persons in a badly frost-bitten condition have been taken to Louisville hospitals, and other towns in the State report the rescue of persons overcome by the cold.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—There were several deaths from cold in this vicinity today. William Doland of Paterson, N. J., was found frozen to death on the steps of his home. John Fields of Paterson, N. J., a truckman, was found dead on the seat of his wagon. Peter Matthews, a hermit of West Orange, N. J., was found dead in his hut. Joseph Smitky of Barren Island went to sleep in the bed of his wagon, where he was found dead. An unknown man was found dying at Broadway and Twenty-sixth street and was taken to the hospital, where he died shortly after.

COSTLY FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Department Seriously Hampered by the Cold and Snow—Fireman Hurt by a Fall.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A fire here today destroyed half a dozen buildings near the Battery and at one time threatened the whole southeastern corner of Manhattan. It started in a saloon and spread rapidly among a lot of old buildings. The streets are full of snow, and where bare are slippery.

The engines were delayed by the hard hauling. A forty-mile an hour gale was blowing and the thermometer stood at zero. One fireman was badly hurt and a number were overcome by the cold. The spray froze as it fell on them, and crusted their helmets, clothes, and hands with ice. Several were badly frostbitten. But for the assistance of two powerful fireboats the fire would undoubtedly have proved almost unmanageable.

The bag factory of Walter & Bell at 1 and 3 Front street, a five-story brick building, was destroyed; also 1 and 2 South street, a four-story building occupied as a storage warehouse by J. H. Meyer & Co.; 5 Front street, occupied by Auarguinbau & Ramee, dealers in foreign fruits; Peter Hartman's hotel, the Eastern Hotel, and the Whitehall Hotel. The loss is about $700,000.

TWO BIG FIRES AT MOLINE.

Deere & Mansur Factory Destroyed and a Business Block Burned—Loss $25,000.

Moline, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Moline had two serious fires today. Early this morning the Deere & Mansur company's corn planter works foundry was partially burned, with a loss of $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

At noon fire in a two-story brick block owned by C. Williamsen of Galesburg destroyed the building and contents. Total loss, $25,500; insurance, $15,000.

HOTEL TOTALLY DESTROYED.

Fire at Grundy Center, Ia., Finally Stopped by Tearing Down Buildings.

Waterloo, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed a hotel and seven store buildings at Grundy Center and was only got under control by tearing down buildings to prevent its further spread.

The fire started from a defective flue in the Central House, two-story brick building, and was discovered shortly after 2 a. m. There were thirty guests in the hotel at the time, and the flames had made such headway when discovered that the guests saved but little more than their clothing, and several of them had narrow escapes.

The principal losers are:

M. H. Post, hotel, $12,000; insurance, $7,000.

F. L. Hunter, store building, $2,500; insurance, $2,800.

J. H. Blewitt, harness shop, building, and stock, $3,500; insurance, $2,700.

Deeselhorst & Clark, furniture store, building, and stock, $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

A. H. Schumacker, restaurant, $500; insurance, $500.

Etta Mills, millinery, $250; insured.

Carrie Altrasen, millinery, $200; insured.

Ballou & Shaw, millinery, $250; insured.

Daniel Kerr, two small store buildings, $1,500; insurance, $1,000.

FIRES AT OTHER PLACES.

Serious Damage at Many Points Owing to Lack of Water Facilities and Cold.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Village of Forestport, in this county, was almost totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The Getman Hotel was burned, as were also White's furniture store, Helmer's dry goods store, Byron's saloon, the Charles O'Connor Hotel and barn, Marshall's Hotel and barn, and two dwelling houses. A gale was blowing at the time, and the limited fire apparatus was of small use. The loss is easily $50,000.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 9.—At 4 this morning fire in the wholesale house of the Aldo Sommer Drug company was fought with difficulty. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of paints, oils, and drugs was destroyed.

Webster City, Ia., Feb. 9.—With the mercury down to 34° below zero in the Town of Williams, fifteen miles east of this city, at 7 o'clock last night fire started from a defective flue in the postoffice and before the flames could be controlled six business blocks in the heart of the town had been reduced to ashes. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. The buildings burned were the postoffice, barber shop, hardware, real estate office, dry goods store, and drug store.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A block of stores in Victoria, twenty miles from here, was destroyed by fire last night; loss $5,000.

Abingdon, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Fire at midnight last night destroyed six stores, two dwellings, and the City Hall and jail. The loss was $20,000, with but little insurance. The thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero during the night, making the fighting of the fire almost impossible.

Atchison, Kas., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The warehouse of the Doniphan Vineyards Wine company at Doniphan, Kas., was completely destroyed by fire last night. In the cellar were 40,000 gallons of wine and considerable brandy, and the loss is estimated at $22,000. The building and contents were insured for $13,000.

Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Delaware and Hudson depot, Sweeney's Hotel, the Saratoga company's annex, and Schaeffer's café were burned today. Dwyer's saloon, the Sheridan House, the Spencer House, and Rourke's alley were damaged. James V. Snyder, a night watchman employed by the Delaware and Hudson, was burned to death. The loss is $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 9.—Fire in the Tenth District School on Elm street today threatened the lives of several hundred children, but by the cool work of the teachers and the general discipline of the school all the children got safely out of the building.

Herington, Kas., Feb. 9.—The business portion of Herington, including the Hotel Herington, Henley's drug store, Regnier's jewelry store, Elliott's racket store, and Swartz & Co., large livery barn, was destroyed by fire early today. Loss estimated from $75,000 to $100,000; insurance light. Twenty-degree weather handicapped the firemen.

Bellaire, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Bush Hosiery company plant, situated in the east side of Barnesville on the Baltimore and Ohio, railroad west of this city in Belmont County, was completely destroyed by fire of incendiary origin at an early hour this morning. The city having no fire department the bucket brigade was powerless to fight the flames and the building with its contents was totally destroyed. Between eighty and a hundred people are out of work. The loss will be between $15,000 and $25,000; total insurance on building and contents amounts to $10,300.

IOWA AND KANSAS SUFFER.

Weather Bureau Reports Show Lowest Reading in Years—Crops in Grave Danger.

Waterloo, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The weather last night was the coldest on record in northeastern Iowa. At Waterloo the observer of the Iowa weather and crop service reported 27 degrees below zero, but other thermometers registered 30 below. Many of the fire hydrants in different parts of the city are frozen, and the people are alarmed lest a serious fire should break out. Tonight the weather is a few degrees warmer, being 18 below at 8 o'clock.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—According to the record of the weather observer this has been the coldest day recorded for twelve years in the month of February, the thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning registering 17 degrees below zero. This is extremely cold for Kansas, and in the western counties of the State the farmers report heavy loss of stock by reason of insufficient shelter.

INDIANA IS SHORT OF FUEL.

Business Suspended, Schools Closed, and Courts Adjourned for Lack of Gas.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The mercury this morning registered 25° below zero, the coldest ever known. The gas supply is limited, all factories have been cut off by the company, and today not a wheel turned in any of Wabash's twenty factories. Most of the public schools are dismissed and trains on the Wabash, Big Four, and Chicago and Erie roads are runing from one to six hours late. Wheat is badly damaged.

WORST IS OVER IN FLORIDA.

New Sprouts on Orange Trees Hurt, but Not Seriously—Truck Gardens Suffer Slightly.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Advices received from all parts of the State relative to the effect of the cold snap of Wednesday night show the damage was not nearly so severe as was anticipated. The old wood on the orange trees is safe and only new growth, forced by the unusually warm weather preceding the cold wave, was injured.

Beans, lettuce, and strawberries were the only truck now being marketed, and all were partially injured, but not totally ruined.

LEADVILLE'S FUEL FAMINE.

Every Available Man in the City to Assist in Digging Out Coal Trains.

Leadville, Colo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The greatest snowstorm in the history of the State has made a complete blockade of Leadville.

Half of the miners in camp have been compelled to quit work, but the most serious feature of the situation is the lack of fuel. The fuel consumption is 600 tons per day by the mines and smelters, and there is not a day's supply in the camp.

A mass-meeting was held today and the business houses will close tomorrow, and business and mining men will aid the railroads in shoveling out their tracks in order to get in coal that is stalled eight miles below Leadville.

The mine managers have donated the services of 1,000 men to assist in the work, and Colonel George W. Cook, the Western agent of the Illinois Steel company, is in charge of the work.

Some of the snow banks are forty and fifty feet in height on the hills in different directions from Leadville.

There is sufficient food on hand to last a week or more, and the fuel question is the only serious one.

DAMAGE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Cold Wave Follows a Period of Warm Weather Which Caused Trees to Bud.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The extreme cold of the last few days has possibly created considerable damage among the spring crops generally, and the orange crops especially.

The injuries received are much greater here in New Orleans Parish than in the parishes below the city. Many trees have split, and all the young growth has been killed, burned by the frost, as the gardeners say.

WAVE IS MOVING EASTWARD.

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Intermediate Points Getting Their Share of Cold.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—All weather records for twenty years were broken in Pittsburg today. Ten degrees below zero was the government record. This was at 8 a. m. At no time during the day did the mercury show less than 4° below. Surrounding towns report 15° to 20° below. The Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers are frozen over at many points, and navigation has been suspended. Hogs and cattle from Chicago were frozen to death in cars. Freight trainmen say it was the worst day they ever experienced. Trains on all lines were hours late. In the Alleghany Mountains railroad traffic was stopped by deep snows. Many people were overcome on the streets by the cold.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—This city experienced zero weather today, the coldest weather since February, 1896. Reports from the mountain districts of the State say the weather is the most severe for several years. At Williamsport it is 12° below; Clearfield, 8°; Altoona, 9°; Hazelton, 8°; Wilkesbarre, 6°; Lock Haven, 10°; Reading and Pottsville, 5°.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9.—The lowest official record on the thermometer here today was 2° above zero at 8 o'clock this morning, which is the coldest for four years. Reports from outlying towns in the immediate vicinity are that 10° below zero was reached, while up in the mountains in the western part of the State it showed as low as 20° below. No deaths from exposure have resulted.

PERIL IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Mines Charged with Guncotton Go Adrift—Steamer Pavonia Still Missing.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Four mines, placed in the harbor for its protection against hostile attack during the war with Spain, were torn from their moorings by the storm last night and drifted about the harbor until the waves finally cast them upon the beach at the Marine Park in South Boston. Each of the mines was charged with 200 pounds of gun cotton, and if exploded would have blown any vessel unfortunate enough to be in the vicinity to pieces. Luckily there was no such collision with the drifting terrors.

Nothing has been seen of the overdue Cunard steamship Pavonia, now six days overdue from Liverpool. The vessel was undoubtedly exposed to the full face of the series of hurricanes which have swept the probable course, and fears are beginning to be felt concerning its safety.

TEMPORARY DEFEAT FOR QUAY.

Consideration of the McCarrell Bill Is Postponed, but Does Not Retire Him from the Fight.

Harrisburg Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Quay faction suffered a defeat today when the House postponed further consideration of the McCarrell bill, designed to aid Quay in his conspiracy trial, until March 21. He will be tried on Feb. 27. The opponents of Quay caught his friends napping and passed the motion to postpone by a vote of 93 yeas to 92 nays. This, however, does not put Quay out of the fight. The result of the ballot today was practically the same as the others.

[There was practically no change in the Senatorial ballots in Delaware, Nebraska, Utah, and California.]

STREET CAR MEN CARED FOR.

Coffee and Sandwiches at Barns Each Trip—No Cases of Freezing Reported.

Although street railway gripmen and motormen are probably as much exposed to the cold as any class of workers in the city they appear to be standing the prolonged siege of low temperature with little difficulty. At the offices of the superintendents of the North, West, and South Side systems the statement was made there had been no cases of freezing reported. Coffee and sandwiches are being served at all the car barns or at restaurants conveniently situated for the carmen, and there are warm waiting-rooms provided at the ends of runs.

BIG WOOLEN MILL TRUST.

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTING $60,000,000 IN A COMBINATION.

May Seek Economy of Production and Regulation of Output in Order to Secure Profit on Present Investments—Imports Under Wilson Tariff Caused Ruinous Competition and Overproduction — Leading Houses Interested in New Move.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Arrangements are under way and partly completed for the amalgamation of interests of all the leading woolen manufacturers in this country. The capital which will be represented in this combination will be at least $60,000,000.

Every dollar of the stock of this combination will have a dollar of interest behind it. The combination of this great industry, the manufacturers say, was forced on them by the times. The trade recently has been better than it was, but in the economy of production and in the regulation of output seemed to them to lie the only hope for a reasonable return on the capital invested.

The heavy imports before the passage of the Dingley law put the mills in a position where they had to lie idle or sell at a figure which, approximately, would be ruinous if persisted in. Many of them, rather than be idle, kept on and the others, to maintain their places, set their wheels in motion, and the consequence was and is an overproduction, with the necessary resultant of a price which precluded profit.

Many leading manufacturers, such as William Whitman of the Arlington mills, James Phillips Jr. of Fitchburg, Charles Fletcher, the Wanakuk and the Riverside mills of Providence, the Washington mills of Lawrence, and other prominent manufacturers in the East, together with A. D. Juillard and other woolen men are said to favor the project. Only the best mills have been asked to join the combination, and they only on the basis of their actual value. The aggregate of active cards in the country is estimated at 8,000, but it is believed the combination of one-third or more of them will be sufficient to regulate all and to make the woolen industry again remunerative.

Combines in the Steel Trade.

The Durable Wire Rope company filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J., today. It is capitalized at $250,000, and its object is stated to be "to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in wire rope or any kind of rope or cordage or wire, and any business in which the use of wire rope or any kind of rope or cordage or wire is or may be necessary or convenient."

It is another of the metal companies which use the product of the mines practically controlled by the Carnegie interests and the American Tinplate company. It is said that the new company is incorporated for the purpose of completing the combination.

The certificate of the National Steel company was filed a tTrenton today. The capital is $100,000 and the incorporators are practically the same as those of the American Tinplate company. James B. Dill, general counsel for the latter, said today:

"The certificate is preliminary to a further certificate to be recorded later which will enlarge both the capitalization and the powers of the company."

Shoemen Talk Trust.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Though none of the shoe manufacturers seen yesterday afternoon would put their names to the plan, some of the largest firms acknowledged the existence of a quiet, but ever growing, movement towards a combination of the leather men of the East. Said one man well known as a manufacturer of men's shoes:

"The trouble is that the trade is falling mainly in the West and Southwest, in St. Louis and Chicago, where men who have been known as jobbers only are building factories. Their plan is this: They keep up their jobbing business, and, at the same time, set up small factories on the top floors of their warehouses, where one special line of goods can be made. They cannot compete with the manufacturers of the East, who have been in the business a long time and who know all the ins and outs, but they can sell their goods manufactured in this way at no profit, and use the factory as an advertisement to themselves. They take retailers from country districts up to show them where the goods are made and the manufacturers of the East are beginning to notice a slackening of their Western trade on account of the actions of the jobbers.

"Though there has been no meeting of men interested the proposal is about this: Ten or a dozen manufacturers, in different lines of goods, would combine, getting together a capital of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 and do, say, a $15,000,000 business. They might pay a good jobber in the West and a good credit man high salaries to look out for that end of the business. The money thus paid would be saved to the combination in reduced expenses. You can see that in place of a dozen places in Boston only one warehouse, office, and set of clerks would be needed. The combination would deal directly with the retailers."

Injunction in Cereal Trust.

Akron, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The plans of New York, Chicago, and Cleveland capitalists for the formation of a gigantic cereal food trust, with a capitalization of $33,000,000, has been blocked, temporarily at least, by an injunction issued today by the Common Pleas Court.

The court's order restrains the officers and directors of the American Cereal company from disposing of the property and assets of that company to the Northern Trust company, which acted as purchasing agent for the proposed new trust.

The injunction was issued upon application of Nellie L. Hower and Mary L. Metzger, who own but seventy of the American Cereal company's 34,000 shares of stock. While at the annual meeting yesterday the American Cereal stockholders voted to accept the trust's terms of absoption, the plaintiffs allege that the actual sale was made in Chicago on Feb. 3 without consulting the stockholders. The plaintiffs say their shares would be rendered worthless if the transfer is made.

McIntyre Fighting Minneapolis.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The latest development in the attempt of Thomas McIntyre to "consolidate" the flour milling interests of the country has been divulged by a milling man who claims to be thoroughly conversant with the plans of the promoter.

McIntyre thinks he will outgeneral the Minneapolis concerns and either force them out of business to a large extent or make them sue for peace with the combine interests. The plan contemplates the control of elevators to divert wheat to Superior rather than Minneapolis, and thus narrow the grain market at the latter point and double the producing capacity of the Superior mills, which, together with the Milwaukee and Eastern mills in the combine, will represent the largest part of the flour industry of the United States.

Now a Winter Wheat Flour Trust.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—D. R. Francis has received a telegram from New York asking if he will underwrite $40,000,000 stock in the proposed trust to control the winter wheat flour output. This query is taken by the local millers to mean that the plans of the trust are near maturity. The idea is said to have originated with Thomas A. McIntyre of New York, and it is understood that he has secured options on enough mills at West Superior, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis to control 90 per cent of the output. It is understood that, besides the English capital that is interested in the Minnesota mills, there has been furnished a large subscription from Sweden.

Trust on Pacific Coast.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The steel trust, through the American Steel and Wire company, which controls the entire nail output for the United States, has gathered under its protecting wing the Everett Nail Works, the only concern of the kind in the Pacific Northwest. Negotiations to this end have been in progress some time, but the deal was not consummated until today, when H. J. McManus of Chicago assumed control in the name of the purchasing company. The plant has been in operation several years and is one of the chief industries of Everett.

John Workmeister Is Missing.

John Workmeister has been missing from his home, 3200 Vernon avenue, since early yesterday morning, when he started to the City Hall to pay his taxes. His wife has asked the police to hunt for him.

FRENCH ... NEA...

Today's Deba... of Deputies... Fall of th...

FATE OF R...

Leading Deput... Letter Opp... in th...

STORMY SESS...

Paris, Feb. 9.—Th... ing now can save t... any event, tomorrow... ber of Deputies is e... one.

A score of Deputies... Bourgeois, Barthou,... letan, and Millerand,... letter to the govern... tention to uphold th... justice as above all...

The manifesto as... necessity to depriv... of the Court of Ca... rendering judgment... M. Lebret, Minister... say these distingui... chamber, "to the ho... if the court is disqu... triumph of calumny... whole Court of Ca... questioned, and the... the country will thus... tive power at the me...

In concluding the... say:

"The law proposed... not a law of appease... discord, threatening... security of the citizen... union of all republica... a combination of c... Cæsarian demagogue... assault upon the rep...

Opposition to...

This step indicate... tion to the revision... survives in the Ch... almost certain to be... largely recruited fro... strongly opposed to... cedure as the bill con...

The publication of t... committee's volumin... Mazeau dossier serve... lowness, not to use a... charges of Quesnay d... the criminal chamber.

It is difficult to be... was President of a se... have brought such... against the Judges of... is still more difficult t... ernment could have... trivial charges to intr... unless it was riding f...

Severe on...

London, Feb. 10.—T... of the Daily News sa...

"A more ridiculou... tion for a coup d'ét... the annals of the n... M. de Beaurepaire's... possible to conceive... farago of senile dot... out proof, anonymou... sip, hearsay, and mi... by the most powerf... in order to consecrat...

"After reading th... avoid the conclusion... paire is a madman a... too. How the govern... tenanced him can c... by the supposition th... his charges would b... until the chamber ha... and that even then t... report would be publ...

FRENCH INTR...

Great Britain Se... Douglas to Prot... of a Coal...

Bombay, Feb. 9.—R... Lucius Douglas, in c... East Indian station,... row to support the... Britain against the... Oman, of which Mu... leasing to France a... coast of Oman. It i... nificant that Russia... Consul to Muscat, al... sian trade with that...

London, Feb. 10.—... spondent of the Mo...

"I am able to con... Sultan of Oman has... tion to France, and t... ence of Franco-Russ... British influence in t...

ATTACK AN AM...

Chinese Mob Bu... Rev. R. P. Alexa... Is One of...

Vancouver, B. C.,... American Methodist... Hiromae district, Ch... a Chinese mob on th... native converts, sev... and ran screaming... sistance. The Rev.... charge of the missi... children and groped... safety.

Returning for his... conscious from smok... He dragged her to... Chinese looked on ex...

Mrs. Alexander liv... say good-by to her... Mr. Alexander was... children escaped wit...

The mission burne... it is believed the wa... coal oil.

CHURCH CRISIS...

House of Common... Rejects an Am... on Ritual...

London, Feb. 9.—I... today, after a long... to the address to th... "lawlessness in the... posed yesterday by... eral member for Fli... 221 votes against 89.

In introducing the... had declared that th... the greatest anxiety...

Today A. J. Balf... Treasury and gove... House, when he ask... proposal, counseled... that broad toleratio... distinguishing mark... land," and deprecat... tempt to cure the ev... movers of the ame...

Marblehead S...

Boston, Mass., Fe... cruiser Marblehead... yard for Havana at...

...LEN MILL TRUST.

...ERS REPRESENTING ... IN A COMBINATION.

...nomy of Production and ... of Output in Order to ...fit on Present Invest... ...ports Under Wilson Tariff ...inous Competition and ...tion — Leading Houses ...in New Move.

...Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Arrange... ...r way and partly completed ...mation of interests of all the ... manufacturers in this coun... ...l which will be represented ...ation will be at least $60,-...

...f the stock of this combina... ... dollar of interest behind it. ... of this great industry, the ...say, was forced on them by ... trade recently has been bet... ..., but in the economy of pro... ... the regulation of output ... to lie the only hope for a ...rn on the capital invested. ...ports before the passage of ... put the mills in a position ... to lie idle or sell at a figure ...mately, would be ruinous if ...any of them, rather than be ...nd the others, to maintain ...et their wheels in motion, ...uence was and is an over... ...n the necessary resultant of ...recluded profit.

... manufacturers, such as ...an of the Arlington mills, ... Jr. of Fitchburg, Charles ...Vanakuk and the Riverside ...ience, the Washington mills ...nd other prominent manu... ... East, together with A. D. ...er woolen men are said to ...ct. Only the best mills have ...in the combination, and they ...is of their actual value. The ...tive cards in the country is ...00, but it is believed the com... ...third or more of them will be ...gulate all and to make the ...y again remunerative.

...s in the Steel Trade.

... Wire Rope company filed in... ...pers with the Secretary of ...nton, N. J., today. It is ... $250,000, and its object ... be "to carry on the ...anufacturers and dealers ... any kind of rope or cordage ...y business in which the use ... any kind of rope or cordage ... may be necessary or con...

...f the metal companies which ... of the mines practically con... ... Carnegie interests and the ...plate company. It is said ...company is incorporated for ... completing the combination. ...e of the National Steel com-... ...a tTrenton today. The cap... ... and the incorporators are ... same as those of the Amer... ... company. James B. Dill, ... for the latter, said today: ...te is preliminary to a further ...e recorded later which will ...the capitalization and the ...company."

...men Talk Trust.

..., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Though ...e manufacturers seen yester... ...would put their names to the ... largest firms acknowledged ...f a quiet, but ever growing, ...wards a combination of the ... the East. Said one man well ...nufacturer of men's shoes: ... is that the trade is falling ... West and Southwest, in St. ...cago, where men who have ... jobbers only are building fac... ...plan is this: They keep up ... business, and, at the same ...mall factories on the top floors ...ouses, where one special line ...be made. They cannot com... ... manufacturers of the East, ...n in the business a long time ... all the ins and outs, but they ... goods manufactured in this ...fit, and use the factory as an ... to themselves. They take ... country districts up to show ...he goods are made and the ... of the East are beginning to ...ning of their Western trade ...he actions of the jobbers. ...ere has been no meeting of ...d the proposal is about ... dozen manufacturers, in dif... ... goods, would combine, get... ...a capital of $2,000,000 or ... do, say, a $15,000,000 busi... ...ght pay a good jobber in the ...d credit man high salaries to ...at end of the business. The ...d would be saved to the com... ...uced expenses. You can see ... of a dozen places in Boston ...ouse, office, and set of clerks ...ed. The combination would ...th the retailers."

...on in Cereal Trust.

...eb. 9.—[Special.]—The plans ...Chicago, and Cleveland capi... ...ormation of a gigantic cereal ...n a capitalization of $33,000,-... ...locked, temporarily at least, ...n issued today by the Com... ...rt.

...order restrains the officers ...f the American Cereal com... ...posing of the property and ... company to the Northern ..., which acted as purchasing ...proposed new trust. ...n was issued upon application ...ower and Mary L. Metzger, ...eventy of the American Ce... ...34,000 shares of stock. While ...meeting yesterday the Amer... ...kholders voted to accept the ...of absoption, the plaintiffs ...e actual sale was made in ...b. 3 without consulting the ... The plaintiffs say their ...e rendered worthless if the ...e.

...Fighting Minneapolis.

...n., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The ...ent in the attempt of Thomas ...onsolidate" the flour milling ... country has been divulged ...n who claims to be thorough... ...ith the plans of the promoter. ...nks he will outgeneral the ...cerns and either force them ... to a large extent or make ...eace with the combine inter... ... contemplates the control of ...ert wheat to Superior rather ...is, and thus narrow the grain ... latter point and double the ...city of the Superior mills, ...r with the Milwaukee and ... the combine, will represent ... of the flour industry of the

...ter Wheat Flour Trust.

..., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—D. R. ...ceived a telegram from New ...e will underwrite $40,000,000 ...roposed trust to control the ...flour output. This query is ...cal millers to mean that the ...ust are near maturity. The ...ave originated with Thomas ... New York, and it is under... ...as secured options on enough ... Superior, Milwaukee, and ... control 90 per cent of the ...nderstood that, besides the ... that is interested in the ..., there has been furnished a ...on from Sweden.

...on Pacific Coast.

..., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The ...ugh the American Steel and ... which controls the entire ...the United States, has gath... ...protecting wing the Everett ...e only concern of the kind ...Northwest. Negotiations to ...been in progress some time, ...was not consummated until ...H. J. McManus of Chicago ...l in the name of the pur... ...ny. The plant has been in ...al years and is one of the ... of Everett.

...rkmeister Is Missing.

...ister has been missing from ... Vernon avenue, since early ...ing, with he started to the ...ay his taxes. His wife has ... to hunt for him.

FRENCH CABINET NEAR A CRISIS.

Today's Debate in Chamber of Deputies May Lead to Fall of the Ministry.

FATE OF REVISION BILL.

Leading Deputies Issue an Open Letter Opposing Change in the Law.

STORMY SESSION PROMISED.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The general belief is nothing now can save the Dupuy Cabinet. In any event, tomorrow's debate in the Chamber of Deputies is expected to be a stormy one.

A score of Deputies, including MM. Brisson, Bourgeois, Barthou, Sarrien, Poincare, Pelletan, and Millerand, have addressed an open letter to the government declaring their intention to uphold the supreme principles of justice as above all attack.

The manifesto asserts that there is no necessity to deprive the criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation of the right of rendering judgment in the Dreyfus case. M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, has testified, say these distinguished members of the chamber, "to the honesty of the Judges, and if the court is disqualified it will mean the triumph of calumny. The honesty of the whole Court of Cassation will in turn be questioned, and the highest jurisdiction of the country will thus be placed by the executive power at the mercy of defamation."

In concluding the manifesto its signers say:

"The law proposed by the government is not a law of appeasement, but a law of civil discord, threatening the liberty, honor, and security of the citizen at a juncture when the union of all republicans is required to defeat a combination of clerical reaction and Cæsarian demagoguery preparing for a third assault upon the republic."

Opposition to Revision Bill.

This step indicates the growing opposition to the revision bill, which, even if it survives in the Chamber of Deputies, is almost certain to be rejected by the Senate, largely recruited from the magistrates and strongly opposed to such changes of procedure as the bill contemplates.

The publication of the text of the Revision committee's voluminous report and of the Mazeau dossier serves to emphasize the hollowness, not to use a harsher word, of the charges of Quesnay de Beaurepaire against the criminal chamber.

It is difficult to believe that a man who was President of a section of the court could have brought such reckless accusations against the Judges of another section, and it is still more difficult to explain how the government could have been induced by such trivial charges to introduce the revision bill unless it was riding for a fall.

Severe on Beaurepaire.

London, Feb. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:

"A more ridiculous attempt at justification for a coup d'état cannot be found in the annals of the nineteenth century than M. de Beaurepaire's charges. It is impossible to conceive a more miserable farago of senile dotage, of calumny without proof, anonymous letters, servants' gossip, hearsay, and military vanity egged on by the most powerful clique in the world in order to consecrate a crime.

"After reading the report one cannot avoid the conclusion that M. de Beaurepaire is a madman and a wicked madman, too. How the government could have countenanced him can only be accounted for by the supposition that they never believed his charges would be fully investigated until the chamber had ordered the inquiry and that even then they never thought the report would be published."

FRENCH INTRIGUE IN OMAN.

Great Britain Sends Rear Admiral Douglas to Protest Against Lease of a Coaling Station.

Bombay, Feb. 9.—Rear Admiral Archibald Lucius Douglas, in command of the British East Indian station, sails for Muscat tomorrow to support the protest lodged by Great Britain against the action of the Sultan of Oman, of which Muscat is the capital, in leasing to France a coaling station on the coast of Oman. It is regarded here as significant that Russia was about to send a Consul to Muscat, although there is no Russian trade with that place.

London, Feb. 10.—The Bombay correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"I am able to confirm the report that the Sultan of Oman has conceded a coaling station to France, and the rumors of the existence of Franco-Russian schemes to destroy British influence in the Sultan's domains."

ATTACK AN AMERICAN MISSION.

Chinese Mob Burns the Home of the Rev. R. P. Alexander and His Wife Is One of the Victims.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The American Methodist missionary house in Hiromae district, China, was set fire to by a Chinese mob on the night of Jan. 19. The native converts, seven in all, awoke first and ran screaming out without offering assistance. The Rev. R. P. Alexander, in charge of the mission, picked up his two children and groped his way to a place of safety.

Returning for his wife, he found her unconscious from smoke and her dress ablaze. He dragged her to the yard, and while the Chinese looked on extinguished the flames.

Mrs. Alexander lived only long enough to say good-by to her husband and children. Mr. Alexander was badly burned. The two children escaped with almost no injury.

The mission burned so quickly and fiercely it is believed the walls were saturated with coal oil.

CHURCH CRISIS IN PARLIAMENT

House of Commons After a Long Debate Rejects an Amendment Bearing on Ritual Controversy.

London, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons today, after a long debate, the amendment to the address to the throne, relating to the "lawlessness in the church," which was proposed yesterday by Mr. Samuel Smith, Liberal member for Flintshire, was rejected by 221 votes against 89.

In introducing the amendment Mr. Smith had declared that the subject was creating the greatest anxiety throughout the country.

Today A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House, when he asked the rejection of the proposal, counseled "the preservation of that broad toleration which has been the distinguishing mark of the Church of England," and deprecated any legislative attempt to cure the evils complained of by the movers of the amendment.

Marblehead Sails for Havana.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—The United States cruiser Marblehead left the Charleston navy yard for Havana at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Moves on Europe's Chess Board.

China a British Protectorate.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett Proposes to the House of Commons a Startling Solution to the Oriental Problem.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett made a proposal in the House of Commons on Wednesday which, if adopted, would have given Russia, France, and Germany cause for infinite astonishment. Indeed, it is not certain its adoption would not have been the signal for the mobilization of the armies and fleets of Europe.

Sir Ellis not only proposed, but moved as an amendment to the Queen's speech, asking the government "to take early and effective measures to assist China to maintain her territorial independence, and to enforce the policy set forth in the resolution of the House of Commons of March 1, 1898."

It may be worth while to examine the effect of the adoption of such an amendment and to see just to what lengths it would lead Great Britain.

If the amendment proposed by Sir Ellis should be adopted and carried into operation Great Britain would practically be compelled to say to Russia, France, and Germany, all of whom have taken and expect to take still larger slices of Chinese territory: "England will guarantee the integrity of Chinese territory. We will maintain that integrity against all comers."

It would amount in substance to a notification to Russia her "ninety-nine-year lease" on Port Arthur must be relinquished. It would mean to Germany that the Kaiser's seizure of the Shan-Tung peninsula must be restored. To France the declaration would mean the relinquishment of the recent cession of Hainan.

The amendment was of course withdrawn, but at the same time it may be interesting to note that Great Britain is hardly in position to go so far even as to make effective Lord Curzon's declaration of March 1, 1898. Then Lord Curzon announced, in behalf of the British Ministry: "Great Britain's policy was to prevent the disruption and to oppose the alienation of Chinese territory; and it was not likely that Great Britain woud regard with satisfaction the attempts of others in that direction."

The development of European policy in the Orient was tolerably rapid in the months following the foregoing declaration. On May 24, less than three months after Lord Curzon announced British policy, Great Britain sent a fleet of battleships to the coast of China, seized the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, facing Russia's naval station at Port Arthur, and on June 9, received from China a leasehold "for ninety-nine years" of 220 square miles of mainland territory opposite the Island of Hongkong, together with several additional islands, "much needed for the development of the colony."

Germany and the Marshall Islands.

Emperor William, After Fourteen Years of Uncertainty, Wants to Perfect His Title to the Group in the Pacific.

Dispatches printed yesterday morning indicate that Germany is seeking a conference between all nations interested in colonial possessions in the Pacific for the purpose of arriving at a fixed status.

One of the purposes of the Kaiser, according to these dispatches, is to secure the confirmation of Germany's title to the Marshall Islands, west of the Carolines. Germany's hold on the Marshall group is entirely arbitrary. Her claims are the result of an attempt made in 1885 to seize the entire Caroline group. For ten years prior to 1885 Germany had disputed Spain's claim to the Caroline and Marshall Islands. Germany then laid down the doctrine, which was accepted by the powers, that sovereignty could only be respected when effectively exercised. Spain had never exercised sovereignty over the Caroline and Marshall groups.

An exciting race at once took place between Spanish and German warships. Spain landed marines, hoisted her flag, and appointed a Governor on Aug. 23, 1885. On the night of the same day a German warship landed men, who hauled down the Spanish and raised the German flag.

The incident nearly plunged Spain and Germany into war. A long diplomatic controversy followed and was settled by the withdrawal of German claims to the Carolines with a reservation as to the Marshall group.

Since 1885 Germany has made no effort to perfect her title, and it is not strange the Kaiser should at the present time seek to organize a temporary international tribunal to settle his claims for all time.

Late Advices from the Orient.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9.—Empress of Japan arrived yesterday from Hongkong and Yokohama. Mail advices say that the steamer Kinsu Maru, which sailed from Seattle on Dec. 28, lost six men overboard on its trip to Yokohama.

Chinese rebels recently raided Kuei Fu. Several hundred children under the care of Roman Catholics were seized and drowned.

At Kobe on Jan. 18 the City of Peking narrowly escaped total loss by colliding with the Japanese gunboat Amagi. A number of its lifeboats and davits and twenty feet of bulwark rail were carried away.

Sir Claude MacDonald has obtained official assurance from the Tsung-li-Yamen that China will not alienate northern extension railroad to any foreign power.

Dispatches received from Hang Chow report a rising among a rowdy class belonging to the Tung Luhsien, Yenchow, Prefecture of Chekiang, against the native converts of the American mission, resulting in the burning of the mission chapel and the wounding of two converts. It is stated that the project to extend the branch of the Hankow-Canton railway to Fukien, for which Americans agreed to advance a loan, has been abandoned.

It is learned from official sources that the Japanese government intends to make no distinction between the subjects of various powers in the matter of travel after next July.

A Peking dispatch states that the British government has advised the Chinese government not to concede that extension of the French settlement at Shanghai under the circumstances, adding that Great Britain will assist China to oppose any pressure and resist any threats France may exercise.

Russian troops stationed in Port Arthur to the number of 20,000 were preparing to pass the winter under tents. Owing to the severe weather the tents afford scant shelter to the men, great numbers of whom are suffering from frost bites. Several have died. The Commander-in-Chief has in consequence given instructions for the erection of barracks.

News Notes from Abroad.

Scotch farmers are insuring their cattle against tuberculosis.

London has taken up the custom of having music in the high-class restaurants.

Russia's Minister of Education has forbidden the wearing of corsets in the seminaries.

Sir Henry Irving's health continues to improve and he will appear on the stage again at Easter.

London, Feb. 9.—G. A. Spottiswoode, head of the famous firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, parliamentary and general printers, died today.

The Egyptians accept British rule quietly and show a disposition to grasp such improvements as are promised in education and transportation facilities.

Umzinto, in Natal, has had its first St. Andrew's day dinner. The chairman, in his speech, referred to the fact that the Scotch have settlements in every inhabitable land.

Politicians who think Sagasta should not cling to power, in view of the foolish course pursued by Spain under his guidance, have dubbed him "Sagasta, the Eternal."

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 9.—The visit of the railroad officials to Panama has proved fruitless. The strikers have again refused to accept $2, currency, as wages and insist upon $2.50.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—Herr Florens Henry Gottfried von Bockum-Dolffs, the Prussian statesman and former President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, died today in his 97th year.

A blacksmith's shop has just been established by the Sisters of St. Dominic, near King William's Town, Cape Colony, South Africa. Nuns as blacksmiths are in the nature of a real novelty.

The English home of ex-Empress Eugénie, at Farnsborough, is a loadstone that attracts thousands of people every year. The fortune of the former sovereign is ample for all comforts, and her charities are large.

"Belphegor the Mountebank," which Charles Dillon first produced in 1856, is to have a revival in England. Marie Wilton, now Lady Bancroft, and J. L. Toole, got their principal start in the profession from this piece.

Queen Margherita of Italy is still beautiful, though she realizes that she is growing old. Not long ago she concluded that, on account of her age, she ought to discard white dresses. The subject was mentioned to the King. Without making a definite reply he went and ordered a number of the most beautiful white dresses which were sent to the Queen at the end of a fortnight, with this card: "The King's decision."

With characteristic energy and industry, M. Zola, quietly lodged in an English town, has undertaken not one, but a series of three novels. It is to be the final completion of the familiar Rougon-Macquart series. It is hard for Zola, approaching his 60th year, to find it necessary to begin work afresh. The persecution directed against him as the result of his chivalrous championship of Dreyfus has cost £16,000. That comprised his whole funded fortune, and he has now to work for daily bread.

When the International Congress of Women assembles in London next June, the Duchess of Sutherland will give the opening reception at Stafford House. Lady Battersea will give a reception on Wednesday, June 28, and Mrs. Creighton will give a garden party on the Thursday of the same week. Many other social functions will take place. The whole of the Westminster Town Hall has been taken as the headquarters of the congress and will be used morning and evening. In addition the two halls of St. Martin's Town Hall have been engaged for sectional meetings, and for the social and philanthropic work of the congress the Convocation Hall of the Church House, Westminster, has been requisitioned.

U. S. CRUISER CHICAGO

At New Orleans for the Mardi Gras.

It will be of interest to Chicagoans to know that this famous cruiser will be present at the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans Feb. 13 and 14. $25 for the round trip from Chicago via the Illinois Central railroad, the short line, and the only line operating double daily through service. Tickets now on sale at city ticket office, 99 Adams street.

LAYS BLAME ON ENGLAND

TRAVELER FROM APIA HAS DIFFERENT VIEW OF SAMOA TROUBLE.

Dr. Kramer, Who Claims to Be a Naval Staff Surgeon and Scientist, but Who Is Believed to Be a German Agent, Declares Stories of Recent Troubles in Samoa Have Been Greatly Exaggerated—Says British Residents Are Responsible for Bad Feeling.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Dr. D. T. Kramer, who has been in Samoa for several months, and who claims to be a German naval staff surgeon and scientist, is now speeding on to Berlin, having left here last night on the Central Pacific overland train.

Though Dr. Kramer may be a physician, or a student of botany, as he professed to be in Apia, the impression he left in Samoa and on board the Moana among the officers was that his duties were those of a secret agent for the German government.

In an interview he said:

"I have had no official connection in Samoa. I have merely been in about among the islands on scientific work and chanced to be there when the trouble was going on.

"One thing I can say is that much of the talk about the trouble between the Americans and the Germans has been exaggerated. And with the English, too, for that matter. So far as any collision between the naval commanders has occurred, such as one telling another if he sailed his ship out of the harbor he would sink him, I can state emphatically that nothing of that sort has occurred. That would mean war and there is no war so far as the foreign ships are concerned.

"The whole trouble is due to the colonists coming in from New Zealand and causing friction by their arrogant ways. These Britishers have gone so far as to talk of the annexation of the islands. We always got along well with the Americans, much better than with the British. The Americans were always friendly. Mr. Osbourne is well liked and has always been quiet and inclined to make little trouble."

Tell of Samoan Atrocities.

Apia, Samoa, Jan. 25, via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.—The dispatches relating to the recent Samoan war have given but a faint idea of the atrocities which were committed by the natives. The following is the story told by a missionary's wife:

"All the poor women and children without homes took refuge in the Malua Stone mission-house—some 200 in all. The wounded were taken there and the rooms and bathroom were red with blood.

"Nearly every native house between Mahia and Apia is burned to the ground. The banas were torn down and the bread fruit trees cut round each stem so that they will all die.

"There were hundreds of people crammed into the church in Apia, but the Ululvalis rushed in and actually robbed the women of their jewelry, and if they could not get their rings off quickly they cut their fingers off to get them.

"We saw a fleet of boats going over to Savaai and heard that they were going over to burn the Malietoa villages there.

"They have threatened Mr. Newell (one of the missionaries), and it is hardly safe for him to be seen. The Chief Justice was to have been assassinated one night, but friendly natives got to hear of it and surrounded the house.

England Waiting for News.

London, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons today the Parliamentary secretary for the Foreign office replying to a question on the subject said her Majesty's government was awaiting the arrival of consular dispatches from Samoa before expressing an opinion regarding the recognition of Mataafa as King of Samoa.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—There can be no doubt, it is said here, the conduct of the German Consul General at Samoa, Rose, and the German President of the Municipal Council, Raffel, was arbitrary, overbearing, and in violation of not only the spirit but the letter of the treaty of Berlin. Still, United States Ambassador White having by this time presented the American view to the German government at Berlin, there is no disposition on the part of the authorities here to add to the difficulties of the situation by a public discussion. Nothing has been done yet towards securing an amendment or an alteration of the treaty of Berlin.

KLONDIKE KING WEDS IN LONDON

Alexander McDonald, $5,000,000 Dawson City Man, Finds a Wife in England.

London, Feb. 9.—Alexander McDonald, the Dawson City (Alaska) gold miner, who is said to be worth more than $5,000,000, was married to Margaret Chisholm today in the Roman Catholic Church at Brixton. The bride is the daughter of the superintendent of the Thames water police.

GARCIA'S BODY AT HAVANA.

Gunboat Nashville Arrives at the Cuban Capital with the Remains of the Insurgent General.

Havana, Feb. 9.—The United States gunboat Nashville, bearing the body of General Calixto Garcia, steamed into Havana harbor at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the guns of Morro Castle and the American squadron saluting. The solemn booming announced the arrival to the expectant city. Everywhere householders and ships lowered flags to half-mast, and black streamers soon surmounted the Cuban banners.

By the time the gunboat had come to anchor thousands of people crowded the water front. The marines lowered the coffin to the tug chartered by the Cuban committee, and Garcia's remains were borne to La Machina wharf. There Señor Federico Mora, Civil Governor of Havana, Mayor Perfecto Lacoste, the members of the Municipal Council, the members of the junta patricia, Commodore B. J. Cromwell, Captain of the Port, many naval officers, Major General Ludlow, Governor of the Department of Havana, and several members of his staff, were assembled.

Two companies of the Eighth Regular Infantry, with the regimental band, were lined up to receive the coffin, which was carried on the shoulders of members of the junta between the saluting ranks of regulars to the hearse. The silent crowds, with bared heads, marched to the strains of a funeral dirge to the place, where the body now lies in the Municipal Council Chamber, guarded by details of Cuban and American troops. On the order of General Ludlow all official flags will be kept at half-mast until after the public funeral on Saturday.

For several days Governor General Brooke has been in conference with the Cabinet of Secretaries regarding the plan of Supreme Court reorganization submitted by Señor José Gonzalez Lanuza, Secretary of the Department of Justice and Public Instruction. The scheme is now virtually approved. The new court will combine the civil and criminal branches of the former Spanish system under one head. Its officers will be a President, six magistrates, three fiscal agents, and two secretaries. Señores Gonzalez Llorente, Antonio Gonzalez, and Leopolde Berriel will probably be appointed members of the tribunal, the order appointing them being expected next Saturday.

NEW CABINET FOR PORTO RICO.

Governor General Henry Selects Three Advisers, Representing All Three Political Parties.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Feb. 9.—Governor General Henry has appointed Francisco Acuna, Independent Liberal, now attorney of the Supreme Court, to be Secretary of State; Dr. Coll, Liberal, has been appointed Secretary of Finance, and Frederico Degatan, Radical, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior.

The Liberals are dissatisfied with General Henry's change of policy.

Munoz Rivera announces his intention of going to Washington soon in order to "secure relief from the oppressive militarism," which, he says, "will estrange the Porto Ricans from the United States."

JAPAN LOSES IN FORMOSA

REGULAR TROOPS REPULSED BY NATIVES WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Attempt to Suppress a Rebellion on the Island Results in a Pitched Battle in Which 350 to 400 Japanese Soldiers Are Left Dead on the Field and the Rest Driven Away in Disorder—General News of Interest from Abroad.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—Advices from the Orient state the Chinese rebels in Formosa are gaining strength and many cities are being looted. About the middle of January a battle occurred between the Chinese insurgents and the Japanese troops at Taipehfu.

The engagement resulted in victory for the rebels, who, after succeeding by their flank movements in dodging the Japanese fire and coming to close quarters, fought hand to hand for three hours.

Hundreds were cut down and when the Japanese were finally beaten back they left between 350 and 400 dead on the field. The rebels' loss did not reach 100.

Advancing after their victory, they captured Tzu Lan, about seven or eight miles from Lopeh. The inhabitants were terrorized and there was a rush to a moya for safety.

Funeral of General von Caprivi.

Crossen, Prussia, Feb. 9.—The body of General von Caprivi, former imperial Chancellor, who died on Monday last, was buried today in the family vault on the Caprivi estate at Skyren, near here. Among those present at the ceremony were representatives of Emperor William and the King of Saxony.

M'KINLEY DEMANDS ARMY BILL.

Provision Must Be Made for More Troops or an Extra Session Will Be Called.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The Post tomorrow will say: "The army reorganization bill must pass or the President will call an extra session of Congress.

"The opposition to the bill in the Senate has already been frequently referred to and the prediction made that some compromise would be agreed on whereby legislation of a temporary character would be placed on the army appropriation bill. This will not satisfy the administration. No makeshift expedient will be accepted. The President has determined that the passage of the army bill shall be made an issue, and there is no doubt in administration circles that he will be successful. If, however, any obstacles should prevent action, an extra session will surely be held.

"The conditions which have arisen leave no other course to be pursued by the President. A decision was yesterday rendered by the Attorney General to the effect that as soon as the ratifications of the peace treaty are exchanged the volunteer soldiers can no longer be retained in service. This is also true, the Attorney General holds, of the additional regulars who were enlisted for the war with Spain. Consequently without the desired legislation the President will find himself with an army reduced from 65,000 to 25,000 men."

INQUIRY FOR GEN. MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER APPOINTING A COURT.

Allegations of the Commanding General in Respect to Unfitness of Beef Furnished to Troops Are to Be Investigated—Opinion Called For on Merits of Case in Addition to Report on Facts—Possible Court-Martial.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—General Miles is to be investigated by a military court of inquiry and the whole beef question, refrigerated, canned, embalmed, or otherwise, will be investigated.

The order for the court of inquiry is as follows:

"War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9: In accordance with the instructions of the President of Feb. 3 a court of inquiry, to consist of the following named officers, is hereby appointed to meet in this city on Feb. 15: Major General James F. Wade, United States Volunteers; Brigadier General George W. Davis, United States Volunteers; Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, United States army; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, United States army, recorder.

"The court is hereby directed to investigate the allegations of the Major General commanding the army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the subsistence department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to its findings of fact the court will submit an opinion on the merits of the case, together with such recommendations of further proceedings as may be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry.

"The officers named will repair to this city for the purpose herein indicated, and on the adjournment of the court will return to their proper stations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

"By order of the Secretary of War,

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The court and its recorder will be confronted with an interesting question when it convenes. Already the law officers are in doubt as to the interpretation of the order of today. The expression "to investigate certain allegations" of General Miles invites the question whether the court is required to determine General Miles' veracity or his lack of it. It is certain that whichever way the court rules as its policy and duty Miles will have the whole question of beef supplies ventilated.

Court Favorable to Miles.

The composition of the court is favorable to General Miles, who said today there was no member of the court to which he would make objection. The officers detailed to act are regarded as fair-minded men, and none of them is known as of either the Miles or anti-Miles faction. It may be necessary to detail a Judge Advocate for duty at the Military Academy in place of Colonel Davis, who is the professor of law at that institution, but this will not be done until it appears that his work in Washington will keep him here for some months.

It is an interesting fact in connection with the detail that General George W. Davis, one of the members who is in command of the military department of Pinar del Rio in Cuba, will suffer a reduction in pay by reason of the duty. He is now receiving the pay and allowances of a Major General, being in command of a department, and while on duty in connection with the court he will receive only the pay of his volunteer grade, that of Brigadier General.

It developed today that Adjutant General Corbin had officially declared himself against Miles. This is in the form of an indorsement which was sent to the President within the last few days, and it is understood it conveys a recommendation that the President proceed against General Miles on account of his accusations and his statements made to the press and public. There has been a suspicion among the Miles people that General Corbin was unfriendly to Miles, but that officer has preserved a discreet demeanor when inquirers, official and unofficial, have approached him on the subject of the controversy between the Secretary of War and the commanding General of the army. The incident has added to the complications greatly and emphasizes the fact that General Miles has another official to fight. It is understood that General Corbin added his influence to that of Secretary Alger in securing action from the President.

Fight Will Be Open.

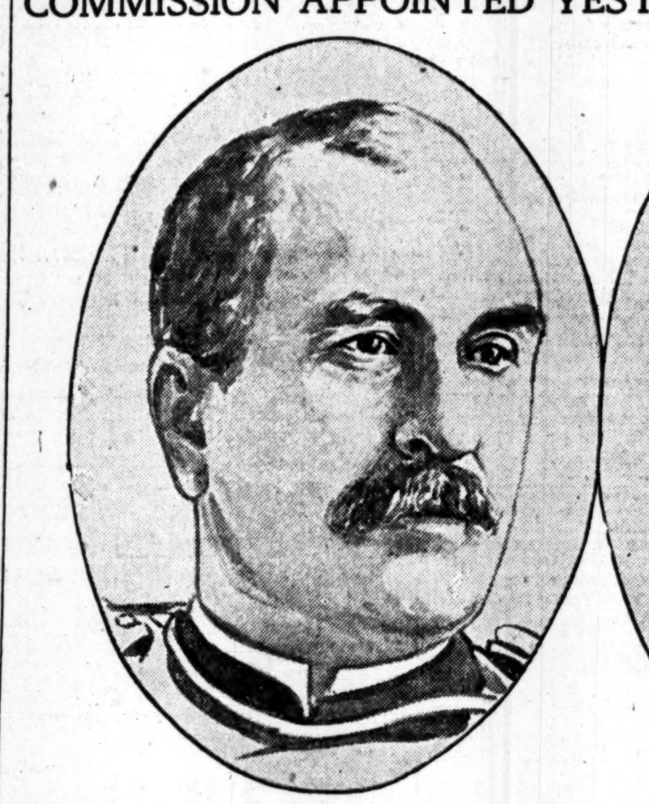
The indorsement on the subject made by Corbin within the last few days, however, indicates that the war between Miles and Corbin is to be carried on openly. This fact is not commonly known in the War department and it is doubtful if it be known in General Miles' office; consequently it is calculated to create something of a sensation. The President is described as being greatly incensed at General Miles' attitude and as sharing Secretary Alger's view of the whole matter. It is true, however, that this situation is recognized only by those who are against Miles and that the latter's friends insist that Miles is received with great cordiality by the President.

There was naturally some discussion today among army officers of the result of the inquiry—or trial, as many gossipers persisted in calling it—and the conjectures were quite as varied as they were numerous. A great deal depends on the interpretation of the order by a court, as already pointed out, but there is no escaping the fact that General Miles has been accused, however vaguely, of making allegations, the assumption being they have not been sustained by the testimony secured by the War Investigating commission, before which they were originally made.

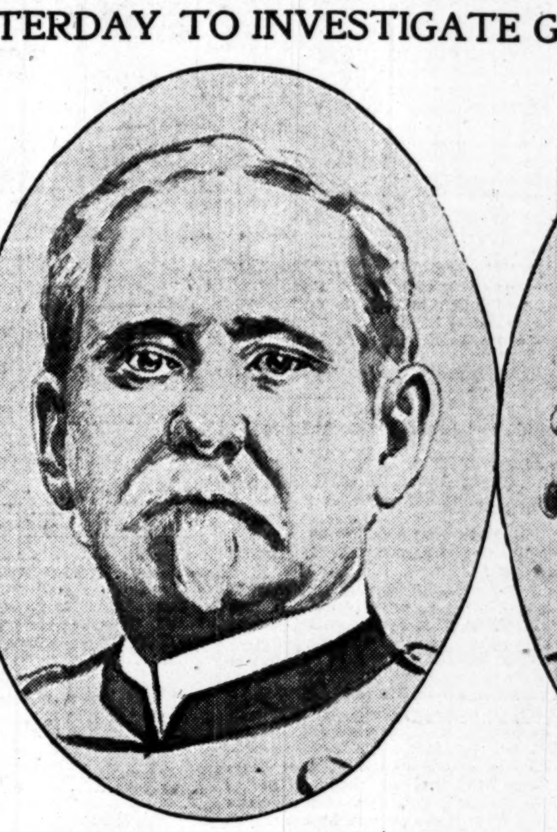
Of course, should the court find the commission correct in its conclusions—that General Miles made false and unjustifiable charges—then that officer would be tried by court-martial. It looked to some observers as if the court of inquiry was in the delicate position of passing on the discerning quality of the investigating commission, along with the integrity of General Miles. Should the court find the charges sustained, then, under the terms of the order of today, it will be the duty of the court to point out those responsible and recommend the action necessary. General Eagan is, of course, liable to trial again, so long as the charges are not for the same offense of which he has been recently convicted, the articles of war stipulating that an officer cannot be tried twice for the same offense.

General Miles has accumulated a vast amount of material which will be of use in the inquiry, and is armed with lists of officers and men who can be called on for information. The tests of canned beef being made at the Army Medical Museum in this city will be finished in a few days, and the reports of the chemists will be added to the data. General Garlington's investigation into the beef question, with reports from Colonel Heyl, Inspector General, and General Breckinridge will be a valuable lot of information in that line. The conduct of the inquiry is largely—if not entirely—in the hands of General Miles.

COMMISSION APPOINTED YESTERDAY TO INVESTIGATE GEN. MILES' BEEF CHARGES.



Brigadier General G. W. Davis.



Brigadier General G. L. Gillespie.

Major General J. F. Wade.

WORK OF A CHINESE MOB.

Three Thousand Natives Attack the Plant of American Mining Company and Burn Property.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—It is impossible for Britishers and Americans to carry on mining operations in China. An American, J. E. Rennison, manager of the Pao Wu mine, guarded by a body of soldiers, erected works and built a fortress and announced his intention of commencing operations.

Priests propitiated the god of the mountains and the soldiers marched away. The same evening 3,000 countrymen marched to the mine. Rennison got warning and saved his life by flight.

The mob wrecked the works and destroyed the fort and dwelling-houses, piling everything into the fifty-foot shaft that they could not destroy by fire. The fort they blew up with dynamite.

SEEKS ALLIANCE WITH SPAIN.

France Now Said to Be Making Overtures Which Would Bring the Dons Into More Prominence.

London, Feb. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard, referring to the reports that France is seeking a Spanish alliance, recalls the fact that in 1891 Austria proposed that England and Spain should join the dreibund, and that the proposal was acquiesced in by Germany and Italy.

"But Lord Salisbury firmly declined," says the correspondent. "Had it not been for the attitude of the British Premier then Spain might have belonged to the alliance and the whole course of recent events would have been different."

According to the same correspondent, the Austrian papers comment upon affairs in the Philippines in a tone which is decidedly anti-American.

Emperor Receives Minister Tower.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Vienna, Feb. 9.—Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience today to Charlemagne Tower, United States Minister, who presented his letter of recall. Mr. Tower was recently appointed Ambassador to Russia by President McKinley, and will at once leave the post of Minister to Austria-Hungary to fill his new appointment.

DENVER'S ROMANTIC SUICIDES.

Henry P. Rhodes and Mrs. Lavrenius Kill Themselves—The Woman Formerly of Chicago.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 9.—Henry P. Rhodes, a prominent young attorney of this city, who, for eight years prior to 1897, was Deputy District Attorney here, died at St. Luke's Hospital this morning as the result of wounds inflicted by himself last Tuesday afternoon. At 10 o'clock tonight Mrs. Olga Lavrenius, a young Russian widow understood to have been Rhodes' fiancée, shot and instantly killed her 10-year-old son and then sent a bullet through her own brain.

Mrs. Lavrenius was a beautiful woman, 33 years old, and highly accomplished. She was a nihilist, and, with her husband, was several years ago sentenced to life imprisonment in Siberia. Five or six years ago they were pardoned by the Czar and came to this country, locating first in Chicago.

NEW PAPER MILLS FOR MAINE.

Organization of a New York and Boston Company with a Capital of Four Millions.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Great Northern Paper company, with a capital stock of $4,000,000, all of which has been subscribed by leading capitalists in New York and Boston, will begin immediately the construction of mills on the Penobscot River, in Maine, with a capacity of 250 tons of news paper per day.

They have purchased about 260,000 acres of timber lands situated along the Penobscot River and the lakes tributary thereto and a water power ample at all times for the operation of these mills.

The management will be in the hands of experienced men, all of whom are large contributors to the capital of the company, and the product of the mills will be sold in this city.

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, in use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

WAS IT SAMPSON OR SCHLEY?

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, Retired, Enters the Controversy in Verse.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—At a banquet of the Naval Order of the United States, at the Lafayette Hotel tonight, Rear Admiral George E. Belknap (retired) entered the lists of the Sampson-Schley controversy and read some verses, which he characterized as "doggerel in response to doggerel recently delivered in the House of Representatives," the title being, "Say, Was It Sampson, or Was It Schley?" The verses are:

Come, tell us, pray, in Five Forks days,
From whom did campaign orders run?
Whom else than Grant, and his the bays,
Yet "Little Phil" the battle won.

Then why today, stalks rival claim,
That fosters greed instead of right,
And smirches all the naval name
E'en in the hour of victor's might?

Did Sampson strike, or was it Schley,
Who on that sunny Sunday morn
Smote bold Cervera hip and thigh,
With stroke on stroke, of Vulcan born?

O, question vain, "There's fame for all,"
Quoth genial Schley 'mid battle's rue,
For, mark you, in that blazing thrall,
On Sampson's lines we fought all through.

His was the burden—all the plan—
His absence brief—an untold loss—
'Twas duty called him from the van,
And valor suffered through his cross.

Had one ship 'scaped that fateful fray,
On whom would country put the blame?
We know that 'gainst such luckless day
Would ruthless blazed brave Sampson's name.

Who lingered long off empty bay?
Then westeward laid his course for coal,
Regretting orders he couldn't obey
And onward make for pressing goal?

Who seaward steamed, at dark of night,
The enemy wondering why;
From darksome eve till morning light,
Giving Cervera chance to fly?

Who changed this hapless state of things
And closed upon the doomed port,
With all the vim calm courage brings,
And dared the worst of Morro's fort?

Who ranged his vessels, close and tight,
Ready for dash by night or day;
At every instant prepared to fight,
And never fifteen miles away?

Pray, tell us if these things were done
As shown by documentary eye,
Who wrought most toward the victory won—
"Was it Sampson, or was it Schley?"

O, service grand, with glories fraught,
Aye stainless let its record be;
Its matchless deeds, intrepid wrought,
Resplendent glow e'er land and sea.

Nor blasting claim, nor threat'ning pall
Its annals proud in nowise dim;
"Glory enough there is for all,"
For land, not self, its battles win.

Ho, brothers here of naval sword,
List Dewey great, his greetings send
To all around this festive board,
With valor's voice, his pæans blend.

That valiant soul on First of May,
Sings Santiago's crowning fight,
And bids acclaim that July day
When brilliant blazed our conquering might.

NEW PASTOR ARRIVES HERE.

Dr. Notman Comes to Take Fourth Presbyterian Pulpit—Dr. Hopkins Confers with Epiphany Vestrymen.

The Rev. Dr. Notman of Boulder, Colo., who recently accepted a call to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, arrived in the city late last night in company with his wife, two children, and his wife's sister, Miss Frith. They are at the Virginia Hotel, where they will remain for some time.

"I look forward with interest," Dr. Notman said, "to my work in this city, which is, of course, more or less of a sealed book to me. My work in Boulder was chiefly among young men."

Dr. Notman was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Boulder, the university town of the State. He also held the chair of ethics in the university.

The Rev. John Henry Hopkins, who has been called to the pulpit of the Church of the Epiphany to succeed Dr. T. N. Morrison, Bishop-elect of Iowa, is the guest of J. M. Banks, 245 Leavitt street. At noon yesterday he was introduced to the vestrymen of the church, and later conferred with the officials in regard to his taking charge of the parish. He will return this evening to his home at St. Joseph, Mo.

"When I reach home I will write to the church giving my decision," he said. "I must decline to say what the outcome will be."

TO HELP SELL THE CITY HALL.

West-Sider's Scheme for a New Municipal Building Makes Its Appearance at Springfield.

As the law now stands, no city in Illinois can convey property it owns and may wish to dispose of without a two-thirds vote of the Council. There are people in Chicago who think that provision should be changed, so Representative Churan has introduced a bill in the Legislature authorizing cities to dispose of property they no longer need for city purposes on a majority vote of the Council.

It is understood the scheme of some West Side people to make Chicago build a new City Hall is behind this bill. The first thing necessary is to get through a resolution disposing of the present hall and also other property. Alderman Novak has made the scheme his specialty ever since he went into the Council. But he has never been able to convince two-thirds of the Aldermen that they should vote for it. It is said he had something to do with framing the bill introduced by Churan.

Alderman Novak, it is claimed, believes he could get a majority of the Council to vote for the proposition to sell the old City Hall to the county and build a new one on the West Side. It is asserted the county would be willing to take the old hall at a fair valuation. In the event, however, the consolidation measure is passed there will have to be a new arrangement of officials.

PROTECTIVE OFFICERS NAMED.

Annual Meeting of the Hyde Park Association Held—Has Plenty of Funds.

The annual meeting of the Hyde Park Protective association was held last evening at the Kenwood Institute, 40 Forty-seventh street. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Thomas H. Hall.
Vice President—C. A. Marsh.
Second Vice President—N. T. Willard.
Treasurer—W. H. Brintnall.
Secretary—A. B. Farwell.
Board of Directors—Robert Johns, D. A. Pierce, A. R. Clark, C. A. Tripp, Andrew Ringman, George W. Riggs, Alderman Frank I. Bennett, Alderman Walter C. Nelson, A. J. Burbanks, G. E. Highley, J. A. Nichols, T. J. Smith, James Wood, Robert E. Jenkins, Julius Stern, E. O. Excell, W. S. Booth, C. N. Goodenow, William Kent, Garrett Newkirk, E. S. Dempsey, R. R. Donnelley, Professor T. Matthews.

The organization has a membership of 1,100, and the President asserts there will be no lack of funds to carry on the work during the year.

CHINESE NEW YEAR IS QUIET.

Intense Cold Prevents the Customary Celebration with Noise of Firecrackers and Tom-Toms.

Chinese New Year's was celebrated in a quiet way in Chinatown yesterday. The pomp and splendor of former years was not apparent and a few stray firecrackers took the place of the din and noise usually heard.

It was a holiday among the Chinamen, however, and they gathered in the stores and laundries in Clark street, paid their debts, burned sandalwood, and looked wise. Several small dinners were given at the Chinese restaurant, 319 Clark street, at which the much-prized bird's nest soup and shark's fins were served.

The bitter cold weather put a damper on the festivities, but the Chinamen said there would be a big display of fireworks before the close of the week's celebration.

Absolute Security

Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Must Bear Signature of

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

CORNISH ON THE STAND.

TELLS OF THE ADAMS POISONING CASE AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

Entire Day Consumed in Taking His Testimony and His Recital Will Be Continued Today—Gives His Reasons for Suspecting Molineaux of Sending the Fatal Drug, but Thought He Did Not Have the Audacity to Do It.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

HARRY CORNISH, to whom the poison was sent.
MRS. FANNY ROGERS, daughter of Mrs. Adams.
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY JOHN F. McINTYRE, a friend of Cornish.
FRED T. HOVEY of Hartford, Conn., a friend of Mrs. Adams.
DR. EDWIN F. HITCHCOCK, who attended Mrs. Adams.
DR. E. STYLES POTTER, who was called after Dr. Hitchcock had taken some of the poison.
JOHN D. ADAMS, secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic club.
HERBERT B. BALLENTINE, who owns the club.
FELIX J. GALLAGHER, former clerk in the Knickerbocker club and a friend of Molineaux.
MISS EMMA MILLER, who sold the bottle holder.
HOWARD WELCH, former steward of the Knickerbocker Athletic club.
MRS. GELLE, housekeeper of the Knickerbocker Athletic club.
ROLAND B. MOLINEAUX, a former member of the club, alleged to have had a dislike for Cornish.
MRS. MOLINEAUX, formerly Blanche Chesebrough.
PAUL GLORR, a former servant of the club, who was adopted by Secretary John D. Adams.
HERBERT C. TUTTLE, friend of Glorr.
ISAAC P. SMITH, friend of Glorr.
A. A. HARPSTER, a former employé of the club.
ADDIE BATES AND JENNIE COLLENDER, nurses who attended H. C. Barnet, whose death gives some reason to believe he may have been poisoned.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—In a small room, with bare walls, six rows of yellow benches, a tall, spectral clock, and many tables, Coroner Hart this morning began his inquest into the death of Mrs. Kate Adams, who was murdered by poison on Dec. 28. Every seat was occupied, for the room was by no means equal to the needs of the court. Hundreds were turned away. There were women in the crowd—women who were mere witnesses in the case—who sat nervous and distraught, hoping that they might not be called into the notoriety of the witness chair.

Among the crowd, before the inquest proceeded, there was a low ripple of talk as to the new evidence to be brought out by Colonel Gardiner. The testimony at the inquest will be practically the testimony at the trial.

Harry Cornish was the first and only witness called today. Before his examination was completed the inquest was adjourned to tomorrow.

Cornish repeated the story of the receipt of the poison and the death of Mrs. Adams. When asked if he knew of any man who might wish to kill him, he replied at first that he did not, but as the examination proceeded he admitted that in his statement to Captain McClusky he said that Roland B. Molineaux might have sent the poison. He also said that he did not believe Molineaux had the audacity to do it. Later on in his testimony he said that he did not believe Molineaux had sent the poison. He said that he and Molineaux had had trouble with each other and that Molineaux had said that either he or Cornish must leave the club. He also testified that charges had been preferred against him for things he is alleged to have said about Molineaux and Henry C. Barnet and that the charges had been dismissed. He also said in a conversation with John D. Adams, secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, the name of Molineaux was first suggested.

How His Testimony Was Given.

His recital was rapid. Everything was at his finger ends. His square, muscular jaw worked convulsively, but never once did he look at the jurors. Instead he either looked squarely into the center of the room at nobody in particular or down at his own fingers.

Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, on whose death the inquest is being held, was a woman past middle age. She and her daughter, Mrs. Florence Rogers, who is probably a year or so past 30, lived in apartments in this city. Harry S. Cornish, instructor in the Knickerbocker Athletic club, occupied these apartments with them. On Dec. 28 last Mrs. Adams complained of a headache, and Cornish gave her what he supposed was bromo seltzer. Mrs. Adams was taken violently ill and died.

It was found by a post-mortem examination and chemical analysis that she had been poisoned by cyanide of mercury, a rare chemical. The bottle from which Cornish gave Mrs. Adams the bromo seltzer had been sent to him at the Knickerbocker Athletic club through the mails. In a box with it was a silver match or bottle holder.

The package was received by Cornish on Dec. 24. He did not take it home or open it until Dec. 27, the night before the day on which Mrs. Adams died. Cornish, in a statement made at the time of Mrs. Adams' death, said he took some of the powder and was also taken violently ill.

Since investigation of the case was started it has been found that H. C. Barnet, another employé of the Knickerbocker club, had a bottle labeled "Kutnow Powder" sent to him. Barnet died of what was said to be diphtheria. It is thought he may have been poisoned. His body has been exhumed.

Investigation has also revealed that persons unknown and writing in an evidently disguised hand ordered medicines through private letter boxes, and signed the names "H. Cornish" and "H. C. Barnett."

The place in Newark where the silver bottle-holder was purchased has also been found. These are the facts from which theories as to motive for the crime are built.

Asked About Barnet.

Mr. Cornish was questioned about the illness and death of H. C. Barnet, the questioning bringing out the fact that the two men had not been on the best terms. Cornish's information regarding Barnet's illness was obtained through Dr. Philipps, who attended him. Near the end Dr. Douglass was called in. The testimony continued:

"Your attention was not called to the Barnet case until after the Adams case?" was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Cornish.

"Did Dr. Phillips say your symptoms were similar to Barnet's?"

"No."

"Dr. Phillips told you Barnet was taken with terrible vomiting?"

"Yes."

"And you were?"

"Yes."

"How long was it after Mrs. Adams' death before he told you about Barnet's death?"

"I don't know."

"Your symptoms were similar to Barnet's? You got your dose in a bottle sent anonymously, as also did Barnet, yet you say Dr. Phillips did not say to you that your cases were alike?"

"No."

"When you learned Barnet had been poisoned in a similar way did you go down and tell the police?"

"No. I think I told the police in my room."

"Did you tell Mr. McIntyre?"

"I think not."

Mr. Cornish could not recollect the date on which he made a statement to Captain McClusky of the Police bureau.

Accusations Against Him.

Mr. Cornish said that he never had any personal quarrel with any member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, but twice charges had been preferred against him. He was accused, he said, of saying things about two members of the club to a third member. The charges were made by C. C. Hughes and the names of the two members involved in the quarrel were Roland B. Molineaux and H. C. Barnet. That was two years ago, and the witness could not remember further details.

Mr. Cornish said he was employed by J. Herbert Ballantyne, President of the corporation that conducts the Knickerbocker Athletic club. That corporation, said the witness, is the Pequa Club association.

"What did Hughes say to you of Molineaux and Barnet?" asked Mr. Osborne, the Assistant District Attorney.

"He said that I said that Molineaux had made his money by the improper use of house property he owned in Newark."

"Did that mean that Molineaux let his house for immoral purposes?"

"That and his gambling, I should think, was what I meant. The charges were dismissed."

Mr. Cornish was asked if he was accused of saying that a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club was in the habit of sending women to a disorderly house kept by a Mrs. Stern in Forty-seventh street. He said he had heard it said. He knew there was such a place and such a woman. He had visited the house once.

He denied again and again that there was any truth in the charges preferred against him. He said he understood that at a conference held after a dinner at the Union League club Mr. Molineaux had declared that he would leave the Knickerbocker Athletic club unless he (Cornish) was discharged from its employ.

Cornish Becomes Mixed.

Mr. Osborne's cross-examination was merciless, and Mr. Cornish got mixed up in his dates. First he said he knew nothing of the informal charges against him made by Molineaux until after Dec. 28, and then he said he knew of Molineaux's statement just after the Union League club dinner. Mr. Cornish fully explained that he did not consider that Mr. Molineaux's statement could be called charges. He said that either Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Sears, or Mr. Adams told him of Molineaux's statement.

"Did you have any idea who sent you that box?" asked Mr. Osborn, suddenly.

"I have no idea; I was in no position to know."

"Did you not tell Captain McClusky," reading from a typewritten statement, "'It came over me in an instant when I thought of Molineaux—that's just the fellow who sent that box to me?'"

Cornish replied that that must have been his impression when he made the statement to Mr. McCluskey.

He could not think of any other man on earth with whom he had had any kind of quarrel that could leave a feeling of vindictiveness. Molineaux had tried to cause him to lose his position. When witness heard about the handwriting, it struck him that the writing on the wrappers was like the writing of Molineaux. He had not the original of the wrapper, but the fac simile in the newspapers reminded him of Molineaux's writing. Adams was really the first man to put the thought into his mind. Witness did not know of any disagreement between Molineaux and Adams. Witness had never had a quarrel with Molineaux in his life.

"Then the only points you had against Molineaux," said Mr. Osborne, "were that he demanded your discharge from the Knickerbocker Athletic club, and that Mr. Adams suggested that this handwriting was like that published in the newspapers?"

"That is true."

"Well, before you made the charge?"

"I did not make any charge."

"Don't you think it was a charge when you told the chief of detectives of New York that the only man in the world who could have done it was Molineaux?"

"No; I made no charge. Anything I said to McCluskey was made as a suggestion to aid him in his work."

Cornish said he had heard that Molineaux, since he left the Knickerbocker club, had written a letter about him.

Heard Barnet Was Poisoned.

In answer to Coroner Hart, Cornish acknowledged that he had said that Dr. Phillips told him Barnet was poisoned. Witness knew of no one who had a common cause of enmity toward himself and Barnet. He knew Barnet slightly. During Barnet's illness he had heard that the patient was not being properly cared for.

Mr. Weeks produced a letter and Mr. Cornish read it and said it was the letter he had referred to. The letter was written by Molineaux to W. W. Schweiler. It suggested that Cornish be disciplined and inclosed a letter from Cornish to Bernard J. Wefers, the sprinter. Cornish acknowledged that that letter was the origin of his trouble with Molineaux. The letter accused "Weeks" of "dirty dealing," and, declared the writer, "had it in for Weeks and would never let up until he got even."

"Weeks" is Batow S. Weeks, President of the New York Athletic club. Molineaux's contention was that Cornish had no right to refer so disrespectfully to the President of another club and should be discharged. Cornish said he was told that Molineaux accused him of calling him a vile name. He could not remember who told him, but it might have been John D. Adams.

"And it was John D. Adams who suggested that the handwriting on the wrapper was Molineaux's?" asked one of the jurors. Cornish did not reply and Mr. Osborne said:

"Adams was your strong man in the club, wasn't he?"

"I don't know," Cornish answered.

"You are one of those men who do not know where his pull is," said Mr. Osborne.

"Mr. Adams was only one of the Board of Governors in the club," replied Cornish.

At this point Coroner Hart adjourned the inquiry until tomorrow. The examination of Cornish will then be continued.

It was said after the adjournment that it was not at all sure that either Mr. or Mrs. Molineaux would be called to testify. After the adjournment District Attorney Gardiner expressed dissatisfaction of Cornish's evasion of questions and said:

"The fact that Cornish gave Mrs. Adams the poison is in evidence and it behooves him to clear his own skirts. Under the law his admission of giving the poison makes it possible to secure his indictment for murder. Whether or not this will be done remains, of course, at the discretion of this office."

DECIDE ON ATHLETIC POLICY.

Meeting of Board of Directors of the C. A. A. Tonight—Water Polo Team to Go East.

The question of keeping up the athletic interests of the club will be discussed by the Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic association tonight and an attempt will be made to reach a final decision as to the basis upon which athletics shall be continued. The question has never been discussed by the new board and there is considerable interst in the result of the board's deliberations. One of the club members interested in athletics says the athletic membership will be continued but under certain restrictions.

There is, according to one of the members interested in athletics, a possibility that the athletic team will be kept up, and, while it will not be run on such a large scale as previously, there are chances that it will be continued. The athletic membership list heretofore has been excessively large, and, although recently a number of the men have dropped out, there will be enough of them retained to place a good track team in the field again. The C. A. A. has not engaged in any of the other games except football, and there are not likely to be any more of the football team back to take advantage of the new scheme should it pass.

Swimming is the only sport that shows signs of real life at the club these days, and the swimming teams are likely to make a trip to the East in March. Secretary Higinbotham has written to the managers of the water carnival which is to be held in connection with the sportmen's show at Madison Square Garden, New York, in March regarding conditions of entry. The contests have been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic union and will be run under the auspices of the National Swimming association, which is an allied body of the A. A. U. There will be water polo games, swimming races, and other water sports.

The C. A. A will probably enter a polo team and will also send its crack swimmers to compete in the races. The Eastern colleges will send teams. Pennsylvania, which had the fastest polo team in the East last year, will send a team, as will Harvard and Columbia. The Knickerbocker Athletic club and the Argonaut Swimming club of Toronto will enter.

LOFTUS TO BID FOR ST. LOUIS.

Manager of Columbus Western League Team Will Endeavor to Get the Browns.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Frank De Haas Robison is not going to have it all his own way when the St. Louis franchise and other relics of Von der Ahe's existence as a magnate are offered for sale. There are others who appreciate the fact that the wreck can be patched up and made a first-class investment, as St. Louis is sure to be in the best league in existence, no matter what reductions are made in the circuit. Thomas J. Loftus, an old time St. Louis boy and former member of the famous Browns, who now owns the Columbus club in the Western league, is one of the many who know a good thing when they see it, and he is one of a syndicate that will make an effort to bid in the property when it is sold in pursuance to the order of the court.

Loftus says he will go to St. Louis next week to confer with the other members of the syndicate, and he intimates that his associates are men of high standing in the business world, who are abundantly able to carry out the project and give St. Louis a first-class team. He is not at all alarmed over the reports that are being circulated to the effect that the league will refuse to recognize any purchaser other than Robison, and there is no doubt that Loftus will manage the Browns if the syndicate in which he is interested succeeds in outbidding Robison and others.

Loftus will do nothing with his Western league club until he finds out what disposition is made of the St. Louis franchise, but if he gets in the major circuit he has a customer for his minor league team.

LET GO THE BIG CITIES.

WESTERN UNION INSURANCE MEN CONSIDER AN IMPORTANT STEP.

Convention at St. Louis Receives a Recommendation That the Union Relinquish Control of the "Excepted" Cities—Change, if Adopted, Permits Chicago and Other Large Cities to Care for Themselves in the Matter of Rates.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The meetings of the insurance men at the Southern Hotel this morning and afternoon and tonight were the most important held since the beginning of the present semi-annual session of the union.

The report of the committee of eleven appointed to draw up plans for the solution of the problem, "How Can We Preserve the Union?" was presented.

Many important and radical recommendations were included in the report, the general trend of which was in the direction of securing protection for the union members against non-union competition. One of the leading features was a thorough revision of the unit rules and the conduct of the affairs of that body along new lines.

Probably the most important recommendation was that the union relinquish all control or jurisdiction over the "excepted" cities—St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Louisville. It was the opinion in the committee that the best thing to do was to leave affairs in these cities entirely in the hands of the respective local boards of underwriters.

It is understood the decision to make this recommendation was reached by the committee when it was found that it would be impossible to reconcile the differences of the Hartford and Home companies on the "Annex" question. President George I. Chase of the Hartford company insists that the New York Underwriters' agency, a union corporated annex of his company, have the same rights in St. Louis as regards the number of agencies as any incorporated company.

Vice President John H. Washburne of the Home company demanded that his company have the same rights as any other company. Neither would recede from his position, and it was apparent that the only way to decide the matter was to allow St. Louis and the other excepted cities to take care of themselves. For this reason it was proposed that in the future the union, metaphorically speaking, wash its hands of the excepted cities, and allow the agents to settle their own difficulties.

Another recommendation was that no insurance company be allowed to write a risk in the jurisdiction of a local agent, except through that agent. This is for the purpose of doing away with the practice of what is known as "overhead writing."

It was also recommended that when companies reinsure their surplus lines the reinsurance be placed with union companies in order that the premiums be kept in this country for the benefit of home trade. This is to do away with foreign reinsurance.

The committee also proposed that no company be allowed to encourage its agents to go outside of their own districts to get business except in conformity with local rules and rates in the cities in which the risks are located. This is to prevent the practice of "pirating" insurance to which some agents occasionally resort.

No final action was taken on any of the recommendations during the morning hour.

At the afternoon session it was stated that the "Preservation" committee had not completed its revised report. The members of the union then entered into a general discussion on the subject of the conspiracy in fixing rates and tariffs. It was decided to fight these cases to the end, and to take them up to the court of last resort if necessary.

It was stated that the members of the "Preservation" committee were unanimous on the subject of the recommendations made in their report. The union was in session until almost 6 o'clock, and then adjourned to meet again in the evening.

CARTER AND CATTON WIN.

Defeat Schaefer and Sutton in a Remarkable Game of Billiards by One Point.

Carter and Catton defeated Shaefer and Sutton in the second game of three cushion billiards last night, the former team winning out by just one point, the score being 50 to 49. The game resolved itself into a safety game, which in inning after inning saw nothing but safety shots, accompanied by hairbreadth misses.

Carter and his team mate were way ahead of the game, the score standing 49 to 40, when, after a little chaffing, the "Wizard" took up his cue and with a peculiar nod at Carter said, "Watch this one." The cue ball sped around the table and counted a point. Another was made on the next shot, and Carter failed at his try to make the necessary point to win out. Sutton followed up the lead and Schaefer played some of his fancy bank shots, netting three points before he stopped. Sutton again took advantage of an easy shot and added two more points to the string, the score then standing 49 to 48.

The crowd cheered when Carter swung his cue in position for one of his favorite shots and was preparing to leave, but the ball stopped short. Then followed a series of misses by both men. Carter grew wary of some of the shots which his partner tried, and kept asking him to at least make one shot, as he had not made one for two hours. Schaefer and Sutton were both forced to play safety, and finally as a last resort and in compliance with the pleadings of Carter, Catton tried what seemed to be an impossibility, but the shot was scored and the game finished.

Catton played first for his team and in all netted 18 points, while Sutton netted 22 for his team. The high run of the evening was 3, Carter, Schaefer, and Sutton all making this total. The scores:

Carter and Catton—2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1—50.

Schaefer and Sutton—0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0—49.

LEAGUE CLINGS TO RACING.

L. A. W. Decides It Cannot Relinquish Control—Keenan Unanimously Chosen President.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9.—The convention of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen began work in earnest today with a good attendance. Few States were without representation, and nearly all the league leaders were present.

President Potter's annual report and Secretary Bassett's summary of the year's work were presented. The Secretary's report showed that the membership has fallen off.

Otto Dorner's report as chairman of the Highway Improvement committee, Chairman Mott's report of the work on the Racing board, and the report of the Committee of Local Organization were presented in order.

The report of the Auditing committee was then discussed and a recommendation that the Racing board in future keep its books in a business-like way was adopted with only slight opposition.

The first business of the assembly in the afternoon was the consideration of the report of the Executive committee on the question of turning over the control of racing to some other body. The committee reported that it was of the opinion that no other body or organization existed in this country in whose hands the control of racing could be placed at this time and the committee unanimously recommended that no transfer be made. There were only a few votes in opposition to the adoption of the report of the committee.

The annual election of officers followed. Thomas J. Keenan of Pittsburg for President, Herbert W. Foltz of New Jersey for Vice President, Robert T. Kinsbury of New Hampshire for Second Vice President, and James W. Tattersall for Treasurer, were unanimously chosen.

The first real contest came on the question of selecting a place for the next General Assembly. Detroit, Jacksonville, and Philadelphia were urged. There was a long wrangle, and by a proxy vote it was decided that the next assembly should be held in Jacksonville, Fla.

Chairman Mott's report was long, and detailed the progress of the league. He dwelt upon the importance of requiring the registration of amateurs in order to keep track of them; spoke of the secession movement among the professionals, and said the organization was losing strength. He complimented the board for its work under trying conditions.

Trapshooters to Go to Springfield.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Peoria is the headquarters of the Illinois Sportsmen's association, and the officers are preparing an object lesson for members of the Legislature when they come to consider the proposed law forbidding trap shooting on the ground that it is cruel. A trap shooting outfit will be set up in some convenient place in Springfield, and the legislators will be invited to come and see a contest in operation and be convinced that it is far from being as cruel as the Illinois Humane society would have it appear. The sportsmen argue that the birds are well cared for, and that when the first barrel merely wounds, the second almost invariably gives the quietus.

Quality, Purity, and Natural Dryness.

Connoisseurs find these in G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry champagne, the acme of perfection. Its importations in 1898 were 86,855 cases, or 52,649 more than any other brand.

ALL STARS DEFEAT CITY CLUB.

Win Four Out of Six Games Played During the Afternoon and Evening at Mussey's.

The All Star bowlers played their most important fixture in the city yesterday when they encountered the City club on the Mussey alleys. As the games were played on the annex alleys it was a case of a fair field and no favors. The All Stars demonstrated their superiority by winning four out of the six games played, winning two in the afternoon and two at night. While the totals rolled were not high it was due largely to the newness of the alleys, and the work of both teams was creditable. In the night games the City club by good average rolling won the first game by forty-seven pins. In the second game the All Stars went off at a good pace at the start and led all the way, winning by seventy-two pins. Baker led the home team with an average of 183 1-3, McLellan heading the All Stars with 179 1-3. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

All Stars.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	City club.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Kuppin'r	3	5	0	2	174	Ullrich	2	7	1	0	175
Boem'n	1	4	4	1	150	Kiene	3	4	2	1	157
MacLel'n	3	4	1	2	180	Hanna	4	4	2	0	182
Brill	1	6	2	1	154	Baker	4	3	2	1	170
Collin	2	4	3	1	147	Shepard	2	5	3	0	168
Totals	10	23	10	7	805	Totals	15	23	10	2	852

FRAMES.

All Stars	71	73	77	87	86	93	74	62	86	95
City club	94	85	86	92	89	74	67	97	83	85

SECOND GAME.

All Stars.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	City club.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Kuppin'r	2	7	1	0	175	Ullrich	0	7	1	2	153
Boem'n	2	7	1	0	189	Kiene	2	6	2	0	169
MacLel'n	2	5	1	1	157	Hanna	1	7	2	1	152
Brill	5	5	0	0	212	Baker	2	6	1	1	170
Collin	4	3	3	0	171	Shepard	3	6	0	1	188
Totals	16	27	8	1	904	Totals	8	32	6	5	832

FRAMES.

All Stars	102	83	92	87	114	76	113	76	85	76
City club	94	74	91	86	93	71	72	64	95	92

THIRD GAME.

All Stars.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	City club.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Kuppin'r	2	6	0	2	159	Ullrich	4	2	3	1	153
Boem'n	2	6	2	0	170	Kiene	1	3	6	0	127
MacLel'n	4	5	0	1	201	Hanna	3	6	0	1	182
Brill	1	6	3	0	157	Baker	7	2	1	0	210
Collin	4	5	0	1	193	Shepard	2	4	8	1	149
Totals	13	28	5	4	880	Totals	17	17	13	3	821

FRAMES.

All Stars	77	98	83	64	93	95	88	94	85	93
City club	82	65	75	78	94	95	89	93	84	66

In the afternoon series the All Stars, after losing the first game by six pins, won the second by eighty-one pins and the third by eighty. Gebhard carried off the honors for the visitors with an average of 189 1-3. Cliff Obermeyer, the one-armed bowler, also did fine work, averaging 182 2-3. Dr. Hanna led the locals with 184. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

All Stars.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	City C'b.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Felsinger	3	6	0	1	183	Canfield	1	4	2	3	128
Bender	2	2	2	4	125	Ullrich	2	7	1	0	187
Oberm'r	2	8	0	0	195	Davis	2	4	2	2	150
Gebhard	3	6	0	1	181	Hanna	3	6	1	0	190
Brill	1	8	0	1	174	Baker	4	6	0	0	209
Totals	11	30	2	7	858	Totals	12	27	6	5	864

FRAMES.

All Stars	82	74	94	84	82	77	104	87	93	81
City Club	84	83	87	85	85	71	95	94	99	81

SECOND GAME.

All Stars.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	City C'b.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Felsinger	3	3	3	1	162	Canfield	3	4	2	1	158
Bender	1	7	1	1	164	Ullrich	4	2	2	2	180
Oberm'r	5	3	1	1	192	Davis	1	6	0	3	152
Gebhard	4	5	1	0	189	Hanna	3	5	1	1	171
Brill	4	3	1	2	171	Baker	1	4	2	3	136
Totals	17	21	7	5	878	Totals	12	21	7	10	797

FRAMES.

All Stars	87	98	107	106	81	65	86	94	77	77
City Club	84	74	76	60	73	93	67	87	103	80

THIRD GAME.

All Stars.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.	City C'b.	S.	Sp.	B.	E.	Tl.
Felsinger	2	6	1	1	170	Canfield	4	4	1	1	181
Bender	3	6	0	1	183	Ullrich	0	5	4	1	135
Oberm'r	3	3	0	4	161	Davis	3	2	2	3	142
Gebhard	5	4	1	0	198	Hanna	4	5	0	1	191
Kupping'r	2	8	0	0	195	Baker	3	5	2	0	178
Totals	15	27	2	6	907	Totals	14	21	9	6	827

FRAMES.

All Stars	95	74	73	105	94	104	104	78	96	84
City Club	104	84	66	84	60	86	70	66	95	92

Hanna and Baker defeated Felsinger and Kuppinger in a two team match. The scores: Hanna, 154; Baker, 185. Felsinger, 146; Kuppinger, 148.

C. A. A. Defeats Kenwood.

The C. A. A. bowlers won their series from the Kenwoods on the alleys of the latter last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kenwood.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Tl.	C. A. A.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Tl.
Squires	4	3	4	148	Kasten	4	6	0	208
Purdy	1	3	6	128	Goodhart	6	3	1	216
Strong	3	6	1	184	Clark	2	6	2	173
Hoagland	4	7	0	198	Catlin	6	3	1	215
Wylie	7	2	2	195	Price	6	2	2	188
Willis	3	4	4	169	Thomas	2	6	2	170
Totals	22	25	17	1,022	Totals	26	26	8	1,170

SECOND GAME.

Kenwood.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Tl.	C. A. A.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Tl.
Squires	6	3	1	203	Kasten	7	4	1	210
Purdy	4	5	2	182	Goodhart	6	3	1	211
Strong	3	6	1	185	Clark	4	1	6	146
Hoagland	3	4	3	163	Catlin	6	3	2	196
Wylie	3	5	3	167	Price	6	4	0	234
Willis	3	4	3	167	Thomas	2	8	1	191
Totals	22	27	13	1,067	Totals	31	23	11	1,188

THIRD GAME.

Kenwood.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Tl.	C. A. A.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Tl.
Squires	5	1	4	178	Kasten	2	7	1	182
Purdy	6	3	3	181	Goodhart	6	3	1	217
Strong	5	3	2	180	Roach	2	3	5	132
Hoagland	5	4	2	180	Catlin	2	4	4	149
Wylie	2	4	4	148	Price	4	2	4	138
Willis	5	3	3	187	Thomas	6	3	1	215
Totals	28	18	18	1,054	Totals	22	22	16	1,061

New York Bowlers Beaten.

Toledo, O., Feb. 9.—The Greater New York bowlers met defeat this afternoon, losing two games out of three to the Toledo team. The local players were: Lempert, Meister, Garbe, Flick, and Dority, and in the second game they ran up a score of 942. The visiting team consisted of Thyne, Clinch, Stein, Ladue, Sohl. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York	193	168	137	145	185	Total, 828
Toledo	157	182	156	189	149	Total, 833

SECOND GAME.

New York	134	168	160	198	168	Total, 828
Toledo	205	154	187	186	210	Total, 942

THIRD GAME.

New York	168	158	173	191	157	Total, 847
Toledo	154	125	179	156	165	Total, 779

Cyclists Score a Victory.

The Illinois Cycling club rollers were successful in their matches on the Oakland alleys last night, winning two out of three games. Scores:

Oakland.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Ill. C. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Hamm	156	130	154	Doolittle	145	172	204
Carpenter	157	155	203	Eddy	153	179	147
Fountain	141	126	164	Richards'n	116	162	157
Howison	168	171	189	Chisholm	175	180	190
Lyon	153	191	147	Gibbons	167	154	166
Totals	772	773	857	Totals	756	847	864

Watkins substituted for Fountain in the third game and Edington replaced Richardson in the last two.

PREPARE FOR NOTRE DAME MEET

Illinois Track Team Resumes Training for the Contests at the Indiana School.

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The track men at Illinois were handicapped at their work during the earlier part of this term by the illness and absence of Dr. Shell, but since his recovery the active work has begun in earnest and over fifty applicants are kept busy training every afternoon. Manager Worthen has just received a communication from Notre Dame announcing the different events for their meet in the new gymnasium March 11, at which Illinois will be one of the three outside schools represented. An effort was made to have a half-mile walk one of the events so that J. K. Hoagland, captain of the track team here, could be represented. It was not included, however, in the list made out by Notre Dame and the men here will have a hard time to present a winning team otherwise. As preliminary work for this meet the track team will have two public indoor contests on Feb. 22, and one on March 5, and at these two exhibitions the contestants to go to Notre Dame will be selected. The most likely candidates for the eleven events at that meeting are:

In the sprints—Smith, Bordin, Donahue, and Hoover.
For the long distance runs—Lawrence, Bamburger, Finch, and English.
For the jumps—Hoover, Smith, Pettinger, Keator, and Bradley.
Pole vault—Thornton, Hoover, and Smith.
440-yard hurdle—Mills, Applequist, and Herrick.
40-yard hurdle—Freeze, Boyd, and Moran.
16-pound shot—Moran, Wiley, and Suter.

Princeton's Football Finances.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The annual statement of the University Football association was completed today by General Athletic Treasurer Walter H. Andrus. It shows a balance in favor of the association of $1,727.29. The receipts from games played at Princeton were $15,954.70; the games played away from Princeton, $1,157; training table, $527.61; sundry receipts, $11; making the total receipts $17,650.30. Among the heaviest disbursements were $1,868.37 for guarantees, $1,182.94 for traveling expenses, $1,222.98 for suits and athletic supplies, $1,596.71 for coaching expenditures, $2,145.62 for training table, and $5,875 for stands for the Yale game.

Princeton's Track Engagements.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Keith Donaldson, '99 manager of the Princeton track team, this afternoon gave out the following complete list of games which will make up Princeton's schedule for this season:

April 22—Open handicap games at Princeton.
May 6—Interscholastic game at Princeton.
May 15—Caledonian games at Princeton.
May 20—Columbia at Princeton.
May 26-27—Intercollegiate championship games at Mott Haven.
May 30—Cornell at Ithaca.

Mitchell and Sharkey Matched.

New York, Feb. 9.—Tom Sharkey and Charlie Mitchell have been matched to meet in a twenty-round bout at the Bolingbroke club, London, for a purse of $11,000 on May 29.

SURPRISED BY FRISKAL.

MAIDEN DEFEATS BEN RONALD AT NEW ORLEANS.

This Race Furnishes a Sensation in a Commonplace Card—McCafferty's Horse Considered as Sure of the Contest, but Runs Away with Troxler and O'Connor with Tonto Closes Up at the Stretch, but Is Unable to Land the Purse.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The sensation of a day of commonplace racing was the defeat of Ben Ronald by a maiden in the selling race at a mile and a sixteenth. It seemed next to impossible that Ben Ronald with 102 pounds up could be beaten. The only one that was conceded the smallest chance to beat him was Tonto, with O'Connor up. McCafferty gave Troxler instructions to wait with Ben Ronald until he struck the stretch, but the horse ran away with the eighty-five-pound boy and opened up a gap of eight lengths to the first quarter, which he maintained to the half. After that extraordinary effort McCafferty's horse seemed to back up. Tonto, who chased him, got to him at the head of the stretch, and when they were both all out Friskal, a maiden, came from behind and won by a length. Ben Ronald was a 1 to 2 favorite.

McCafferty explained to the stewards that Troxler had ridden contrary to his instructions, but the boy was excused on the score of his inability to keep the horse in check. O'Connor resumed riding for Daly today, and he made himself conspicuous by landing Tinkler an easy winner in the six furlong selling race by two lengths from Yo No So, who was a neck before the odds-on favorite, Gath.

In the first race O'Connor brought home General Maceo second, a length behind the favorite, Tom Kingsley, and a neck before Jimp. Daly's boy had the mount on Official in the first half of the mile and a sixteenth selling split, and Official, backed from 2 to 1 to 7 to 5, won easily from Donation, the second choice.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 9.

Weather cloudy. Track fair, good on the outside.

First race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-5	T. Kingsley, 106 [S'thard]	7	1h	1½	1nk	1¹
7-1	Gen. Maceo, 106 [O'C'nor]	5	4¹	3½	3¹	2nk
8-1	Jimp, 97 [Holden]	1	3¹	2h	2½	3½

Time, 1:30. Aunt Maggie, Jim Conway, Can I See 'Em, Jim Hogg, Dalgretti, School Girl, Mr. Brookwood, Inflammator, Alta May, and Chat of Me finished as named. Post 8 minutes. Start fair. Won easily. Second driving hard. Tom Kingsley won full of running. The next three were driving. Dalgretti was sore and slightly lame. Aunt Maggie made up much ground from a bad beginning. So did Jim Conway. Jimp was used too much.

Second race, 6¼ furlongs, purse $250, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-10	Hobart, 107 [Frost]	3	1nk	1h	1²	1²
5-2	Sister Fox, 102 [O'C'nor]	4	7	3¹	2²	2⁶
10-1	The Dragoon, 107 [Sh'rd]	1	3h	5½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:22¼. Bright Night, Our Clara, Dr. Graves, and Ree Mitchell finished as named. Good start. Won cleverly. Second handily. Hobart had all the speed, but was hustled along in the last sixteenth. Sister Fox was outrun the first part, but closed stoutly. Dr. Graves was carried off his feet to the stretch turn, where he ran out. Bright Night closed strong. Ree Mitchell was dull of speed. The Dragoon ran his race.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Official, 107 [O'Connor]	6	5⁴	4³	1¹	1²
3-1	Donation, 104 [Dupee]	8	7h	5nk	4²	2nk
40-1	Friar John, 100 [Odom]	7	3nk	1h	2nk	3¹

Time, 1:51¾. Maggie S., Briggs, Protus, Setton, Pinkey Potter, and Clifton B. finished as named. Good start. Won easily. It was a drive for the place. Official came away nicely the last furlong. Friar John and Donation fought it out fiercely at the end. Protus took the longest route. Clifton B. showed early speed. Sutton ran a bad race. Maggie S. had speed, but could not get to leaders.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Egbart, 110 [Odom]	5	2½	2½	2nk	1½
7-2	Simon D., 105 [Holden]	2	1²	1¹	1²	2½
6-1	L'st Blossom, 100 [H'rsall]	5	6½	3nk	3½	3¹

Time, 1:43. Henry Launt, Bonandea, Voyageur, and Redskin finished as named. Start fair. Won driving. The first two fought it out at the end. Egbart was going away in the last twenty yards. Locust Blossom tired in the stretch. Redskin was as good as left at the post. Mitchell was no help to him. Henry Launt ran a bad race. Bonandea ran badly.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
15-1	Friskal, 100 [Hothersall]	8	4nk	3²	3¹	1h
3-5	Ben Ronald, 102 [Troxler]	1	1⁸	1³	1h	2nk
3-1	Tonto, 102 [O'Connor]	7	2⁴	2³	2nk	3½

Time, 1:50. Zolo, Evanatus, Jack Martin, Alva, and Red finished as named. Start good. The first two were driven out. Friskal got up in the last sixteenth and ran a good, game race. Ben Ronald was raced to pieces in front and naturally quit in the last quarter. Tonto was pumped out chasing Ben Ronald in the first three-quarters. It was less than a good lot.

Sixth race, ¾ miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Tinkler, 102 [O'Connor]	9	7h	6¹	5¹	1²
15-1	Yo No Se, 83 [Jackson]	4	2¹	1h	2nk	2nk
9-10	Gath, 111 [Combs]	2	1h	2½	1h	3h

Time, 1:16. Josephine K., Kaitan, Sister Alice, Laverna, Rebecca Wells, Gov. Foster, Laura Cotta, and Hero Jr. finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Tinkler came away without an effort in the last sixteenth and finished strong. The next four were driving to the limit. Hero Jr. stopped to nothing after going three furlongs.

Today's Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, welter weights, selling—Gold Mine, 112 pounds; Tobe, 112; Uhlar, 112; Monletta, 115; Rush Fields, 127; Sanger, 129; Everest, 129; The Winner, 140.

Second race, 6¼ furlongs—Colonel Eades, 92 pounds; Mendacious, 90; May Droit, 90; Very Light, 90; Klondike, 90; Leila Smith, 90; Tobe, 92; Kilarma, 92; Junia J., 95; Saslin, 95; Satinwood, 97; Color, 97; Jennie F., 99; Ovation, 100; Merry Day, 104.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Llew Anna, 94 pounds; Woodranger, 96; Dr. Withrow, 96; Evanatus, 101; Sadie Levy, 102; The Plutocrat, 104; The Planter, 104; Banquo H., 112; Jack of Hearts, 112.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Prince Harry, 90 pounds; Barataria, 94; Eight Bells, 95; Lady Callahan, 101; Tragedy, 103; Prestar, 105; J. H. C., 106; Debride, 114.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 4-year-olds, selling—Elsie Bramble, 97 pounds; Afra, 97; Inuendo, 105; Lucky Monday, 105; Tictorine, 105; Seaport, 105; Fleeda, 100.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—McAlbert, 92 pounds; Billali, 95; Xalissa, 98; The Professor, 100; Banricka, 100; Simon W., 101; Miss Ross, 103; Ben Frost, 104; Brighton, 105; Apple Jack, 107.

FAVORITES HAVE A BAD DAY.

"Good Things" Quietly but Heavily Backed at Ingleside—Dispute Over W. H. Martin.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The favorites were in bad form again today at Ingleside, Buckwa and Maxello being the only first choices to secure brackets. Ed Corrigan's Credo was heavily backed in the first event and had no trouble winning from Eakins, who cut out the pace. The Wooer, favorite, was the last to leave the post and did not try to overtake the field. Old Ferrier was on edge today, and he was quietly but heavily played at 8 and 10 to 1 to win the second event. The old horse and Midlight hooked in the stretch and put up a pretty battle. Midlight apparently had the race won half way down the stretch, but Rutter put up a weak finish and allowed Bullman on Ferrier to beat him a nose in the last few strides.

There is a dispute over the services of Jockey W. H. Martin, one of the most promising lightweights in California. The jockey came out here with C. P. Fink, who looked after his interests, and as good lightweights are scarce out here he had no trouble in securing mounts. Yesterday a telegram was received by the Ingleside judges from Captain Walden, who wired that he had a three-year contract with Martin and insisted on the jockey sticking to his contract. Martin refused, and the judges decided that he cannot ride here without his employer's permission. Martin has been riding for Marcus Daly lately and was making a good reputation.

J. Tod Sloan is going to New York. He left this evening on the overland train, and was accompanied by his friend, Mr. Dwyer, son of the famous plunger. Summaries:

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
16-5	Creda, 116 [Bullman]	3	2³	2²	1¹	1²
8-1	Eakins, 112 [E. Jones]	1	1³	1¹	2⁴	2³
10-1	Anchored, 107 [Rutter]	5	3h	3¹	3²	3⁴

Time, 1:15¼. Judge Wofford, Rose Maid, Romany, The Miller, Doremus, Sokombeo, The Wooer, and Yaruba finished as named. Start fair. Won easily. There was little action behind. Creda was best and is a horse of promise. He was lucky. Eakins ran above the mark. Anchored closed ground after getting off in a tangle. Judge Wofford made up a lot of ground in the stretch. Rose Maid finished strong.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Ferrier, 109 [Bullman]	3	2½	2½	2¹	1h
9-2	Midlight, 103 [Rutter]	1	1½	1½	1½	2²
6-1	Opponent, 106 [N. Turner]	2	5½	4½	4¹	3½

Time, 1:14¼. Horatio, Primrose, Don't Skip Me, Lord Marmion, and Chappie finished as named. Start fair. Won in a drive. Drive of four for third place. Ferrier is good. Midlight ran an honest race and was lucky. She weakened at the end under a bad ride. Opponent is fit and closed ground resolutely at the end. Primrose ran a good race. Don't Skip Me had bad luck and an easy race.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	A. Spreckels, 111 [H.M'tn]	5	3h	1¹	1³	1²
9-2	Dr. Bernays, 106 [E.J'es]	1	4½	3½	2½	2h
10-1	Mistral II., 111 [C. Sloan]	4	6¹	5¹	3³	3³

Time, 1:49¼. Our Johnny, Plan, Cromwell, Robert Bonner, and Bernardillo finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Second in a hard drive. Spreckles was much the best and came away from the others in the stretch without pressure. Dr. Bernays was cut off on the first turn, but got through and ran his race, finishing strong. Mistral II. showed improvement and is rounding into form.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400, selling (substitute for regular race declared off):

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Lode Star, 111 [Piggott]	1	3½	1¹	1²	1¹
1-2	The Bach'or, 113 [H.M'tn]	2	6½	3h	2½	2⁶
20-1	Formella, 107 [Spencer]	3	1⁵	2½	3³	3²

Time, 1:56¾. Glen Ann, Rapido, Perseus, and Roadrunner finished as named. Start good. Won in a hard drive. Lode Star was fittest, lucky, and perfectly ridden. The Batchelor was best, but was sadly managed. He closed strong.

Fifth race, ¼ mile, purse $400, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-5	Buckwa, 118 [Bullman]	1	1³	1½	1²	1⁴
20-1	Highl'd Ball, 102 [B'amp]	4	4	2½	2¹	2²
5-2	Hohenzollern, 107 [Sp'er]	2	2h	3h	3h	3²

Time, 1:28¼. Libertine also ran. Start bad. Won pulling up. Buckwa beat the gate and was never approached. He outclassed the field and could have won further away. Highland Ball was nearly left at the post and ran a remarkable race. Hohenzollern has been coughing and is not himself temporarily. Libertine ran a bad race.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $400 (substitute for regular race declared off):

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Maxello, 109 [H. Martin]	3	1½	1h	1⁴	1²
6-1	Una Colorado, 110 [Piggott]	2	5²	3¹	3²	2⁴
9-2	Naranja, 107 [Spencer]	2	3½	2h	2½	3³

Time, 1:15. Joe Mussel, Meadow Lark, Two Cheers, Grandezia, and Judge Napton finished as named. Mercutio left at the post. Start good. Won without an effort. Maxello outclassed his opponents and was never extended.

Ingleside Entries.

First race, 1 mile—Wrinkles, 94 pounds; Racivan, 101; Gilt Edge II., 101; Tirade, 104; Dorenus, 104; Thyne, 106; Cyaro, 106; Fleming, 106; Carrie W., 109; McFarlane, 111; Bobbins, 111; Gratify, 111; Roadrunner, 114; Ballister, 116; Arbaces, 119.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Sir Urian, 90 pounds; Rey Hooker, 93; The Fretter, 93; Faversham II., 93; Silver State, 98; Montanus, 99; Prompto, 100; Bonnie Ione, 100; Two Cheers, 100; Amelia Fonso, 103; Highland Ball, 105; Zamar II., 105; Montallade, 105; Cyril, 106; Horatio, 108; Joe Ullman, 109; Paul Griggs, 110.

Third race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Crossmolina, 103 pounds; Malay, 105; Stamina, 108; Merops, 108; Dunpraise, 108.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Bonito, 100 pounds; El Salado, 100; Toribio, 102; Uncle True, 102; Tammany Hall II., 105; Merry Boy, 106; Petrarch, 106; Polish, 105; Zarrazo, 106; Midas, 109.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Sardonic, 96 pounds; Marinel, 96; Mistletoe, 104; David Tenny, 105; Topmast, 107.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Tony Licalzi, 85 pounds; Genua, 85; Pat Murphy, 92; Ailyar, 96; Don't Skip Me, 103; Mary Black, 112; Miss Towena, 116.

Backs His Own Decision.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—As a culmination of an argument as to the justice or injustice of the ruling against Fred Oppenheimer's horses, Captain Rees has wagered Oppenheimer $500 that the Metropolitan Turf club will decide that Klepper was not run consistently at this meeting and that the punishment inflicted was deserved. Since ruling off Oppenheimer and his horses Captain Rees has been in receipt of numerous telegrams from Eastern racing men congratulating him on his decision.

BOXING MAY BE DISCONTINUED.

Row Among the Promoters Imminent in Consequence of Sharkey-Corbett Permit Being Refused.

The boxing game in Chicago is on the verge of a crisis. The recent expressed determination of Mayor Harrison to prohibit the proposed match between Tom Sharkey and Jim Corbett has brought it about. While peace apparently existed among the local fight promoters the fire still slumbered. Dates had apparently been satisfactorily apportioned and no cloud of discontent darkened the pugilistic horizon. An undercurrent of feeling, however, existed against the incoming of "Parson" Davies to run a big show at Tattersall's. This in all probability would have passed away but for the fact of the bringing together of Corbett and Sharkey. Among those interested there has always been the fear that the bringing in of any of the top-notch heavyweights, the consequent publicity given to the fights, the fighters, and their methods of training would call a halt as it has frequently done in other cities.

Yesterday Mayor Harrison positively asserted he would under no consideration grant a permit for a show in which either Sharkey, Fitzsimmons, or Corbett was billed to appear. Sol Van Praag, one of the promoters of the show at which Corbett was scheduled to meet Sharkey, when interviewed regarding the action of the Mayor, was noncommittal, remarking, "I have nothing to say."

It developed, however, that among his friends he declared that if his entertainment was not allowed to proceed he would close up the whole of the game in the city. It is not thought probable that he will take such action, and as Mayor Harrison is positive in his standing in the matter it would appear to be a wiser plan to substitute some other bout.

The action of the Mayor was widely discussed in the local sporting resorts yesterday, and while his motives were not criticised it was the general opinion that the meeting of Corbett and Sharkey would not be more harmful than the meeting of many of the lesser lights of the ring. More knockouts have occurred in the battles between smaller men than in those between the heavyweights, and the majority of the sports regretted that they would not be accorded an opportunity of seeing the two big men do battle as proposed.

JIM FERNS AND AHEARN DRAW.

Initial Boxing Show of the Calhoun Madison Athletic Club Proves a Success.

Jim Ferns of Kansas City and "Shorty" Ahearn, the local colored welterweight, fought six rounds to a draw at the Calhoun Madison Athletic club last night. It was the first show of the club and drew a fair sized crowd. The only fault that could be found was the size of the ring, which was of a parlor dimension by reason of a pillar being in the way. Ferns and Ahearn put up a contest that was full of expectancy. Both are hard hitters, and the end might have come at any moment. The deciding blow did not come, and though both landed heavily there was not a clean knockdown in the whole six rounds. Ahearn was the better of the two at long range, while in the clinches Ferns frequently beat a tattoo on his opponent's ribs with his right. The latter was the stronger in his clinches, and frequently forced Ahearn round the ring when they wrestled. Every round was full of good fighting. Ahearn sent in some stiff jabs and was frequently countered on by Ferns with a right swing.

Ahearn secured a small lead in the opening of the fifth round, but in the last let up in his work, and the decision by Referee Siler was well received.

Reddy Brennan won from Pat Callahan on a foul, the loser persisting in hitting in the clinches, which was not permitted in the articles of agreement. Siler gave the fight to Brennan in the third round.

"Chappie" James was too tired to continue in his bout with Young Walcott and gave up in the fourth round. Kid Ryan won from Tom Redmond in six rounds. Brennan challenged Callahan to fight to a finish, and the men will meet today to arrange a place of meeting.

FITZ WILL FIGHT JEFFRIES.

Julian Unable to Come to Terms for a Bout with Sharkey—June 6 Set as the Date.

New York, Feb. 9.—The chances for a meeting between Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey in a twenty-four-foot ring for the championship of the world are rather remote. It was generally expected that these two would have been matched today for a limited round or finish contest, but after parleying for over an hour Martin Julian and Tom O'Rourke failed to agree on a date for the contest and the negotiations fell through.

Julian immediately began to arrange a bout between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, and soon had the matter well in hand. Jeffries was represented by J. P. Egan, who acted on behalf of William A. Brady, now in San Francisco. The meeting, which was held in the Bartholdi Hotel, was attended by a large gathering of sporting men and newspaper representatives.

J. P. Egan, representing Brady, manager for Jeffries, said: "Jeffries will meet Fitzsimmons on the terms you have stated, but I cannot cover your forfeit of $2,500 until tomorrow morning." Julian assented and agreed to meet Egan later to sign the articles. It was mutually agreed that the clubs that wished to bid for the contest should have two weeks to do so, and the bout will take place on June 6.

Jimmy Barry's Mother Dead.

Mrs. Mary Barry, mother of Jimmy Barry, the pugilist, died at her home, 1106 Bonney avenue, yesterday. Mrs. Barry had been a sufferer from asthma for fourteen years, and complications of that disease caused her death. Mrs. Barry's maiden name was Shields, and she was born in the north of Ireland in 1827. She came to Chicago in 1842 and has been a resident of the city ever since that time. She with her family lived on the North Side for many years, and it was there that Jimmy first became prominent as a pugilist. Later the family moved to the West Side. Besides Jimmy, Mrs. Barry leaves a daughter and three sons.

McCoy in California.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 9.—"Kid" McCoy has arrived here and will remain in southern California for a couple of months. He has written to Brady, his manager, he will take on any heavyweight who would draw well, or any two middleweights the same night for ten rounds each. He thinks George Green and Jack Bonner would make a good pair. It is McCoy's intention to fight in the heavyweight class, and he believes his sojourn will put him in condition to train for the championship. He thinks he can defeat Sharkey, and will take him on again if Jeffries is matched to meet Fitzsimmons.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FARMS

PHILADELPHIA CRITIC FEARS NEW SYSTEM IS COMING.

Believes Baltimore Will Be Used as a Reservation for Players Needed to Strengthen Brooklyn if the Combination Is Effected—Thinks the Scheme Is Dangerous and Will Injure the Game—Hanlon Will Have Too Much Advantage.

Although the baseball deal between Brooklyn and Baltimore still hangs fire, it has aroused the greatest interest among baseball patrons and critics. Some of the Eastern fans believe that the consummation of the deal is fraught with a great deal of danger to baseball. The following criticism shows how the proposition is viewed in Philadelphia:

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The "farming system," as indulged in by National league baseball clubs, has been elevated. Instead of establishing "farms" in the minor league, the big club owners now apparently propose to pick out certain teams in their own organization and make them training schools for others more favored. In an interview Tuesday night Mr. Hanlon, who will manage the reorganized Brooklyn club, is quoted as saying:

"I should reserve the right to transfer a man from the Baltimore to the Brooklyn team if that organization was suffering for the services of such a player."

If Mr. Hanlon is quoted correctly the game of baseball is threatened with a new evil, and one that the rulers of the diamond would do well to check at once. A note of alarm has been sounded by certain writers since the Baltimore-Brooklyn deal was first talked of concerning the danger of the same party or parties owning the controlling interest in more than one club. Such a policy does seem unwise, but the league would certainly not be inclined to prevent the Brooklyn-Baltimore deal from going through for this reason alone. Many club owners already own stock in more than one club, and so were the big guns of the organization to attempt to interfere in this respect Messrs. Hanlon, Von der Horst, and Abell could reply that it was simply a case of "the pot calling the kettle black."

Makes Baltimore a Training School.

The danger, however, of permitting a club manager to draw at will upon the physical resources of another club is too apparent to be passed over lightly. In the first place it would make Baltimore simply a training school or "farm" for the Brooklyn club, and in the second place there would undoubtedly be suspicion cast upon the games in which these teams took part.

The Baltimore fans will naturally object to their team being used to bolster up the championship aspirations of the Brooklyns.

With "farming" in full swing in the National league the cry raised against this new practice will be loud. Baltimore will resent such a step and the team there will draw smaller crowds than ever. Then the dissatisfaction will spread to other cities. Every club in the organization will naturally object to such a policy. It would give the Brooklyn club an unequal, if not unfair, advantage over the others in the race for the pennant and would finally cause suspicion to be cast upon the game itself.

For years ten club owners have found it impossible to cope successfully with the managerial abilities of Ned Hanlon. His teams have beaten them out year after year. What Mr. Hanlon would do in Brooklyn, with a team at Baltimore to draw from whenever he pleased, could be easily imagined.

Begin to Cry "Hippodrome."

But it is not in this respect that the gravest reasons are apparent for legislation against such a plan as Mr. Hanlon proposes. It has for years been the aim of the magnates to keep the game above the slightest breath of suspicion. The honesty of the sport has seldom been questioned in a great many seasons, but Mr. Hanlon's plan would undoubtedly throw open the gate to scandal. Too many people are apt to cry "hippodrome" at the Brooklyn-Baltimore series, even under present conditions. A danger which in time may amount to peril threatens the game under the scheme Mr. Hanlon is said to be about inaugurating. As there is perhaps no rule to prevent such a policy being put in force, it would be wise for the other league magnates to devote a little attention to the subject at once.

WORK ON TRAINING GROUNDS.

President Hart Receives Word the Hudson Ball Park Is Nearly Ready for the Team.

President Hart has received word from Hudson Hot Springs, N. M., that the ball ground where the Orphans will take their early spring practice are almost ready and only three or four days' work remain to be done before a first-class ball park will be in readiness for Manager Burns and his party of tourists. President Hart is more pleased with the choice of the New Mexico resort for training grounds as he hears more of the arrangements for the comfort of the team. The sojourn at the springs, he believes, will put the team in the best physical condition it has ever been in on the start of the season, and with the care of Dr. H. H. Everett he thinks Manager Burns ought to have a well-seasoned lot of players when the opening games are called. Some of the players keep in condition all the year round and do not need as much work as others, while others are obliged to take much more preliminary training to be in shape.

President Hart has mailed his draft of the playing rules for 1899 to the Eastern members of the Rules committee and if the changes are approved he expects to be able to make the new regulations public in a few days. There will be a few changes of importance this year if his rules are accepted by the other members of the committee.

An Eastern paper jokingly asserted that Chicago would buy a dummy to act as Captain in the field while Manager Burns did the real work of the position on the bench, which President Hart says is pretty near the truth. Whoever is given the position in the field will be entirely subordinate to Manager Burns, who will direct the play absolutely so far as is possible from the bench, where a Captain is not in a position to be taken out of the game. Mr. Hart yesterday asserted emphatically that fines would be imposed for players put out of the game and that the fines would be large enough to make the player feel it. The President of the club was much humiliated last year at the number of times Chicago was weakened by the removal of players by the umpire, as he has always been a stickler for strict discipline and has told the players removed that they were paid to stay in the game and play and not to be put out of it.

The delays in the Brooklyn-Baltimore deal are disgusting some of the magnates, who characterize the quibbling in the negotiations as childish. They believe that a proper businesslike settlement of the question might be made in a hurry if both parties wanted to get matters settled. The progress of the St. Louis squabble, however, is rapid enough to suit any of the club owners and it is likely that the fate of the Browns, Cleveland, and the chance of a Western league club in Cleveland will be definitely decided in a short time.

Walter Camp's Home Burned.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The residence of Walter Camp, the Yale football adviser, at Savin Rock, was burned down this afternoon. The blaze started from a fire with which the family was trying to thaw out the water pipes. Many Yale trophies and invaluable athletic records perished in the flames. The house was valued at $10,000 and was known as the Morgan cottage.

'Aids Digestion and adds zest to the appetite.

Londonderry Lithia Water

Pure, sparkling and delicious. "The one perfect table water."

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DEATH BESIDE HER CHILD

MRS. RACHAEL MUNRO'S LIFELESS BODY IS FOUND.

Her Infant Son, Allison, Half-Famished, Says "Mamma's 'Sleep"—Had Evidently Been Dead Several Days—Last Assembly Ball of the Season at the Waldorf-Astoria — Hobo Club Gives a Banquet—General News of New York.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 9.

Mrs. Rachael Munro, a school teacher, was found dead in an unfurnished room of her home this evening. There, too, half famished, almost frozen, was her son, Allison, 3 years old.

Found Dead, but Her Son Alive.

"Mamma's 'sleep,'" said the hungry and shivering child to his aunt, who discovered him and his mother. "She's been sleepin' a long time, auntie."

Mrs. Munro owned and lived in a small frame house, 244 Graham avenue, Williamsburg, and was a teacher in the Rockaway Avenue Primary School. On last Tuesday morning she complained of being ill to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Andrew Allison, 212 Mauker street.

Learning of her absence from her class, and not hearing from her, Mrs. Allison went to Mrs. Munro's house this evening. Mrs. Allison searched the house, and thought she heard some one moaning behind a locked door on the second story. She called a man, who put his shoulder to the door and forced it open. The room was bare of furniture. Mrs. Munro lay on the floor, dead, and by her was little Allison, stiffened by cold and weak with hunger. Tuesday's and Wednesday's evening papers were still where they had been slipped under the front door. So it is probable that Mrs. Munro had been dead and her child had been fasting for forty-eight hours at least.

Miss May Irwin contributed to the vaudeville entertainment at Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller's dinner this evening. Among the 100 guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., and Chauncey M. Depew.

All those who have realized that an assembly ball is a name with which to conjure brilliant social display went to the Waldorf-Astoria tonight to attend the last of an unusually successful series.

Last Assembly Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria.

It is hinted that there may be no more assemblies, a possibility which lent a special significance to last night's affair. No such outside considerations were necessary, however, to make it one of remarkable interest and distinction. Each of the many coteries in New York society was represented by its most beautiful women, and the Waldorf-Astoria's big ballroom, decorated as it was last night, was the most effective of backgrounds.

There was little color in the decorations, which consisted mostly of lilies, roses, and palms. This was considered to be the most appropriate decoration for an affair where so many débutantes were sure to be present, and as a matter of fact many of the youngest members of society saw last night their first and perhaps their last assembly ball.

The ball was unusually late in opening, perhaps because of the many dinners which preceded it. Large dinners were given earlier in the evening by Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, and Mrs. Almeric Paget, among many others. The dancing was therefore not under way until midnight.

The cotillon, which began after supper had been served in the Astor gallery, was led by Alexander Hadden with Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly. In the east foyer supper was served throughout the evening.

Elbert F. Plummer has been elected Treasurer of the newly organized Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company.

The first fortnightly banquet of the Hobo club was held tonight in the banqueting rooms of P. C. Volta & Son, 25 Mulberry street. Thirty hobos of the vicinity were there and did justice to a menu of baked macaroni, roast beef with mashed potatoes, pie, and beer. The beer was served in schooners holding a quart, and the supply was unlimited.

Hobo Club Holds a Function.

When the President, Captain "Dutch" Baker, took his seat at the head of the table he had thirty distinguished persons before him. The secretary, "Crooked-Face" Higgins, sat on his left. To his right was "Strong-arm" Murphy, sergeant-at-arms. Arranged along were the members, including "Stale Bread," "Red Nose," "Dutch Mike," "Brooklyn Joe" Evans, "Blind Mahoney, "Buster," "Warm Gravy," "Jimmy-de-Bum," "Grafter," "Black-and-Tan Aleck," and "Waltz-to-de-Bar."

After the dinner "Brooklyn Joe," who had combed his hair in honor of the occasion, was introduced. He called attention to the two American flags draped over the table and the tomato can suspended beneath them. He said the can was the insignia of the order.

"Dog Dodger Dan" started to recite "The Raven." He got as far as the second stanza, when some one shouted "You're drunk."

"So was the man who wrote it," he retorted. "He was as dopy as me or you."

At 10 o'clock the guests had arranged themselves in a row at the door to ask loans from the reporters present.

The Hobo club was organized two weeks ago. Each day for thirteen days the members paid two cents each into the general fund, and when each had paid 26 cents the banquet was prepared.

James H. Remington, a veteran lawyer, for many years head of the United States Law association, committed suicide at his home in Brooklyn today by blowing out his brains with a revolver. He was attacked by the grip some days ago and at times was delirious. When he began to mend he was moody, and it is thought he was insane when he killed himself.

Henry George has sent the following letter to President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, declining an invitation to act on a committee to arrange for the Maine memorial services:

Henry George Scores the President.

"I have deep sympathy with all who lost dear ones on the vessel and would be glad to subscribe to the limit of my means toward an assistance fund, but I do not wish to participate in any public ceremony that shall even remotely seem to approve of the policy of the administration at Washington.

"I believe in liberty—liberty of the Jeffersonian kind, that would give absolute freedom of action to the individual without infringing the rights of others, and I would at the outset have had our government recognize the right of the Cubans to be free, whatever complications might have resulted with Spain as a consequence. But I do not believe in the kind of liberty that President McKinley is dealing in.

"The freedom that is given under a military despotism must be as rotten as the horrible meat that was given to our citizen soldiers in the recent Cuban war. Men who came to official power by use of the most gigantic corruption fund that was ever seen in politics, who have since rioted in public expenditure at Washington, who have added enormously to the common man's burdens for the benefit of rings and special interests, and who have killed more soldiers with bad food and bad treatment than were slain by Spanish bullets, are not to be implicitly trusted when it comes to conferring liberty upon other people."

Melodrama, long accustomed to the Bowery, moved into Broadway tonight, ousted Shakspeare, and took possession of Daly's Theater. "The Great Ruby," a typical piece of London manufacture, was produced before spectators who are used to better things, and it seemed to please them, too.

Daly's Stock Company in Bowery Drama.

The actors of this house, unused to the broad effects necessary to the feverish efforts of Adelphi playwrights, missed some of the points characteristic of this kind of entertainment, and failed to accentuate the climaxes in the rousing style of posture and declamation allied from time immemorial to such work.

The only member of the company who caught the true spirit of the author and played melodrama in a melodramatic way was Blanche Bates, whose performance of Canisteo's Charkoff was admirable. Miss Rehan's comedy as Lady Garnett is altogether too fine, like the attempt to paint scenery with a camel's hair brush; and Sidney Herbert's detective is not the sort of Hawkshaw to catch melodramatic villains.

The best part of the work, as it was given at Daly's tonight, was the scenery. In this venture the manager has contrived scenes wonderful in beauty, spaciousness, and naturalness. If "The Great Ruby" succeeds in this town its prosperity will be due more to Augustin Daly's skill in production than to the wit of the authors.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Admiral, today received a silver loving cup from the Captains of the vessels who fought under the Admiral at Santiago. The presentation was made aboard the New York off Tompkinsville. Mrs. Sampson received the gift in the Admiral's cabin on the flagship. The Captains took this method of showing their appreciation of the Admiral's work as commander of the fleet during the great battle of July 3.

Loving Cup for Mrs. Sampson.

Commodore Philip left the city tonight for Galveston, Tex. A jeweled sword will be presented to him at that city on Tuesday. The sword was bought with subscriptions from the Sunday school children of Texas. The old battleship Texas will be at Galveston during the week.

The marriage of Estelle Schuyler, only daughter of Spencer Schuyler of this city, and Thomas Hewitt Myring of Park Place, London and "The Hall," Headcorn, Kent, was celebrated Wednesday at Nice, France. The bride was attended by two little girls as bridemaids, Freda Keogh and Hilda Strum, the daughter of Lady Rayleigh. The best man was Alexander Yorke, gentleman-in-waiting to the Queen.

Marriages of Interest to New York.

Another foreign wedding of interest to New York is that of Thomas Bownell Burnham, a well-known clubman and manufacturer of this city, who was married today to Miss Edith Kay of Yorkshire. The marriage took place in Christ Church, Mayfair, London. Mr. Burnham is a member of the Union, Racquet, Manhattan, and Carteret Gun club.

R. T. Wilson and R. T. Wilson Jr., the capitalists, are defendants in a suit tried today before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court. They are sued as co-partners by William F. Brewster, a promoter, who alleges that as agent for the Wilsons he negotiated the purchase of the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway company. Brewster sues for the recovery of commissions amounting to $22,500. His attorney is ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman. The lawyers for the defense are Evarts, Choate, and Beaman.

Capitalists Sued for Commissions.

MAJOR M'CONVILLE, KILLED AT MANILA.

Major Edward McConville was struck by a Filipino bullet while leading his battalion of the First Idaho into battle on Sunday last. Major McConville was a veteran of the civil war. He went out with the Twelfth New York as a drummer boy in 1861. He carried a rifle after the first Bull Run. He served under Fitzjohn Porter, and after two years was mustered out. He reënlisted at Almira, N. Y., with the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, and served until Appomattox. Colonel Jones, commanding the First Idaho, wore the gray in the civil war, and the two men were several times almost face to face in different battles of that struggle.

ROBS TO SAVE HIS FAMILY.

Highwayman Tells George Knopp His Wife and Children Are Starving—Secures $14.

"My wife and family are suffering with cold and hunger, and I must have money to buy them food and clothing," said a lone highwayman last night as he entered the grocery of George Knopp, 364 West Randolph street.

The robber was armed with a revolver and as he thrust the weapon into the face of the grocer the latter pointed to the cash drawer and told the man to help himself. The robber walked to the money drawer and took all it contained, $14. He then searched Knopp.

"I do not make a business of robbing people," said the man, "but when one's family is starving something desperate must be done to relieve them. If I ever hear of your being in want and it is in my power to do so I will give you assistance."

After saying this the robber ran from the store. Knopp reported the robbery to the Lake street police. He said the man appeared to be suffering from the cold, but was well dressed. He said the man evidently had been made desperate by the sufferings of his family.

MIDNIGHT RIVER DISASTER.

Steamer P. D. Staggs Wrecked in the Tennessee River—Owned by Western Men.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The steamer P. D. Staggs, Captain Douglas Jones, was badly damaged at the bridge over the Tennessee River at Johnsonville, Tenn., at midnight. In attempting to go under the drawbridge the boat "sheered" and struck the bridge, knocking the pilot-house and smokestacks off. The boat then drifted helplessly down the stream.

There were sixty people on board and in the darkness and storm it was a difficult task to rescue them, but all were saved. The boat rapidly filled with water and sank.

The loss is estimated to be near $35,000. The Staggs was owned by Douglas Jones of Mount Vernon, Ind.; Lee Howell, Evansville; and B. H. Givens, St. Louis, and was fully insured.

Preferred Route to the Mardi Gras.

Two trains daily, fast time; dining and sleeping cars. Via Mobile and the beautiful gulf coast. Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Ticket office, 182 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Sherwood." A Whipped Seam Cuff. E. & W.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' BURIAL.

Interment to Be at Graceland After Funeral Services at Wheaton—Man of Great Generosity.

The funeral of John Quincy Adams will be held at the family residence in Wheaton at 11:45 o'clock tomorrow morning. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Anderson of Quincy, Mass. A special train will leave the Northwestern Depot for Wheaton at 10:30 a. m. The interment will be at Graceland. The pallbearers will be:

J. S. Peironnet, Professor E. Whipple,
Edward Hammett, William Nunn,
S. C. Owen, R. G. Chandler.

Mr. Adams was noted for his activity in public enterprises as well as his generosity to individuals. He and his brother, G. P. Adams, were among the heaviest operators on the Board of Trade in the early days of that institution, and they were never known to attempt to corner a market, although it often was in their power to do so. A prominent trait in his character was his disposition to help younger members of the board, and many an unfortunate speculator was assisted to start again in business by John Quincy Adams' money.

He contributed liberally toward the building of Olivet Presbyterian Church, the structure at Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, now occupied by a Methodist congregation. He built the present Congregational Church at Wheaton and was its main financial stay for many years. He gave a fine public library building to Wheaton in memory of his wife. The library and its endowment represent an investment by Mr. Adams of more than $100,000. He paid half the cost of the woman's dormitory and gymnasium at Wheaton College. He defrayed one-fourth of the cost of the soldiers' memorial library in his native town—Hopkinton, Mass.—and one-half the cost of the Adams Hall of Science. He also made generous donations to colleges at Las Vegas and Albuquerque, N. M., and the Red River College of North Dakota.

Among the more prominent real estate holdings of Mr. Adams were the property at 230 to 236 Adams street, at 211 and 213 Madison street, and in Congress street, near Wabash avenue. These three holdings were valued by the 1893 Tax commission at nearly $1,300,000.

OBITUARY.

JESSE H. BUNNELL of Brooklyn, N. Y., died on Feb. 9 of heart disease, aged 56. He was in the United States military telegraph service during the civil war. He went through the peninsular campaign as General McClellan's personal telegrapher, and sent and received messages under fire in the fight at Antietam. In 1863 he was attached to General Rosecrans' headquarters. In the battle at Chattanooga he had an office in the now historic house of the Widow Glenn. He was with Sherman on the march to the sea.

FRANCIS F. BRUNS, Chicago, died on Feb. 9, aged 69 years. Grip was the cause of death. He was the buyer for William Wilkens & Co. of Baltimore. He was born in Hanover, Germany. He came to this country in 1844 and lived in California from 1849 until 1853. He came to Chicago in 1855 and entered the employ of William Wilkens. His widow and three children survive him. The funeral will be from the residence, 579 La Salle avenue, at 10 o'clock tomorrow. Interment will be at Rosehill.

MRS. MARTHA CUMBACK died on Feb. 9 at Greensburg, Ind., of heart failure, aged 66 years. She was the wife of former Governor Will Cumback, and was born at Madison, Ind., on March 17, 1833, and graduated from Wesleyan Female Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1849. She was the daughter of the Rev. Louis Hulbert, and was married to Will Cumback in September, 1852. She was a member of the Methodist Church and was prominent in church and mission work.

PETER W. NEU, Chicago, will be buried on Sunday, Feb. 12. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 454 West Congress street, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment will be at Rosehill. A special car will leave the Wells street depot at 3 p. m. for the cemetery.

SAMUEL C. MEREDITH died at Indianapolis on Feb. 9, aged 92. He was the oldest newspaper publisher in the State.

BILL FOR HOBSON'S PROMOTION

Alabama Congressman Takes Action to Secure Further Reward for the Naval Constructor.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Representative Underwood of Alabama has introduced the following joint resolution:

"That in recognition of the extraordinary heroism displayed by Richard Pearson Hobson by running the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, on June 3, 1898, and dexterously sinking said vessel in the channel, the President is hereby authorized to transfer the said Assistant Naval Constructor, Richard Pearson Hobson, from the construction corps to the line of the United States and to promote him to such position therein as by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he may determine."

SELLERS SUCCEEDS GARNETT.

Is Made President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company by the Board of Directors.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Title Guarantee and Trust company yesterday the following offiecers were elected

President—Alfred H. Sellers.
Vice President—Archibald A. Stewart.
Secretary—Addison Millard.
Treasurer—Edward O. Chase.
Trust officer—Frank H. Sellers.

Mr. Gwynn Garnett was President of the company, and much interest centered in financial circles as to who would succeed him.

Babies Like

the new, delicious bread product, **Uneeda Biscuit.** They contain the greatest proportion of nutriment to be obtained from the wheat; made and baked upon scientific principles which insure easy digestion, and ready assimilation. A perfect health food for both old and young.

Uneeda Biscuit

are ideal for soups and salads, chowder, cheese and with all beverages. Packed in air tight 5-cent packages, they are always fresh, always ready for use. A household convenience, a wholesome substitute for bread, **Uneeda Biscuit** stand without a successful rival in the field of cracker making. Sold by all grocers.

SHOCK LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

Houses Shaken Early Yesterday Morning in Many Parts of the City—Possibly an Explosion.

Earthquake, or an explosion of dynamite on the drainage canal, startled Chicago people who were awake and awakened some who were asleep yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. Hyde Park, South Evanston, and the western city limits appear to have been affected almost simultaneously by the shock, but observers are not agreed as to its origin. There is unanimous agreement, however, that gas fixtures were made to rattle all over the city, and in some places bric-à-brac was broken or overturned.

Forecast Official Cox of the United States Weather Bureau said the shock was distinct at his home, Fifty-ninth street and Indiana avenue.

"It may have been caused by a dynamite explosion," he said, "which would be felt at a great distance, owing to the frozen ground. The breaking up of the ice in the lake might also account for it."

In the vicinity of Ellis avenue and Forty-first street residents said a slight shock was felt as early as 11 o'clock. Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock another shock is said to have been felt, and the final jar came about 3 a. m.

EARTHQUAKES CAUSE ALARM.

Inhabitants of a New Mexico Town Betake Themselves to Prayer and Fasting.

Belen, N. M., Feb. 9.—Inhabitants of this vicinity are much alarmed on account of a series of earthquake shocks that have occurred recently. Many have betaken themselves to prayers and fasting.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 9.—A Maysville, Ky., special to the Times Star says there was an earthquake with pronounced vibrations there this morning.

HEIR TO A LARGE ESTATE.

Sixteen Millions Left by Alexander Thompson in England to Be Distributed, Largely in America.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—A number of the heirs of Alexander Thompson, an English ironmaster, who died several years ago leaving a fortune of $16,000,000, reside in this city and in near by places, and word has been received by them that, after years of litigation, the money is ready to be distributed. Alexander Thompson Jr. came to this country, and, like his father, engaged in the iron business and made and lost a fortune of his own. Among the heirs are Mrs. Annie Nickerson of 1228 Chestnut street, grandchild of the ironmaster; her sister, Mrs. Hannah Palmer, of Tuckerton, N. J.; and another sister, Margaret Thompson, who resides at West Creek, N. J.

SUDDEN RISE IN ZINC PRICES.

Ore Is Now Quoted at $45 a Ton, Which Is the Highest Point Ever Reached.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 9.—Zinc ore took a sudden jump today, and at this point, at Galena, Kas., and Webb City, Mo., sold at $45 per ton, the highest price ever known, and $3.50 a ton above yesterday's best price.

Tomorrow, 15 best cabinet platinum photographs, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Bldg

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMIT WAS ISSUED BY the Building department yesterday:
Crawford & Graham, 4-story brick warehouse, 48-52 River-st. $20,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Fred E. Schrider, Maude M. Goode	22—20
M. M. Cunningham, Margaret A. Stinson	29—22
James Bican, Rose Fiala	22—19
Vilo Dona, Maria R. Mirabella	21—15
George Trojan, Annie Sake	28—29
Paul Ek:e, Laura Walan	33—25
Nicola De Marco, Maria D. De Marco	26—26
James W. Gibson, Laura Franheim	40—36
John Matejka, Emma Bambula	24—22
John Owozazck, Kontanszia Winecka	24—18
Michael Haugh, Margaret Gallagher	24—30
John Bourne, Ellen Kennedy	22—19
August L. Arho:de, Selma Wilke	20—17
Cosma Pocentes, Annie Frederics	27—16

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles F. Crofts, Marie Hein	32—24
James O'Neill, Margaret O'Halloran	30—25
John Naugle, Mary McQueeney	39—30
Joseph Marcoux, Eugene Leclerc	35—19
Michael F. Corrigan, Rougnel Olson	28—28
Charles Dorman, Rose Ce.la	31—24
Joseph Kajicek, Carrie Heida	21—19
John C. Lamott, New Castle, Penn.; Emma Hill, same	26—25
Mose L. Pelkey, Mary E. Miner	22—20
William Zimmermann, Helena Kloth	26—20
Frank L. Cumming, Mamie E. Van Hess	22—22
Tony Turskel, Margaret Wayak	21—20
Jakob Zoller, Mary Duj	36—22
John D. Beach, Maggie Cronin	22—20
Harry Dum, Katherine Klein	46—26
Michael F. O'Leary, Mary B. Adams	26—21
Adolph Nelson, Augusta Progue	31—24
Harry J. Elliott, Bertha A. Gregory, Valley Junction, Ia.	28—19
George A. Jacob, Frieda Nettlehorst	27—23
August Becker, Ida Sutherlin	33—18
Gustav Wendt, Martha Luebbe	23—20
Kozmierz Slawinski, Wiktorija Hzawtuszrwska	27—30
Charles Schmidt, Hammond, Ill.; Therese Fischer	29—28
Frank Ort, Sophie Kuchera	26—21
William Cosh, Mattie Storey	23—21
Cornelius J. Cowhey, Margaret E. Brice	28—26
George Blitz, Allie D. Moore	36—26
Stanislawa J. Lazadzinski, Annie Rafiewska	23—21
Ernest Strelow, Mary Ellis	24—23
William P. Hapgood, Eleanor Page	20—27
Stanislaus Bryl, Maryanna Wodzislawska	28—21
Marcin Strenk, Katarzyna Bryl	44—32
Charles F. Berg, Annie E. Foster	26—21
Joseph Bauer, Katherine Dietz	28—26
Herman Sattler, Minnie Wessel	21—18
Walter Noble, Mary Dennick	23—18
Johan Mathias, Henriette Lantz	38—22

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Forecast for Friday: For Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa—Fair, not quite so cold, light to fresh northerly winds.

For Missouri—Fair, not quite so cold, northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Fair and continued cold, fresh westerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Feb. 9, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.42	16	22	N.	....	Clear
Albany	30.00	2	6	S.W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.24	—8	—2	W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.36	24	30	W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.32	24	32	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.68	—20	—20	W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.50	—10	—8	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.18	—2	—2	W.	.01	Clear
Boston	29.86	2	12	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.58	—2	0	N.	....	Clear
Calgary	30.58	—26	—20	N.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.26	26	36	N.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.16	26	30	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.50	—10	—8	W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.54	—8	—4	W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.38	—8	—4	S.W.	Tr.	Snow
Concordia	30.56	—4	0	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.52	—10	—8	W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.20	36	40	N.W.	....	Fair
Des Moines	30.58	—8	—6	N.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.04	..	..	......	....	......
Dodge City	30.38	12	20	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.54	—14	—14	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.44	—20	—14	W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.02	62	62	S.	....	Fair
Edmonton	30.70	—12	—10	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.04	52	56	N.	.16	Rain
Grand Haven	30.36	—8	—6	N.W.	.01	Snow
Green Bay	30.42	—20	—18	W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.44	—2	—2	W.	.04	Snow
Helena	30.20	6	34	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Huron	30.56	—14	—10	S.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.52	—10	—10	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Jacksonville	30.32	44	48	W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.58	0	0	W.	....	Fair
Lander	30.12	34	40	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.46	14	16	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Los Angeles	30.06	60	70	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.34	—16	—12	N.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.50	10	12	N.E.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.64	—8	—4	N.	.10	Snow
Minnedosa	30.48	—24	—22	N.W.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.32	36	42	W.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.72	0	4	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.54	—2	4	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.22	46	50	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	30.12	4	6	N.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.26	16	28	N.	Tr.	Clear
North Platte	30.42	4	8	S.E.	.02	Snow
Oklahoma	30.46	14	16	E.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.56	—4	—4	N.W.	....	Fair
Oswego	30.00	2	2	S.W.	.02	Snow
Palestine	30.28	24	88	N.	.18	Snow
Parkersburg	30.54	—6	—2	S.W.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.24	2	8	W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.52	—8	—4	N.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.20	26	44	S.E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	30.54	—24	—20	N.W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.40	—4	0	S.E.	.01	Snow
San Francisco	30.26	52	54	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.56	—4	—4	W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.52	—20	—18	W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.16	38	42	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	30.22	—12	—8	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.52	—8	—6	W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.50	4	10	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.36	28	32	N.E.	.02	Snow
Washington	30.38	0	10	W.	....	Clear
White River	30.38	—26	—16	Calm	....	Clear
Williston	30.52	—12	—10	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.40	—22	—20	Calm	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 E. Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 15 degrees below zero; 9 a. m., 14; 10 a. m., 13; 11 a. m., 10; 12 m., 9; 1 p. m., 7; 3 p. m., 5; 6 p. m., 5. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.76.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Alberts, Michael, 87; 8441 Green-st., Feb. 8.
Arnold, Ferdinand, 45; 20 Orchard-st., Feb. 7.
Ardery, Ella, 42; Augustana Hospital, Feb. 8.
Bartelt, William, 70; 71 Bissell-st., Feb. 8.
Beiser, Joseph, 6; 4961 State-st., Feb. 7.
Boyer, Ann M., 68; 3805 Wabash-av., Feb. 8.
Brandeberg, William H., 43; 4052 Armour-av., Feb. 8.
Colson, Charlotte L., 22; 552 E. 55th-st., Feb. 8.
Dwyren, Josephine, 67; 5148 Prairie-av., Feb. 8.
Diebold, Johanna, 60; 246 Noble-av., Feb. 7.
Diamond, Daniel P., 29; 425 W. Park-av., Feb. 8.
Duncan, Jennie, 35; 508 30th-st., Feb. 8.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Dieboll, Amalie, 72; 3232 Halsted-st., Feb. 8.
Ellefsen, Christian, 30; 206 N. Center-av., Feb. 8.
Fischer, Rosey, 37; 27 Luce-st., Feb. 6.
Foley, Mary, 70; Throop and Harrison-sts., Feb. 9.
Fate, Maggie, 25; 143 47th-st., Feb. 8.
Ferguson, Ethel, 22; 596 Grand-av., Jan. 27.
Griffin, Daniel, 36; 377 E. 25th-st., Feb. 8.
Gray, Henry, 54; 5907 Honore-st., Feb. 7.
Gehrmann, Mary, 39; St. Elizabeth Hospital, Feb. 8.
Goodman, Mary, 56; 2422 Claremont-av., Feb. 7.
Gorey, Dennis, 33; 236½ N. Clark-st., Feb. 8.
Hastings, Robert, 76; Dunning, Ill., Feb. 6.
Hickok, Clinton H., 45; 3624 Calumet-av., Feb. 7.
Johnson, Minnie, 26; 116 N. Curtis-av., Feb. 6.
Johnson, Carl M., 56; 2899 Robey-st., Feb. 7.
Krepnen, James, 36; 1292 St. Louis-av., Feb. 7.
Kigo, John, 24; 328 46th-st., Feb. 7.
Lyons, Edward, 65; 407 Flournoy-st., Feb. 8.
Langfeldt, Elise, 6; 3037 Lock-st., Feb. 7.
McVegh, James, 79; 5148 Prairie-av., Feb. 8.
McMahon, Ellen, 80; 323 Loomis-st., Feb. 7.
Norton, E. R., 67; 1178 Lexington-av., Feb. 8.
Nareen, Hellen, 26; 237 91st-st., Feb. 8.
Neumann, Paulina M., 20; 615 N. Park-av., Feb. 7.
O'Keefe, Daniel, 78; 560 Warren-av., Feb. 7.
O'Keefe, Margaret, 53; 32 E. Superior-st., Feb. 4.
O'Connor, Margaret, 58; 227 E. Washington-st., Feb. 4.
Plumstead, Alice, 59; 5030 5th-av., Feb. 9.
Prepejchal, Terizije, 32; 600 Blue Island-av., Feb. 7.
Rogowski, Jacob, 56; 604 Clybourn-av., Feb. 6.
Shannsey, Mary, 45; 1440 Indiana-av., Feb. 7.
Shippey, George, 5; 4131 Southport-av., Feb. 8.
Swanson, John, 34; 5129 Wentworth-av., Feb. 7.
Spencer, Calvin W., 29; 453 Ogden-av., Feb. 7.
Williams, Onga A., 27; 807 N. Campbell-av., Feb. 6.
Wardin, Carl, 69; 140 Willow-st., Feb. 7.
Wehner, Caspar, 77; 862 Bosworth-av., Feb. 7.
Wasserman, Myer, 36; 174 Newberry-av., Feb. 8.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—At Wheaton, Ill., Feb. 8, John Quincy Adams, aged 74 years. Funeral Saturday at his late residence in Wheaton at 11:45 a. m. Friends invited to the services at the house. Special train leaves C. & N. W. R. R. Depot at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Graceland, private.

BARNETT—Pesche Barnett, aged 65 years, beloved wife of Aaron Barnett, Thursday. Funeral Friday, 11 a. m., from their residence, 114 W. Polk-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery. Funeral private. No flowers.

BARRY—Mary, mother of Thomas, James, Michael Barry, and John Shields, and Mrs. Flynn. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 12, at 10 a. m., from the residence of her son, Thomas Barry, 1106 Bonney-av., to Church of Blessed Sacrament, thence by cars to Calvary from Union Depot.

BRUNS—Mr. Francis F. Bruns, at his residence, 579 La Salle-av., beloved husband of Elise Bruns, and father of Louis W. and Frank W. Bruns and Mrs. E. A. Rang, aged 68 years. Funeral Saturday at 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERLAIN—At her home, 1817 Barry-av., Mary Child Chamberlain, formerly of Newbury, Vt. Notice of funeral later.

McCORMICK—Feb. 9, 1899, William, beloved son of the late William and Ann McCormick, née Kelly, and brother of James. Funeral on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. L. Butcher, 111 Hickory-av., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

NEU—Peter W., in California, Feb. 4. Funeral from his late residence, 454 W. Congress-st., Sunday, Feb. 12, at 1 p. m. Special car from Wells-st. depot at 3 p. m. to Rosehill.

RIVETT—Mrs. James Rivett of Lincoln, Neb., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William A. Coleman, 267 66th-pl., Feb. 8. Funeral Saturday, 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will meet tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in Athenæum Hall, 26 Van Buren-st. Dr. H. B. Kümmel of the Lewis Institute will lecture on "The Scenery of Scotland."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

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EUREKA BUILDING, 155 W. MADISON-ST., ADJOINING HAYMARKET THEATER.
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Tuesday—Wagner's TANNHAUSER (in German)—Mmes. Gadski, Brandes, Mattfeld, MM. Kraus, Stehmann, Van Hoose, Stury, Rains, Cass, Lellman. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wednesday Evening—Bizet's CARMEN (in French)—Mmes. de Lussan, Mattfeld, Van Cauteren, and Melba, MM. Alvarez, Bensaude, Viviani, Stehmann, Del Sol, Cass. Conductor, Seppilli.
Thursday Evening—Wagner's LOHENGRIN (in German)—Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, MM. Kraus, Stury, Rains, De Vries. Conductor, Damrosch.
Friday Evening—Double Bill—Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (in Italian)—Mmes. Gadski, Toronta, Van Cauteren, MM. Pandolfini, Bensaude. Conductor, Fried. Leoncavallo's I'PAGLIACCI (in Italian)—Mlle. de Lussan, MM. Pandolfini, Bensaude, Del Sol, De Vries. Conductor, Seppilli.
Saturday Afternoon — Gounod's FAUST (in French)—Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren, MM. Alvarez, Boudouresque, Bensaude, Viviani. Conductor, Seppilli.
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Bessie Lamb & Pickaninnies. 3—Dunbar Sisters—3
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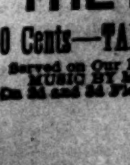

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

THIS is the time to look out for fires and to remember the poor who have no fires.

THE Rev. Dr. Parkhurst proposes to reduce intemperance by reducing through legislation the size of a pint of beer. After passing the good doctor's bill the Legislature should enact a law requiring that everybody shall be honest, be born good looking, and live happy, healthy lives.

GEORGE GOULD announces that the New York elevated roads will be equipped with electricity at once. Russell Sage contradicts his associate in the control of this corporation. At last we have an opportunity to see what really happens when an irresistible force encounters an immovable object.

NOW WOULD be a good time for Congressman Henry U. Johnson to visit his constituents in Indiana. He would get a cold reception anyway, and at present the temperature seems to have reached just about the proper degree of frigidity to express the sentiments of Johnson's constituents toward Johnson.

THERE is hope for the anti-pass bill in the Wisconsin Legislature. It has been reported from committee favorably and an amendment prohibiting the use of passes now in the possession of State officials has been killed. Hence the present Legislature can vote for the bill with a light heart and continue to use the annuals already issued.

IT does not require much reading between the lines to see the animus of the resolution enthusiastically passed by the Maine Legislature inviting Senator Frye to visit the capital as the guest of the State. If Senator Hale feels slighted he is at liberty to amend the resolution by substituting his name for Frye's, inserting the word "not" before "to visit."

IT would be the part of wisdom for General Eagan to retire to that coffee plantation he owns in Hawaii. While he is lying around loose in Washington, like a contact mine loaded with vituperation and liable to go off at any moment, there is no telling when he will be "provoked beyond endurance" to another explosion. And as a suspended officer on full pay he has other court-martials to avoid.

HARVARD wants a new college song. The Senior Class Day committee has decided that Dr. Gilman's "Fair Harvard," set to the tune of Moore's "Believe Me if Those Enduring Young Charms," is too solemn. Every member of the university is requested to try his hand at a new song. It is fair to presume that at least 25 per cent of young men in college believe they can write poetry. If one committee is to be compelled to read the 1,000 or more responses to this appeal, the Humane society should be notified.

A BILL approved by the Colorado Senate not only takes the circle off the Australian ballot, but abolishes party emblems as well. A line is to be printed at the head of the ballot: "I hereby vote a straight ——— ticket," the voter to fill in the blank with the name of his party. The pure Australian ballot with the names of all candidates for each office grouped together has never been favored in this country. Designation of party on the ballot is right in both theory and practice. In voting for Presidential Electors always, and usually in voting for members of Congress and the Legislature, the voter as a rule cares more about the party than the man.

TROUBLE AT SAMOA.

Trouble still threatens in Samoa. The latest dispatches show that matters have reached a stage little short of actual war in the struggle between the German authorities on one side and the British and American on the other. Captain Sturdy of the British warship Porpoise has acted with a resolution worthy of his name, having, at the crisis of the dispute over the succession to the kingship and the authority of Chief Justice Chambers, trained his guns on the German ship Falke and upon Apia, and thus brought the Germans to his way of thinking, at least temporarily. The English Consul, Maxse, and the American Consul, Osborne, are still acting together in support of the authority of the Supreme Court, and, aided by the guns of the Porpoise, they will probably be able to restrain Herr Raffel, President of the Municipality of Apia, until a strong hand from Berlin is laid upon his shoulders.

In view of such decisive action as that taken by the representatives of England and the United States the necessity for terminating the present tripartite agreement respecting Samoa and dividing up the islands is evident. The condominium has never been satisfactory to the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty. A division of the group of islands has been proposed, and ought to be made. It has been suggested that Germany might take Upolu, on which Apia is situated; the United States to hold Tutuila with its coaling station of Pango-Pango, while England could take over Savaii, the northernmost island of the group. Such a division would be satisfactory to the United States, but England might have reason to object, and there is reason to believe that Germany aspires to sovereignty over the entire group.

At present, however, England and the United States are in accord in Samoan affairs, and will insist that the treaty of Berlin be sustained until some other arrangement is made, and this appears to be precisely what their Consuls are now doing in upholding the authority of Chief Justice Chambers, who, although an American, holds appointment by authority of the powers. The Berlin government has assured the other parties to the tripartite agreement of its good will and good intentions, but the sooner these are given effect at Apia the less danger there will be of serious disagreement and consequences over the Samoan question.

GORMAN'S NEW ISSUE.

William J. Bryan advised the Democratic Senators to ratify the peace treaty and then make a fight against expansion and the retention of the Philippines. Senator Gorman took issue with Bryan and was able to induce the majority of his Democratic colleagues to vote against ratification. That was one setback for Bryan. The treaty having been ratified, Gorman states now that "it will not benefit the Democratic party to persist in its opposition to expansion." Thus he continues to take issue with Bryan, who is anxious that expansion should be an issue in the Presidential contest of next year. If Bryan is beaten again he will have to admit that Gorman is the more influential Democrat of the two.

The issue which Gorman desires to make the dominant one in 1900 is "anti-militarism." He wishes it to be understood by his party that he, too, can play the demagogue, and invent an issue which appeals to the ignorant, the prejudiced, and the turbulent.

Gorman alleges that he deems the proposition to increase the regular army to 100,000 men as "the gravest danger which now threatens the republic." This is an intimation that he and those Democrats whom he can control are going to fight the bill for the increase of the army which is now before the Senate. If he and a few others are determined to defeat that measure they can do so, for they can talk it to death. The majority cannot force the matter to a vote.

Senator Gorman does not object to an increase of the regular army on the ground that it will add to the expenses of the government. Economy in administration never has been his hobby. He makes the demagogical objection that he "believes the Republicans desire a large standing army not so much for the purpose of preserving order in the colonies as for repressing disorder which they fear will break out at any moment among our own people, especially the workingmen." The latter, he asserts, "are daily growing more restless under the class legislation enacted by the Republican Congress and the protection given to monopolies by a Republican administration."

At the moment when American troops are being hurried to Manila to reinforce General Otis Senator Gorman alleges that an increase in the number of regulars is not desired so much to keep the peace in the Philippines as to put down strikes at home. Such statements are made to enlist the support of labor demagogues like Gompers and to inflame the minds of workingmen with whose strikes the national government has nothing to do except where, as in the case of Debs and his rioters, national laws are defied and national interests, like interstate commerce, are interfered with. Evidently Senator Gorman is in hearty sympathy with that plank of the Democratic national platform which indorses Debs and condemns the suppression of his insurrection.

Senator Gorman favors the policy of attempting to make the workingmen believe they are being wronged. His party tried that policy in 1892, and was successful. The workingmen were told they were not receiving sufficient wages and their employers were pocketing excessive profits. A year later employers were making no money and when workingmen could find anything to do it was for reduced wages. The workingmen are not "growing more restless." Work is abundant and wages good. They will not become restless, unless Gorman is able to make them believe they are being abused.

There is one thing, however, which Gorman cannot make the workingmen believe. It is that he is personally an enemy of trusts and monopolies. They have not forgotten the service he rendered the sugar trust when the Wilson tariff measure was under consideration. He helped to put in its treasury millions, taken partly from the national Treasury and partly from the sugar consumers. If there is any one monopoly which comes home to every workingman it is the sugar monopoly. It never has had a firmer friend in Congress than Gorman. He will not shine as an anti-trust candidate for a Democratic Presidential nomination.

AGE AS IT AFFECTS A TEACHER'S TEMPER. Are teachers more inclined to be impatient and irritable with their pupils as they grow older in the service? This is the inference to be drawn from the condition of affairs in the Minneapolis public schools at least. The other day Dr. C. M. Jordan, the Superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, called a meeting of all the teachers and lectured them severely for losing their tempers with children. He said:

> There are sitting in front of me teachers who lose their tempers and apply the most abusive language to their pupils. Such words as "liar," "wretch," "lazy little rascal," and other equally opprobrious epithets have no business to come from our teachers.

Before he concluded his talk Dr. Jordan made the following surprising statement:

> I wish to say for the comfort of the younger teachers that they are not included in my censure. These complaints are made exclusively against the older teachers, whom length of time has given the impression that they own their building.

Assuming that Dr. Jordan knew what he was talking about, is it a condition peculiar to Minneapolis schools, or does it exist in Chicago and elsewhere?

PASS THE ARMY BILL.

The Spanish Cortes will meet in ten days. Probably it will ratify without much discussion the treaty of peace which will be submitted to it. Then the two governments will exchange ratifications and the war will be officially at an end. When that takes place the authority given the President last year to increase the strength of the regular army to 62,000 men will come to an end. The lawful force will drop back to the 25,000 men it consisted of when the war was declared. More men than that are needed for duty in the West Indies, the Philippines, and the United States.

The President can retain in the service for some time to come those volunteers who have not been mustered out yet. They enlisted for two years, or until the end of the war. The government can exercise its option and make them serve out their full term. But the President does not wish to hold on to them, or at least to the large number who are anxious to go home. It is only natural that they should feel thus. There is no prospect of any fighting, unless it be in the Philippines, and most of the volunteers enlisted to fight, not to do garrison duty. They prefer to leave that to the regulars.

So unwilling is the President to keep in the service the men who want to be mustered out that he has let it be understood plainly that if no action is taken at the present session regarding an increase of the regular army he will be obliged to call an extra session of Congress. While obstructionists in the Senate can defeat army legislation at this session, which ends three weeks hence, they cannot defeat legislation at a special session.

It is possible that the opponents of the Hull bill, which makes the minimum strength of the regular army 50,000 and the maximum 100,000 men, will consent to a provision extending for a year the time during which a force of 62,000 men may be maintained. With that number of men, and volunteers who may take a fancy to army life, the President may be able to get along. He certainly will if the Filipinos come to their senses. It will be much better, however, to pass the Hull bill. But if the Senatorial anti-expansionists defeat the enactment of any legislation out of their pretended fear of "a large standing army" the President will not be left helpless. He will call an extra session at once and the next Congress will give him all the men he asks for.

MONUMENT FOR LINCOLN'S MOTHER. At last a suitable monument is to mark the last resting place in Spencer County, Ind., of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. A handsome shaft will be erected soon by a number of veterans of the civil war, among whom are members of the Second Iowa Brigade, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Illinois, and the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-third Indiana. The grave was neglected and nearly forgotten until the early '70s, when an association was formed to raise funds for a monument. Contributions came in slowly, and it was not until Studebaker brothers of South Bend sent a check for $50 that a modest stone was purchased and put in place. A few years ago "The Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial association," with Governor Mount as President, was formed, but no action was taken after the preliminary organization.

VOTING BY MACHINES.

The federal statute regarding election of Representatives in Congress reads:

> All votes for Representative in Congress must be by written or printed ballot; and all votes received or recorded contrary to this section shall be of no effect.

A bill amending this section so as to permit the use of machines where authorized by the laws of a State has passed both Houses of Congress and has gone to the President for his approval.

It is predicted that the use of machines at elections will become general as soon as their advantages are understood. With their advent many perplexing problems of the Australian ballot will solve themselves. They make defective ballots impossible, and as there can be no question as to the accuracy of the count they reduce the possibility of contested elections to the minimum. Dishonest election officials will find their occupation gone, and the briber can never know whether the man he bribed staid bought or not. No trace is left of the way the individual voted. Only the aggregate is recorded. It is claimed the count can be completed within thirty minutes of the time of closing the polls.

Rochester, N. Y., made a satisfactory test of these machines last year, and the City Council of Utica has voted unanimously to buy machines for all precincts. It is estimated that the reduction in election expenses will suffice in five years to pay the $14,000 the machines cost.

TWO GOOD BILLS PASSED. The State Senate has passed two good bills. One of them requires constitutional amendment propositions to be printed on a separate ballot. When that is done a much larger percentage of the voters will go on record than at present. As a rule the affirmative vote will be increased considerably. The other bill allows pawnshop corporations, limited to a reasonable rate of interest, to be established in this city. This is a measure which should not meet with opposition except from the proprietors of "loan offices" who charge the poor, helpless people who do business with them about 12 per cent a month. The company or companies it is proposed to organize will charge at the most 1 per cent a month, which is not excessive considering the smallness of the transactions and the inevitable losses met with when unredeemed pledges have to be sold. If a corporation with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars embarks in the pawning business in this city the needy people who have to pledge their personal effects to raise money will be enabled to save that sum annually by dealing with that concern instead of with the private pawnbrokers.

COLD FACTS ABOUT THE WEATHER.

It may not be good form to talk about the weather, but when the weather stoops to 15 or 20 degrees below zero it no longer deserves to be treated according to the rules of polite society. The present brand of weather is neither civilized nor Christian. It is absolutely immoral. It brings out the worst traits in human nature. Civilized man can stand many things, but when nature is brutal in its use of its forces he turns like any other worm.

How can man be expected to exercise the Christian virtues when the milk of human kindness is frozen in the bottle? How can woman be expected to be sweet and tender when she cannot put her face outside the door without getting it frosted? How can man whisper sweet nothings when he is morally sure his nose is turning white, or how can fair woman listen when she knows her ears are freezing? There are cold-blooded moralists who will deny a man the right to swear in hot weather, but surely there are none who will deny the seasonableness of the warmest language at such a time as this.

A month of 20 degrees below would be sufficient to undo the work of centuries of civilization. The immorality of such a temperature permeates the marrow of men's bones. It has penetrated five feet underground, and is hourly going deeper. The only salvation of society lies in the grand old Anglo-Saxon privilege of grumbling. If it were not for this sputtering escape-valve humanity would be reduced to the primal savagery of the Eskimos. Whenever it grows too cold for an Anglo-Saxon to grumble it will be time to prepare for the dismal end of the world foretold by scientists, when it will be a frigid and lifeless ball of desolation swinging in appalling silence through the abysses of space.

This time has not yet come, but the water pipes are freezing up. Here is where the limitations of grumbling appear. No amount of grumbling, even by an Englishman, has yet been known to thaw out a frozen water main or to pay a plumber's bill. This is no joke, nor is the melting of the coal pile in the cellar a matter for smiles and jocularity. The coal dealer and the ice man may join the plumber in his ghoulish glee, but these three are not of the kingdom of heaven.

Seriously, the present record-breaking cold wave is causing widespread suffering among the poor in almost every part of the country. It is doing as much damage at the South as in the North, and it will leave effects that will be felt throughout the rest of the year. A temperature of 36 degrees below at Bismarck means great danger and serious damage to the winter wheat crop, while a temperature of 26 degrees above at New Orleans means a no less serious and sweeping loss by frost in the gardens and orange groves of the South. How great the damage to the fruit trees may be cannot yet be ascertained, but it is almost certain to be extensive, for the present weather spreads its frigid afflictions over the greater part of the United States.

The well-to-do Chicagoan can afford to take a joking view of the personal hardship entailed by nipping air and Klondike blasts, but the city is really menaced by an unusual danger. The frost has reached the water mains in many parts of the city, and the hydrants are freezing up by hundreds faster than they can be thawed out. In such a state of affairs the smallest fire becomes a menace, and may be a catastrophe. The Street Commissioner is showing a commendable degree of activity in trying to prevent the freezing of the mains, but it is ardently to be hoped the weather man will come to his assistance by tonight. In the meantime the ordinary citizen should keep his hydrant and his patience constantly on tap until the thermometer again consents to be reasonable.

EXPERIMENTING WITH NEW GUNS. Despite an adverse report from the ordnance experts the War department has directed that a contract be made with Louis Gathmann of Chicago for an 18-inch gun to fire high explosives. Previous tests with Gathmann's invention have been failures, but the Chicagoan still believes he has solved the problem, and Secretary Alger is willing to spend a little public money to give him another trial. There is more excuse for this in the case of Gathmann than there was for the expenditure of $73,600 of government money in testing Dr. Gatling's 8-inch cast steel gun, for that belonged to an enormously rich corporation entirely able to make these experiments without assistance. In that case also the ordnance experts advised against the appropriation, and their judgment was verified. A few weeks ago Captain John L. Brewer announced that he had perfected an invention by which dynamite could be fired with ordinary powder in any kind of a gun from a fowling piece up to the 13-inch rifle. Many minds are busy with these problems, and it is well for the United States to keep in touch with them. The Holland torpedo boat is said to be a success, and the construction of another submarine destroyer on a similar pattern has been ordered.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

The Real Estate board at its last meeting decided to appoint a committee to act with committees of other organizations in furthering the improvement of the Chicago River. One of the speakers at that meeting recognized clearly the fact that if the river is to be improved this city must do its part. It must remove the center pier bridges and substitute bascule bridges, no matter what the cost may be. It must make arrangements in some way for the lowering of the tunnels. Whoever else may pay for that work, the general government will not.

So one of the first questions confronting the committees which are going to agitate for river improvement is: How is the city to get the three million dollars which it will cost to get rid of the center pier and abutment obstructions? That much money cannot be saved out of current revenues unless they are increased greatly by a much higher assessment. Nor can the city get money by selling bonds unless the assessment is raised, for the city is indebted beyond the 5 per cent limitation now.

The statement is made that under the new revenue law the assessed valuation will be increased so much that the city will be in a position to sell bonds. To enable the city to do that the valuation will have to be much higher than the 220 millions valuation of last year. Whether it will be much higher depends on the new Boards of Assessment and Review. Therefore it is necessary for the friends of river improvement to ascertain what those boards are going to do.

Who is to pay for lowering the tunnels? One of the speakers at the Real Estate board meeting said Mr. Yerkes told him that "if the people wanted tunnels abandoned the companies would be glad to abandon them and take to the bridges." But the people do not want to do that. They still remember what they suffered when "bridged." Mr. Yerkes said also that "he did not think the public would expect the companies to meet the cost of lowering the tunnels themselves." In other words, the companies will not stand the expense unless forced to do so. The suggestion has been made that "if the city could issue bonds and lower the tunnels the railroads might eventually pay a reasonable compensation for their use." But suppose the Legislature should give those companies the use of the tunnels for thirty or fifty years more, how can the traction companies be forced to pay any compensation for their use if lowered by the city?

So the street railroad question and the river improvement question interlock, and it becomes necessary for the friends of a deeper and wider river to keep an eye on the General Assembly and see that it does not take some action which will compel the city to pay for lowering the tunnels if they are lowered. That work will cost over a million and a half probably.

Thus there are many matters to be looked after by the Real Estate board committee and the committees of other bodies before they can call on the general government to assist in deepening and widening the Chicago River and making it the navigable stream it should be if the commercial welfare of the city is to be considered.

FILLING THE COLLEGE PRESIDENT VACANCIES. E. Benjamin Andrews' successor as President of Brown University will be Dr. James M. Taylor, now President of Vassar. He has been a preacher and has written considerably on theological and educational topics. He is not a graduate of Brown, but of Rochester. This leaves Yale and Amherst yet to be supplied with Presidents. The gossip about the successor to Dr. Dwight is as vague as ever. Dr. Coe seems to be the most probable choice. It is reported that Yale would like to get Dr. Northrop, who is now President of Minnesota University. Dr. Northrop has a high reputation not only as an educator but as an orator. The talk of William L. Wilson for the place was revived the other day. And now the name of Dr. Van Dyke, who refused a call to Johns Hopkins and is said to have declined the Presidency of Amherst also, is dragged into the lists. The fact that Dr. Van Dyke is a graduate of Princeton does not stagger the gossips, for one of them writes to the New York Sun saying that Princeton set the precedent by calling Jonathan Edwards, a graduate of Yale, to be President of Princeton.

OUCH! Let us have peace!—Aguinaldo.

LET your faucets run, suburbanites. Your mains are in danger.

AGONCILLO complains a great deal about the frigidity with which the North American continent continues to treat him.

STILL, the cold weather enables the country temporarily to forget Addicks.

THE farmers and the wheelmen are getting together on the good roads question. This is largely due to the circumstance that the farmers' boys are becoming wheelmen.

IT is claimed the records are all down but nine.

THE extreme cold weather, meanwhile, is not causing any shrinkage in the New York demand for Chicago preachers.

MR. EAGAN bears up well under his "punishment."

IN A MINOR KEY.

Referring It to the Head of the Family.

"My dear," said Mr. Meeker, deferentially, "have you read the prospectus of the new woman's club that is to be organized in this neighborhood?"

"I have," replied his spouse.

"Are—are we going to join it?" inquired Mr. Meeker.

Ought Not to Be Uppish.

"Hello, pard!" exclaimed the plumber. "Cold, ain't it?"

"Sir!" said the physician.

"Come, doc," rejoined the plumber. "Don't let's feel too proud to speak to each other. I notice that you and I are always busiest at the same time, and while you're at work up-stairs I'm generally practicin' in the basement."

His Opportunity.

"Ride your wheel when the mercury is away down below zero? What an incurable crank you are!"

"I don't do it because I enjoy it. I ride then because it's the only time when there isn't somebody standing on the street corners to yell 'ice!' at me."

Entitled to a Change.

"It's purty durn cold to drive a feller out of doors, mister," protested Tuffold Knutt.

"You've been here long enough, you greasy old nuisance," said the bartender, coming out from behind the counter, "and I'm going to kick you out."

"I'll be obleeged if you'll use the flat of yer foot," mumbled Tuffold Knutt, moving slowly toward the door. "All the other fellers has kicked me in the reg'ler way, and I'm gittin' kind o' sensitive."

As He Remembered It.

"I'll be along in about fifteen minutes," said the doctor. "What does your father think is the matter with him?"

"He's afraid he's gettin' the amendicitis," replied Johnny.

Man of Regular Habits.

"Is Colonel Hankthunder at home?" inquired the caller.

"Will you please tell me whether you have any business with him?" asked Mrs. Hankthunder.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered. "I am a reporter for the Daily Grab-Bag. I wish to ask him his opinion about the present policy of the administration in the matter of expansion."

"You should have come earlier in the day," said Mrs. Hankthunder, firmly. "The Colonel never has any opinions after 4 o'clock.

For Trusts.

"Is this a wide open town?" casually asked the stranger, who was sitting in the barroom of the principal hotel and picking his teeth.

"A wide open town?" echoed the hotel clerk. "Great Scott! This is a wide open State. This is New Jersey."

Satisfied.

"What have we stopped here so long for, conductor?" inquired one of the suburban passengers, indignant at the prospect of being late for dinner.

"We have stopped, ma'am," replied the shivering conductor, with the utmost politeness, "to thaw out a hot box."

"O, thanks," she said, ashamed of her rudeness."

PERSONALS.

Senator White of California and Senator Mallory of Florida are cousins.

Before Representative Jerry Simpson became a ranchman he was for several years a sailor on the great lakes.

William Watson, the poet, has received, by the death of a distant relative a legacy which will render him independent for life.

Most of the chairs in Mme. Patti's boudoir at Craig-y-Nos are draped with ribbons taken from the numberless bouquets thrown to her.

General Marsh of Illinois has a knowledge of military laws and tactics among the best in Congress, for he has made a careful study of these matters for years.

The national government has contributed an 8-inch howitzer, with 140 shells, to mark the grave of Major General John Sedgwick, in Cornwall, Conn. General Sedgwick was killed in battle during the civil war.

Robert Barr, the novelist, says that he will wager he can step off a train at any village in England, and at two out of every three houses receive an affirmative answer to the question, "Have you any relatives in America?"

Blanche Willis Howard von Teuffel, who died in Germany a few months ago, was cremated at Heidelberg, according to her wish, and the urn containing her ashes has been brought to this country and placed at Mount Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Me.

Senator Ross of Vermont lives in a handsome house, about a mile and a half from St. Johnsbury. His residence overlooks the beautiful Passumpsic Valley. The Senator takes a great delight in his farm, to the cultivation of which he gives much personal attention.

The Crown Prince of Siam will soon be attached to a British infantry regiment at Aldershot for about twelve months for a thorough course of drill and military instruction. Lieutenant Colonel C. V. Hume, R. A., has been Military Governor to the Crown Prince for more than two years.

Senator Ross of Vermont is a man of punctual habits. When offered the appointment to succeed Senator Morrill, he said he would allow himself half an hour to think it over. He shut himself up in his library for thirty minutes, at the close of which he had made his decision. In thirty-six hours he was on his way to Washington.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Philosopher—"No man is ever greater than his tailor." Monist—"Nor richer than his tailor's bill."—Philadelphia North American.

Tragedy.—Wife—"I knew you wouldn't think of ordering all those things I told you to, dear, so I went down-town myself and got them today." Husband—"But I did!"—Detroit Free Press.

Pot and Kettle.—Small New-Yorker—"Don't them Western folks talk funny?" Another One—"Don't they, though? When they mean 'goyl' they say 'gal.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Yeast—"I understand that seats in the New York Stock Exchange are now selling at $33,000." Crimsonbeak—"Yes, and they are almost as hard to get as one in a street car."—Yonkers Statesman.

Winter Visitor (in Florida)—"I should love dearly to go sailing, but it looks dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?" Waterman—"No, indeed, mum! The sharks never lets anybody drown."—New York Weekly.

"Have you determined what plans you will pursue in the next campaign?" "No," answered the practical. "I'm not going to pursue anything. I'm going to let the other people pursue and devote my attention to dodging."—Washington Star.

The aged attorney looked keenly at the young lawyer. "Do you love my daughter?" he asked. The youngster hesitated. "Before I give you a direct answer, Judge," he said, with much earnestness, "I want you to pledge me your word that the information will not be used against me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The celebrated preacher had just finished his sermon, when the reporter rose from his seat at the back and started down the aisle. "Ah, brother," spoke the minister in a voice that trembled with emotion, "have you come to be saved?" "No, sir; I've come for a copy of your sermon."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

At a certain royal function in England the Queen had occasion to inscribe her name in commemoration of the event. Her Majesty—who was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice—having written "Victoria," was followed by the Princess, who, of course, inscribed her name, "Beatrice." Noticing this the wife of a Mayor who was present inscribed her name, "Emma."—New York Tribune.

"Mister," said the man with fringy whiskers, "I've joined the crowd uninvited, but you were talking so loud I couldn't help being interested. I want to understand thoroughly and be fair and unprejudiced. You have said, in one form or another, no less than seventeen times, that we don't want imperialism. Would you mind answering one question?" "Certainly not." "Who says we do want it?"—Washington Star.

FROM THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

A new political party is said to be forming in the western part of this State, with headquarters at Avon, which has taken the name of the "National Farmers' party." It is probably being recruited from the disordered remnant of the Dem-Popocratic party which erstwhile flourished in Illinois.—Springfield Journal.

One of the best signs that the Porto Ricans are becoming Americanized is that they have already asked the United States to afford them better means of education. Under Spanish rule, scarcely 10 per cent of the people are able to read or write, and the school system of the island is wretchedly inadequate. One of the first things Uncle Sam should do is to erect a lot of little red schoolhouses throughout the island.—Quincy Whig.

Dr. Albert Shaw, a leading American student of social problems, says: "There is no excuse for a fifty-year franchise in this enlightened age of the world. Even if municipal officials have the right to give away valuable assets that belong to their own generation, they have no right to sacrifice posterity. Any man claiming intelligence and occupying an official position, whether in a Legislature or in a municipal government, who works, speaks, and votes for measures intended to make it easy for such great corporations to get fifty-year extensions, is, prima facie, a rascal."—Peoria Herald.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Democratic Party Still Courting Defeat—Facts Which Voters Will Remember in 1900.

The Democratic party has an unquenchable thirst for defeat. Apparently it is committed irrevocably to the Chicago platform, which has been beaten soundly at the polls once, and which the elections of 1898 showed to be weak, even in the West, from which it sprung.

But the Chicago platform was not load enough for the patient back of the Democracy. New follies and new invitations to disaster must be sought. The administration must be opposed, even when it represented the patriotic hopes of the majority of the people. Against the wishes of all but the narrowest Democratic partisans, against the advice of Mr. Bryan, the Democratic leader, most of the Democratic Senators fought against the treaty of peace. They helped inflame the enemies of the United States in the Philippines. Their hands helped point the guns that shot down American soldiers last week. And while those guns were sounding in the ears of the Americans and every American who deserved the name was eager for peace with Spain and the stern prosecution of the war in the Philippines, these accomplices of Aguinaldo voted against peace and against the United States.

They had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy all along, and they didn't allow any instinct of patriotism to lessen their opposition at the final moment. What were a few dead or wounded soldiers to these men? Their idea of the duty of a Democrat is that he should oppose everything favored by the Republicans. They don't allow any weak consideration of the honor and the interests of the United States to influence them.

So the Democratic party must go before the country as the opponent of peace, the partisan juggler with the interests of the United States in the face of the enemy, and the cold assassin of men wearing the United States uniform.

Twenty-four Democrats, counting Turpie and White, who were paired against the treaty, voted no, and only ten voted yes. More than two-thirds voted no. The patriotism of the Democratic Senators who voted in the affirmative, the patriotism or the wisdom of all the Democrats who deplored the ruinous and impotent policy of obstruction, cannot save the Democracy from responsibility for the course taken by the majority of the Democratic Senators. The Democracy has tied another millstone around its neck.

In the House of Representatives the Democrats, following the scatter-brained Bailey, have been making themselves ridiculous and offensive, attacking the army, talking demagogism of many sorts. Outside of Congress, as well as in it, the Democrats, still hankering for defeat, have been opposing the annexation of the Philippines. Herein they followed their irresistible impulsion to get in the way of the prevailing popular sentiment.

And now, largely on account of the coddling which he has received from the Democratic obstructionists, Aguinaldo has made war upon the United States, and the Philippines, once won bloodlessly and now to be won by some sacrifice of American lives, are sure to be retained. Everywhere the Democratic party runs against a stone wall. The Chicago platform, anti-expansion, opposition to peace; there is a hopeful program.—N. Y. Sun.

Crime to Call a Man a Liar.

The introduction of a bill in the Texas Legislature making the proof that a man had been called a liar a justifiable defense in cases of assault and battery has led the New York World to gather the laws that control the use of the offensive epithet in other Southern States.

The Texas Senator who introduced the bill declared that he had based it on a Kentucky law. He wanted the Texas man, he said, to have the same rights as a Kentucky Colonel.

The Kentucky law makes the offensive use of the word a misdemeanor, punishable by a $20 fine.

About a year ago R. H. Thompson, police judge of Louisville, declared from his bench that the lie in Kentucky meant a blow, and honorably discharged the man before him who had knocked down another who had called him a liar.

The calling a man a liar is a crime in Virginia. The Legislature of 1895-'96 passed this law: "If any person shall in the presence or hearing of another curse or abuse such person, or use any violently abusive language to such person concerning himself or any of his female relatives under circumstances reasonably calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $1 nor more than $25."

To call a man a liar in Georgia is slander, for which one may be given $1,000 fine or a year in the penitentiary, or both. He has the right, however, to prove his charge and go clear. On the criminal side of the courts the law holds that the lie constitutes the first blow and justifies violent response.

The Missouri statute says that if the victim of an assault used language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace and the assailant can prove it there is no offense. The law does not specifically cover the offense of calling a man a liar.

In Arkansas the use of the epithet is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine. In Mississippi law it is not specifically mentioned, but all insulting words are made civilly actionable. In South Carolina it is not a crime, but may be used as a basis of civil action for defamation of character.

The West Virginia statute declares that: "All words which, from their usual construction and common acceptation, are construed as insults and tend to violence and breach of the peace shall be actionable."

It is not a crime to use the "liar" in Alabama, but if a man assaults you in consequence of your application of the epithet to him he may give evidence in justification of any abusive or opprobrious language you have used to him. The average jury in that State holds that the lie is equivalent to the first blow.

In North Carolina the user of the epithet and the man to whom it was applied are held equally guilty in cases of assault and battery.

There is no specific law in Tennessee against calling a man a liar, but the use of language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace is punishable by a nominal fine.

Again Scores Democratic Sins.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, which, a week ago, in an editorial took the free silver, anti-expansion Democratic party in hand and administered to it a stinging rebuke for clinging blindly to its dishonest, un-American, and unpatriotic policies, has been made the butt of abuse of various Democratic newspapers throughout the country. In an editorial which appeared in last Wednesday's issue, its editor, Henry Watterson, again scores the political methods which are leading his party to ruin. He says:

"The Courier-Journal has sought, first of all, to impress itself upon the people without distinction of party politics—upon good people—upon patriotic people—upon intelligent people. Whenever it has thought it saw the Democratic party drifting away from truth, as it was able to see the truth, it has interposed its protest and opposition. It will continue to do this to the end of time. It wants no political association that is not built upon the firm foundations of an open, manly confession of faith. It seeks no leadership at all and never has sought it, disdaining at all times and under all circumstances the title of an organ. It is not conducted by a mob of stockholders—by a mere monster without a head—each having some ax to grind; but it is its own master, putting down in black and white day by day its opinions upon every public question that looms above the horizon of affairs. Those who do not like it are under no obligation to take it.

"It is a Democrat. But it is a Democrat on lines of its own making; not a potwollaper at the beck and call of those professional Democrats who are in politics for what they expect to get out of politics. In 1896, and again in 1897, it tried to set up a higher, nobler, purer standard of politics. It tried to divert its party from what it sincerely believed and still believes was the road to ruin. It was not sustained by the people. It was repudiated by the voters. It accepted the rebuke. It took its medicine. It frankly withdrew from the arena. It was then and is now no more interested in saving the country and the party than the rest, and what the rest can stand it can stand. Reduced to a choice between its lifetime political associates and its lifetime political adversaries, it prefers the company of the former. It is a Democrat, not a Republican; but it lives in the confident belief that the future will verify all its positions and vindicate the truth of its forecast. One story's good till another is told. Those laugh most who laugh last.

"In fine, and in short, they who want machine-made Democracy must seek it elsewhere. They will not find it in the Courier-Journal. But they who want Democracy pure and simple will. To the party leaders who, like beggars on horseback, finding themselves in the saddle would ride to destruction, it says—'go on with your rat-killing, gentlemen, and may the best terrier win; though be careful lest some one in the midst of the mêlée does not cry out with Travers: "Buy the rat!"'"

Germany's Compromising Attitude.

The report that the German Consul at Hongkong has been engaged in supplying the Filipinos with arms and ammunition appears to be well authenticated. It is stated that our government unofficially, if not directly, has called the attention of the German government to this matter and that a representative of that government has declared it to be his conviction that the Berlin authorities were wholly unaware of the alleged conduct of its representative.

If the report is true, the fact undoubtedly will come to light. In view of the repeated and emphatic assurances of the German government that it has done and is doing nothing prejudicial to the interests of the United States, we may assume for the present that its Consul at Hongkong has been acting on his own account; but the least that Germany can do in that case is to apologize and promptly recall the man who, from the outbreak of the war with Spain, has been hostile to American interests.

It is unfortunate for Germany that her principal representatives in that quarter, both at Hongkong and at Manila, have shown such pronounced hostility to the United States. It is now pretty clear that Admiral Diederichs last summer was sharply called to account by Admiral Dewey on account of his insolent and officious course in his attitude toward American authority at Manila. And now, if it is true the German Consul has been sending the munitions of war to Aguinaldo, the position of the German government is again compromised. It is about time that Germany came out into the open and frankly showed her intentions. The policy of sneaking behind the alleged unauthorized conduct of her naval and consular officials, while nothing is done to show that they have been rebuked for imperiling the relations of their government with a friendly power, is unworthy of a great nation. If she is the friend of the United States let her give some proof of it by punishing those of her agents who take no pains to conceal the fact that they are our enemies.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Harmful Agitation in Congress.

For the Senate to start out the instant the treaty has been ratified upon a policy of relinquishing the United States sovereignty in the Philippines is shortsighted, and, under the circumstances, unpatriotic.

"Why make promises to the Filipinos for shooting down American soldiers which were not made to the Cubans?" said Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, when a resolution for abandoning the Philippines came up after the vote on the treaty.

"I give no pledge," said Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, "to any man with a revolver at my breast. I see nothing in this but mischief."

Our title to the Philippines will stay incomplete until Spain also has ratified the treaty. To continue in the American Senate the spectacle of divided councils over the Philippines will put heart into whatever anti-ratification party Spain may possess, and lure the deluded Filipinos into outbreaks that will send thousands of them and scores of American soldiers to death.

The anti-Philippine crusade can be resumed with decency after the islands are absolutely ours and order has restored the natives to reason; but not before.

At present resolutions against American sovereignty can be for nothing but the personal satisfaction of certain Senators. The House of Representatives, as now constituted, will no sooner accept them than it will furnish guns for Aguinaldo to hold on the men with Otis.—New York Sun.

Jocose Prisoner Spoke Too Soon.

A writer in the February Woman's Home Companion tells this characteristic story of the Hon. Isaac Parker, famous as the terrible Judge at Fort Smith, Ark., who probably sentenced more men to be executed than any other Judge that ever lived. This was not, however, because he was so unrelentingly severe, but because he had the hardest and most numerous lot of criminals to deal with that ever came within the jurisdiction of such an official. One day when there was an unusually large batch of culprits to be sentenced the Judge looked compassionately over his spectacles at one young scamp, and said: "In consideration of the youth and inexperience of this prisoner I shall let him off with a fine of $50——" Before the Judge had done speaking the fresh young man coolly stretched his right leg and ran his hand into his trousers pocket on the side, remarking nonchalantly as he did so: "That's all hunky, Judge; I've got that much right here in my jeans." "And one year in the penitentiary," continued the Judge. Then, looking over at the convict in a quizzical sort of way, he added: "Do you happen to have that in your jeans?"

Penalty Which Gorman Must Pay.

Senator Gorman, pose as he will, passes into obscurity, utterly devoid of credit and reputation, even the poor reputation of being a successful political trickster. He has fearfully injured the party he sought to lead. He has ruined the men who followed his blind guidance. The people know him as a man who betrayed his country in the hope of advancing his own political interests. They know that to him they chiefly owe the outbreak at Manila, and that "the thousands of lives and millions upon millions of treasure" that he has declared the outbreak will cost them will be the price they must pay for his unfaithfulness. He goes to his own place, laden with a shameful responsibility, branded, scorned, hated, with the blood of his fellow-countrymen crying out against him from the trenches of Manila.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Oklahoma's Plea for Statehood.

The information now comes that Oklahoma desires to be admitted as a State of the union. As Oklahoma gave a total vote of 49,813 in the election last autumn, and out of this the Republicans had a plurality of 9,368, we should say its chances of becoming a State with the next Congress are good. Of course, the latter symptom will be the deciding element in the case. New Mexico has long had a much larger population than several other States which have been admitted, yet New Mexico has had the misfortune too often to cast Democratic majorities, which has been fatal to its prospects. Last year, however, it gave over 2,000 Republican majority, which may now be a sufficient credential for its acceptance, and there may thus be two new States added to the union.—Boston Herald.

Soliloquy.

"I should like that engine. Can't afford it myself. They won't buy it for me at home—too soon after Christmas. Must go in and ask the girl to put it aside for me till next time I have the croup or something; then mother'll buy it me!"—Punch.

STREET RAILWAY DEBATE

MORE SPEECHES BY CHICAGO MEN AT SPRINGFIELD.

Civic Federation Bill Explained and Defended—Criticism by Mr. Ritchie, Who Discusses the Elevated Roads and Some of Mr. Yerkes' Statements—Cicero Accommodations—School and Taxation Matters—Passage of Bills in Both Houses.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.

There were more speeches today at the hearing on the street railway question, Charlie Allen, being the chairman of the Republican steering committee of the House, presided. The attendance of members was large, but the points evolved by the speakers were in no sense of the word new or novel.

The Legislature has agreed by joint resolution to adjourn from tomorrow until Tuesday. Sunday is the anniversary of President Lincoln's birthday. Some of the Senators have gone home already. Tonight considerable talk was heard about a meeting of the subcommittees having the street car bills in charge, to be held during the recess in Chicago. This was abandoned, however, and there is little likelihood of anything being accomplished until after some more committee meetings are held.

The members of the Civic federation here hope that some sort of a bill can be framed which will meet with the approval of the people and at the same time stand some chance of getting through the General Assembly.

Civic Federation Bill.

In the speaking this afternoon Newton A. Partridge and Edwin Burritt Smith explained and defended the Civic federation bill, and William Ritchie, appearing, as he said, in behalf of nobody but himself and the public interests generally, entertained the audience for more than two hours with facts and opinions on street railway legislation.

Mr. Partridge began by saying that the thanks of the Civic federation were due to Governor Tanner for his influence and help in passing the primary election law and the revenue law at the special session. The federation was also grateful, he said, for the passage of the jury commission bill and civil service bill. His remarks were mainly a reiteration of his views expressed on Tuesday before the Senate committee. The reason why elevated railroads were left out of the Civic federation bill, he said, is that they are not a live question at this time; they may become so later. "Their franchises will not expire for forty years yet," said Mr. Partridge, "and let us not trouble ourselves too much about emergencies forty years distant."

The speaker thought that the immense overcapitalization of the Chicago railroad companies was largely due to the tacit consent of the people themselves.

"Can you tell me in what way the people could have prohibited it?" asked Mr. Cleary of Jo Daviess.

"It could not have been done without legislation," was the answer.

"Then are they responsible for something that they had no part in doing and no power to restrain?"

"I do not say they are responsible, but I say they have done nothing to remedy it. Whenever the representatives of Chicago have come to Springfield as a unit they have never failed to get what they wanted. So I say that if the public interest had been sufficiently aroused to govern the conduct of the representatives of Chicago this overcapitalization could never have occurred. It was largely permissive neglect."

Mr Leahy—Your bill provides that at the expiration of every franchise hereafter granted the city may purchase the road at its fair value for railroad purposes. Have you any idea as to the basis of arriving at a price?

Mr. Partridge—It might be a good idea to put into our bill a mode of fixing the price by arbitration.

Mr. Leahy—Would you be in favor of taking just the physical property of companies today?

Mr. Partridge—I don't think that can be done without perpetrating an injustice, but if you give them twenty-five years, during which their overcapitalization can be scaled down, then it would be all right.

Criticism by Mr. Ritchie.

When Mr. Ritchie was introduced the audience began to gather up closer, and although the hour was late when he concluded he was still surrounded by an attentive crowd of listeners.

He began by denying that he was an antagonist of the Civic federation bill. "With the purposes and aims and generally with the methods of that bill I have heretofore been and expect hereafter to be in thorough accord," he said.

The fact that the requirements of the bill did not apply to elevated railroads was the cause for much criticism on the part of Mr. Ritchie. He also objected to it because of the omission of any provision requiring the petition of abutting property-owners before tracks can be laid in territory outside of an incorporated city or village, and thought a method of appraisement should be designated in case of the purchase of railroad properties by a city. In making this appraisement, he said, the value of the franchise should never be considered; franchises are the property of the people, and the people should never be compelled to buy what is their own.

Quotes Mr. Yerkes.

The speaker referred to a report of Mr. Yerkes to the effect that a certain railway line in Chicago, which had been producing an annual deficit, could be made a paying investment if $70,000 more were used in the construction of a two and a half mile extension through the Town of Cicero. "It is estimated," said Mr. Ritchie, "that an investment of $70,000 would in this case produce an annual income of $62,000. We do not propose to pay to that company, if we can help it, such tolls as would enable it to pay nearly 90 per cent of dividends."

Representative Barclay, also a resident of Cicero, claimed that Mr. Ritchie was arguing from a false basis, inasmuch as residents of Cicero were given for one fare not only a ride on this suburban line, but also over the Lake Street Elevated into the heart of Chicago. "How long would that little road exist," he asked, "and how much would it pay if its passengers were not picked up and carried to their destination on the elevated?"

"The gentleman says a road merely running through Cicero without connections would not pay," answered Mr. Ritchie. "The Cicero, Proviso, and Ogden roads require passengers to pay a second fare before being carried into the city. Mr. Yerkes' reports show that these roads are capitalized at over $100,000 per mile. On these roads there is extracted from that community on local fares alone sufficient to pay interest on the mortgage indebtedness twice over."

It was suggested by Mr. Barclay that the existence of these roads had greatly appreciated property values in Cicero and helped to build up the town, and in this contention he was warmly supported by Representative Harris of Cicero.

Mr. Ritchie admitted that as a general proposition street railroads were a decided benefit in building up a community, but he claimed that the most of the advantages therefrom were enjoyed by abutting property-owners without much benefit to the common people. He also claimed that values of real estate were lower in Chicago than in almost any other great city, and yet Chicago has more miles of street railway than any other.

Mr. Barclay—You said here that an investment of $70,000 will produce an annual income of $62,000——

Mr. Ritchie—My dear sir, you must not stand here and tell me to my face that I am willfully misrepresenting facts. I get my figures from Mr. Yerkes' and Mr. Lauterbach's reports, and they ought to be authentic.

Brings in the Gold Standard.

Mr. Allen asked what had caused the falling off in real estate values in Chicago. "The gold standard," shouted Representative McLauchlan, amid great laughter.

"At any rate," said Mr. Ritchie, "the tremendous extension of street railways in Chicago has not sufficed to rescue real estate from a continual process of decrease. It will not do for the street railways to say, 'Don't diminish our profits, because the general public is sharing in them; compensation to the public inures in the form of appreciated real estate values.' When they tell you that a reduction in fares of one cent in five means a reduction in their net earnings of 20 per cent it is nonsense. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a reduction in fares (a reasonable reduction, of course) stimulates traffic, increases business, and augments the income of a road. Of course, in the presence of effective competition low fares would not affect traffic to this extent."

ACTION ON CHICAGO QUESTIONS

Proposed Amendment Providing District Courts Instead of Justices—School and Taxation Matters.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—Senator Humphrey presented to the Senate this morning a set of resolutions adopted by the Board of Education of Cicero, declaring in favor of a division of the school levy on the basis of 3 per cent for educational and 2 per cent for building purposes.

The resolutions were signed by W. G. Dunham, Alfred B. Whitney, Robert L. Harding, J. T. Coykendall, John W. Radford, George H. Anderson, O. W. Young, and O. C. Scott.

Proposed Amendment on Justices.

Senator Case offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary committee:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That there shall be submitted to the voters of the State at the next election for members of General Assembly a proposition to so amend section 28 of article 6 of the constitution that the same shall read as follows:

"Instead of justices of the peace and police magistrates in cities, villages, and incorporated towns containing 50,000 or more inhabitants there shall be established a convenient number of district courts.

"Such courts and the Judges thereof shall have the same jurisdiction and powers as justices of the peace, and such further jurisdiction and powers as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

"The Judges and clerks of such courts shall be appointed or elected in such manner and for such terms as shall be provided by the General Assembly.

"All fees shall be accounted for by the respective clerks receiving the same and paid into their respective city, village, or town treasuries monthly.

"The salaries of the Judges, clerks, and deputy clerks shall be fixed by the General Assembly and paid out of the respective city, village, or town treasuries. No salary shall be increased or diminished during the term of office of the officer to whom it is payable.

"Instead of constables there shall be a high constable of such city, village, or incorporated town, who shall have the right to appoint deputies.

"Such high constables shall be appointed or elected, as shall be provided by the General Assembly.

"He and his deputies shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as a constable, with such further powers and duties as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

"Until such courts are organized the justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables heretofore provided for shall be continued the same as if this article had not been amended."

Burlesque on Sacred Topics.

Senator Funderburk offered the following resolution, which was read amid laughter, and, on motion of Senator Busse, was sent to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"Whereas, This month is noted for birthdays of three immortals—Lincoln's, the 12th; Frances E. Willard's, the 17th; and Washington's, the 22d—two of whom made Illinois a household word throughout the world and their names synonymous for liberty, temperance, and purity; and,

"Whereas, In our days, wealth and what it purchases seems to wholly absorb attention, and unless its adoration is lessened by keeping the memories green of such votaries of freedom as this illustrious trio, we shall be apt to degenerate into seekers after filthy lucre with which to shine with purchased splendor, to ride into offices, and obtain undeserved promotion and power by its influence secretly applied and illegally utilized, when we shall be in a position to barter away our most sacred liberties, the trophies won on many hard-fought fields, by our ancestors and our fellow-men in the civil war; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the use of the Capitol on Washington's birthday be and the same is hereby given, the House concurring herein, to a committee of four Representatives and three Senators, to be selected in their order and numbers named by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate from the majority and minority parties of the Senate for the purpose of securing Illinoisans of wisdom and worth, of both sexes, to deliver addresses during the day and evening in question upon burning questions of the hour, evil tendencies that exist and best means to curb them, and upon other topics of kindred nature, it being expressly understood that the professional politician is to be ignored, and the scholars, philanthropists, and statesmen, or those sharing such proclivities, are invited to speak or read essays, non-sectarian and non-political in their nature."

Lincoln Birthday Adjournment.

The following resolution was presented by Senator Aspinwall and was adopted:

"Whereas, Monday, Feb. 13, 1899, is a legal holiday, being the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, Feb. 10, 1899, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1899, at 5 o'clock p. m."

Senator Busse's bill to authorize the Lincoln Park board to levy its own tax and to provide that the district may vote bonds for shore protection to the park passed without opposition—yeas, 45.

Senator Campbell's bill authorizing the admission of law students to practice under the rules in force at the time they enter on their studies passed by a vote of yeas 47, nays 2.

Chapman's bill making appropriation to pay the claims awarded by the Claims commission passed—yeas, 33; nays, 8.

Senator Dunlap's bill appropriating $4,000 per annum in aid of the Illinois State Horticultural society passed without opposition—yeas, 37.

Justices in Annexed District.

Senator Humphrey's bill providing for the appointment of justices in the territory recently annexed to the City of Chicago passed with an emergency clause—yeas, 39; nays, 4. Those voting in the negative were: Davidson, Funderburk, Hussman, and Maguire.

Senator Davidson's bill providing that justices and notaries who take acknowledgment of deeds shall certify to the age of the person making the conveyance passed—yeas, 28; nays, 9.

Senator Stubblefield's bill providing that local improvements may be made by a special assessment on a petition of a majority of the frontage along the street where the improvements are to be made was advanced to third reading.

Bills was introduced as follows:

Broderick—Appropriating $64,200 for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Bollinger—To license the manufacture of patent medicines under the direction of the Board of Pharmacy.

Campbell—Making appropriation of $250,000 to pay the Illinois volunteers from the date of their enlistment until they were mustered into the United States service.

Brenholt—Providing that County Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts, in all civil and criminal cases except treason and murder and in appeals from justices.

Leeper—To enable school districts to enlarge their boundaries by a vote of the people.

Milchrist—Proposing a revision of the school law of Chicago.

Baxter—Providing that mutual fire insurance companies may become joint stock companies. Also, a bill to amend the law governing the Board of Arbitration, being the bill prepared by the State Board of Arbitration.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

NEW MEASURES IN THE HOUSE.

Variety of Bills of Local and General Interest Brought Before the Legislators.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—In the House today bills were introduced as follows:

Allen—Amending the law in relation to replevin by providing for the issuing of alias or pluries writs in cases where the defendant is not served, or the property is not found or delivered to the officer. Also a bill amending the law in relation to evidence and depositions by providing that "in actions in chancery for the trial of contested will cases it shall be lawful for all parties to such action, and all persons interested in the result thereof, to testify, such evidence to have such weight as the jury may think it may deserve." Also, a bill amending the law in relation to mortgages by providing that a mortgager who shall conceal or dispose of mortgaged property shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined twice the value of the property.

Brundage—Appropriating $250,000 for the payment of the Illinois volunteers from the date of assembling at their home stations to the date of their muster into the United States service.

Glade—Providing that in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants electric wires carrying a current of more than 300 volts shall be placed underground. Also, a bill regulating telephone charges.

Johnson of Cook—Making the Insurance Superintendent attorney for all foreign insurance companies for the service of process. Also, a bill removing the limit upon damages that may be recovered in case of death by a wrongful act, neglect, or default.

Lee of Coles—Imposing a fine of $5 upon every legal voter who fails to vote at any election at which he is entitled to vote. Also, a bill to punish the fraudulent registration of voters.

Mansfield—Amending the arbitration law, being the bill prepared by the State Board of Arbitration.

Mcaney—To provide for the examination of insurance companies. Also, a bill requiring fire insurance companies to pay the face value of the policy.

Morley—To provide for the examination of insurance companies.

Purdunn—To provide that liquor dealers shall be liable to fine for selling liquor to minors only when they do so knowingly.

Redfield—Appropriating $28,000 to pay William Z. Partello a balance due him for labor and material furnished in the erection of buildings at the State reformatory at Pontiac. Also, a bill revising the school law as applicable to Chicago, being the measure prepared by the Chicago Educational commission.

Trowbridge—Providing for local improvements upon the petition of the owners of more than one-half of the frontage along the line of the proposed improvement.

Zinn—Amending the banking law by providing that in cities, villages, and towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants the minimum capital required shall be $15,000 instead of $25,000.

RESIDENCE OF THE TEACHERS.

Legislative Measure Calculated to Abrogate the Rule of Chicago Board of Education.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—Representative Martin of Cook, the colored member, today introduced a bill designed to abrogate the rule of the Chicago Board of Education requiring teachers to reside within the city limits. The bill amends the school law by providing that "there shall be no other requirements as to the residence of any teacher engaged in teaching in this State under this act than that such teacher shall be residents of and shall reside within this State while so engaged in teaching as aforesaid."

Illinois Corn Bill.

The House and Senate subcommittees to which were referred the bills making an appropriation for a display of Illinois corn at the Paris exposition have agreed on a bill and it will be introduced into both Houses tomorrow morning. It is substantially as follows:

A bill for an act to encourage the uses and increase the consumption of Indian corn and its products in foreign countries, providing for the appointment of a commissioner, and making an appropriation therefor.

Whereas, Of the appropriation of $650,000, which has already been made by the Congress of the United States for the Paris exposition, only $75,000 can be expended for an agricultural exhibit, including horticulture, the entire range of food products, and beverages; and

Whereas, The said appropriation is entirely inadequate for the purposes named in the bill, and the expenses which will be involved in the proposed corn kitchen at the Paris exposition; therefore,

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Governor of the State of Illinois be and hereby is authorized to appoint a commissioner, who shall be known as the American Maize Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to arrange and carry into effect a practicable demonstration of the value of Indian corn for human food and for other purposes among the people of foreign countries, and especially to attend the Paris exposition of 1900 for the purpose of carrying out the intent and purposes of this act. Such commissioner shall receive in full compensation for his services a salary of $2,500 per annum and necessary personal expenses in connection therewith, to be paid from the sum herein appropriated.

Said commissioner is further authorized to appoint such officers and engage such employés as may be necessary, for securing transportation and disposition of materials, and to take such other action as may be required to carry out the provisions of this act.

The General Assembly of the State of Illinois hereby invites the other Indian corn producing States of the United States to unite with the State of Illinois by making appropriations and appointing commissioners, who may coöperate with the commissioner provided for in this act in this effort to enlarge and extend the uses of Indian corn.

Canal and River Legislation.

The House Committee on Canal and River Improvements today agreed to report out with favorable recommendation the Albertsen bill revising the law in relation to the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The bill was introduced by request of the State Canal Commissioners, and its only change is to give the commissioners the right of eminent domain when necessary to condemn land for the purpose of developing water power or constructing dams, locks, tail races, etc.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Albertsen was called up, but, as it gave rise to considerable discussion, consideration of it was postponed for one week. It is designed to give the Canal Commissioners power to sell and convey, whenever in their judgment the interest of the State will be promoted thereby, any canal lands or lots now owned by the State, other than those connected with water power upon the canal and the ninety-foot strip along it. Mr. McLauchlan objected to this feature, giving as his reason the fear that many of these lands would be sold to private parties for much less than what they were worth. He wished to limit the power so that the lands could be conveyed only to the trustees of the Sanitary Canal when in their judgment necessary for the use of the canal. President Snively of the Canal commission, who was present, said that the commission was not desirous of selling any lands except when it can be done with advantage to the State.

The Senate Committee on Canals and Rivers took up the Payne bills conferring additional powers on the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Objection was made to the provision of the bill which allows the commissioners to sell land, and, at the request of some of the members of the committee, it was decided to postpone action until additional information could be obtained.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.

Members of the Legislature Expect That the Session Will Close in the Last of April.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Some of the members of the General Assembly do not hesitate to express the opinion that the session will come to a finish in the latter part of April. To that end every effort is being made to induce the officers of the various institutions to get in their estimates for appropriations as speedily as possible. So soon as the appropriations are made and the tax levy bill passed, the Legislature invariably adjourns. It cannot hold together after these things are done.

Mr. Curtis today introduced a resolution declaring that on and after March 3 no bills should be introduced except those offered by a committee. It went to the Committee on Rules and will probably be adopted presently. The Legislature will be here, however, till the latter part of May. The Chicago primaries come along presently and the conventions and the contest over the Mayoralty in the city. This will take away from Springfield almost one-third of the representation in the General Assembly. Then come the elections in the smaller municipalities and villages. The Legislature will scarcely get down to business before the middle of April, judging by present indications.

POLICE PENSION AMENDMENT.

Former Captain Barbee Urging a Bill in the Interests of Officers' Widows.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Former Captain Barbee of the Chicago police force is here in the interest of an amendment to the police pension bill. The police pension bill declares that any police officer who shall serve twenty years will be entitled to a pension. The pension goes to his widow if the officer dies before the expiration of twenty years' service. If the officer dies after twenty years' service or while he is on the retired list the widow gets nothing. Captain Barbee wants to amend the law so that the provisions of the bill will apply to the widows of officers who have served twenty years and have been retired.

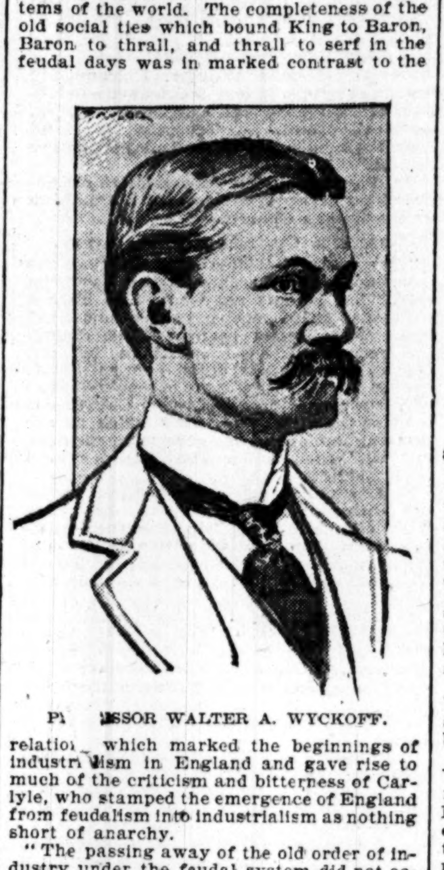
PROF. WYCKOFF IS HEARD

LECTURES AT TEMPLE ANSHE MAYRIV ON INDUSTRIALISM.

Traces Evolution of the System from the Feudalism of Early Britain—Effect of Steam and Factories, Necessitating Centralization of Population—Organization of Labor—Pressure of Unemployed—Moral Obligation of Society to Investigate Evils.

Professor Walter A. Wyckoff of Princeton University lectured last night in the Temple Anshe Mayriv, Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street, on "Some Phases of Industrialism." He traced the evolution of the present status of industry from the feudal system of early Britain to the present day.

"Great Britain, of all the European countries," the lecturer said, "presents the most perfect example of the transition which has taken place in the social and industrial systems of the world. The completeness of the old social ties which bound King to Baron, Baron to thrall, and thrall to serf in the feudal days was in marked contrast to the



PROFESSOR WALTER A. WYCKOFF.

relation which marked the beginnings of industrialism in England and gave rise to much of the criticism and bitterness of Carlyle, who stamped the emergence of England from feudalism into industrialism as nothing short of anarchy.

"The passing away of the old order of industry under the feudal system did not occur because that system was unjust, but because it was too primitive. With the introduction of steam, a century ago, the factory system of production took the place of the old system. This necessitated a centralization of population and resulted in a relation of contract not of status, and society adjusted itself with difficulty to the new order of things.

"Both philosophers and business-men cried out against the new fetters. They cried out for industrial freedom. But from the fact of the two parties being pitted against each other—those opposed to reform on the one hand and those interested in it on the other—there arose the consolidation of the industrial system under which England is working today.

"Our own country does not lend itself to such a perfect illustration on account of the comparative sparsity of population. Centralization of capital and organization of labor may be said to be the chief characteristics of the industrial order of our own country, and out of this arises the problem of the unemployed.

"When I came to Chicago in 1891 I found myself one of the great army of the unemployed. By a careful investigation on the part of the newspapers it was estimated that the number of unemployed was about 30,000. When I finally obtained work as truckman in a West Side factory I found myself earning $1.50 a day and was able to save money. We who were working did not seem to feel the pressure of the army of unemployed who were on the outside. The man who gave us employment did not seem to be biased by the fact that the labor market was flooded.

"From this I would draw the conclusion that so far as the improvement of the industrial order is concerned it is more a question of the individual than of society as a whole. I would not minimize the importance of society as a whole, but I would say that after all the curative force is exercised by the individual.

"The moral obligation of society to investigate existing industrial evils and secure legislation is of paramount importance, but the solution of the question of industrialism, the lifting up of the sweatshops of the city more and more into the condition of factories, is brought about more by individual investigation than by society.

"We may as well make up our minds that the centralization of capital has come to stay. It is best fitted to survive, because it has proved its efficiency, and we may look hopefully to the time when labor will have reached that perfection of organization where it shall have become itself incorporated."

DISCUSS CORNER-STONE PLANS.

Federal Committee Completes Its List of 100 Members—Will Secure Permanent Quarters.

The General Federal committee, appointed a few months ago to arrange for a demonstration in connection with the exercises at the laying of the Federal Building cornerstone on Oct. 9, met yesterday afternoon in United States Marshal Ames' office in the Monadnock Building and made plans for bringing to Chicago many representative citizens of the country. The members of the Invitation committee were present and presented the names of Chicagoans as additional members of the committee, which will make the total membership 100. The committee in full is as follows:

P. S. Grosscup,	J. S. Miller,	E. C. Pauling,
W. H. Woods,	H. R. Cody,	Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus,
J. G. Jenkins,	C. H. McCormick,	A. Nathan,
C. U. Gordon,	J. C. Black,	G. E. Adams,
W. F. Williams,	John McNulta,	S. W. Allerton,
T. C. MacMillian,	H. G. Selfridge,	E. B. Andrews,
W. M. Holloway,	B. A. Eckhart,	C. Henrotin,
I. K. Boyeson,	S. B. Raymond,	G. R. Davis,
L. T. Steward,	W. R. Harper,	G. F. Stone,
F. C. Russell,	H. S. Towle,	H. A. Wheeler,
Senator Cullom,	J. S. Runnells,	G. V. Lauman,
Senator Mason,	G. R. Peck,	E. C. De Witt,
J. R. Mann,	E. A. Bancroft,	V. W. Foster,
G. P. Foster,	W. C. Newberry,	J. H. Eckels,
William Lorimer,	Joseph Stockton,	Fred W. Job,
Thomas Cusack,	M. Kozminski,	E. B. Butler,
E. T. Noonan,	J. C. Welling,	M. J. Russell,
H. S. Boutell,	L. McWilliams,	I. M. Hamilton,
G. E. Foss,	D. Goodwin,	J. C. Scales,
C. H. Harrison,	C. Counselman,	A. C. Bartlett,
R. A. Waller,	E. Mandel,	G. E. Cole,
L. E. McGann,	R. Mather,	J. M. Clark,
M. E. Stone,	F. G. Logan,	Archbishop Feehan,
H. H. Kohlsaat,	A. H. Revell,	R. T. Lincoln,
R. W. Patterson,	R. C. Clowry,	P. D. Armour,
V. F. Lawson,	H. W. Jackson,	G. B. Swift,
G. W. Hinman,	F. W. Rice,	George Birkhoff,
Joseph Brucker,	J. C. Spry,	D. H. Burnham,
R. Michaelis,	J. V. Farwell Jr.,	C. W. Drew,
W. H. Turner,	J. J. Herrick,	D. R. Cameron,
J. F. Finerty,	La V. W. Noyes,	J. F. Wolff,
C. G. Dawes,	J. M. Harlan,	C. H. Wacker.
F. W. Peck,	E. S. Conway,	
W. S. Moore,		

The members discussed plans for securing a large attendance at the exercises in October. No definite action was taken outside of the appointment of additional members on the Invitation committee. The following were delegated to secure permanent headquarters for the General committee: Marshal J. C. Ames, Assistant United States Treasurer Williams, T. C. MacMillan, and C. A. Stone.

Kossakowski Judgment Affirmed.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—In the Supreme Court today an opinion was filed affirming the judgment of the lower court in the case of Matthew P. Kossakowski vs. The People. The case comes on writ of error from the Criminal Court of Cook County, where Kossakowski was found guilty of embezzlement and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. He was convicted of appropriating to his own use the proceeds of the sale of money orders as the agent of the American Express company.

Wife Murder at Gladstone, Ill.

Gladstone, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Isaac Neece of this place murdered his wife this morning by crushing her skull with an ax. The only witness was a 3-year-old child. The man called in the neighbors, and suffered himself to be arrested.

FIRE DESTROYS HYGEIA HALL.

Former Home of Fourth Baptist Church—G. J. Titus, Thompson Phosphate Co., and Secret Societies Losers.

The former home of the Fourth Baptist Church, known as Hygeia Hall, Washington boulevard and Paulina streets, which was occupied by that church society before the present church edifice at Ashland boulevard and Monroe street was built, was destroyed by fire last night, inflicting a loss of $6,000 on George J. Titus, the owner, and about $10,000 loss on the Thompson Phosphate company, and minor losses on a half dozen secret societies, tenants of the building.

The total loss will amount to about $25,000, part of which is covered by insurance, mostly held by the Phosphate company on its stock. The following secret society lodges are supposed to have suffered losses on paraphernalia amounting to several thousand dollars:

Union Park Council, National Union.
Lincoln Lodge, Columbian Knights.
Ancient Order of Pyramids.
Knights and Ladies of Honor, Good Templars.

The building, which was of wood and two stories high, was put up thirty years ago by the Fourth Baptist Church society. When the church went to its new home seven years ago it sold the old building to George J. Titus, who fitted the lower story up as a chemical laboratory for the Thompson Phosphate company and the upper stories as society halls.

For the last three years the Christian Spiritual society, over which Miss L. Thomas, a colored medium, presides, has occupied the building on Sundays. During the week the Thompson Phosphate company constructed soft drinks for the summer trade, and according to the secretary of the company, L. G. Spencer, 100 Warren avenue, carried a $19,600 stock.

When the fire was discovered shortly before 11 o'clock it had gained considerable start, and was rapidly eating its way into the society halls on the second floor. There was some difficulty in connecting the engines with the fire plugs, and the bitter cold, which made quick work impossible.

The flames lighted up the sky for blocks, and within a half hour after the first alarm was turned in several hundred people surrounded the church, shivering in the icy west wind which blew against their backs, and perspiring in the face from the hot glare. Showers of icy water from a half dozen fire engines were scattered over the crowd, coming down like hailstones. The firemen soon were coated with ice, and could do little except to keep the fire from spreading. Within an hour little was left of the historic old structure but the foundation stones.

No one is known to have been in the building at the time the fire was discovered, and no cause could be assigned for the blaze.

The church stood in an aristocratic part of Washington boulevard, and was one of the few frame structures in the neighborhood. Its pulpit was occupied for a time by Florence McCarthy, who quit the ministry twelve or fifteen years ago, and became a newspaper writer.

Fire did $50 damage in the afternoon to the building occupied by the Sedgwick Street Congregational Church, 390 Sedgwick street.

The residence of Z. G. Sholes, Greenwood and Chicago avenues, Evanston, was almost destroyed by fire, which started in the basement from a defective furnace at 11 o'clock last night. The smoke pervading the house caused a child of Mr. Sholes to cough. This awoke the father, who discovered the fire and assisted his family into the street. The total loss will amount to $7,000.

DESCRIBES THE TORPEDO GUN.

Louis Gathmann Talks of the Possibilities of His New Eighteen-Inch Destroyer.

Louis Gathmann has returned from Washington with a War department contract for his new eighteen-inch torpedo gun, with which he has been experimenting at the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The gun and the shells were patented two years ago. During the experiments great precautions have been taken to keep the working of the new gun a profound secret, none but the chiefs of the Ordnance department being present at the tests. The naval attachés at Washington made strenuous efforts to be allowed to witness the experiments, but they were barred out by order of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Gathmann said yesterday the destructive force of the projectile is equal to that of all the twelve-inch guns in the United States at a range shorter than 3,000 yards, and if the range is beyond 5,000 yards the destructive force of one of those guns would be equivalent to that of the entire number of twelve-inch, thirteen-inch, and ten-inch guns in the country.

The Gathmann gun is the first eighteen-inch gun on record. The nearest to it is the Zalinski dynamite gun of fifteen-inch bore. The Gathmann gun is fired with powder and the other with compressed air. The new destroyer has a range of about ten miles and is the first gun in the world to fire high explosives with powder. One shot does the work. Even armored battleships are not expected to be proof against a single projectile. The gun is forty-five feet in length and weighs about 100,000 pounds. The shells, or torpedoes, weigh 2,000 pounds. First-class battleships such as the Iowa, Texas, Massachusetts, and Indiana could carry four of these guns. The gun is practicable for coast defense as well as for use on board ship.

Though about fifty of the tests made on the island were photographed, Mr. Gathmann says it is not the intention of the government to publish them in any form.

"I have been experimenting for two years at Sandy Hook for the government," said Mr. Gathmann. "I have been working up the idea of such a piece of ordnance for the last ten years. The contract was made with the government last Saturday and is to be kept entirely sub rosa. I am not tied in any way by the terms of the contract to keep the secret for the use of the United States government, but of course I consider it too good a thing to give away to any foreign power. I have been approached several times by representatives of Russia, Germany, and Great Britain, but I always gave them to understand that I was working in the interests of this country alone.

"The guns will be manufactured in the navy yard at Washington and the contract will be given either to the Bethlehem iron works or the Midwile works of Philadelphia."

Mr. Gathmann expects to return to Washington in a few days.

Paper Lace on Actress' Gowns.

Paris actresses wear paper lace, which by night looks as beautiful and delicate as the best of real lace, while it costs but a trifle.

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Only health resort indorsed by U. S. government. Wabash is the direct line from Chicago. Three trains. Send postal card for illustrated booklet giving full information. F. A. Palmer, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Wabash ticket office, 97 Adams street, Chicago.

CONVENTIONS FOR MARCH 7

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE FIXES NOMINATING DATES.

Primaries Set for the Day Previous—John M. Smyth Predicts a Victory by 50,000 Under Proper Conditions—Roach Faction in the Nineteenth Ward Democratic Fight Gets an Injunction Against the Morris Crowd—Decision in Justices' Case.

Chairman John M. Smyth of the Republican County committee predicts 50,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Mayor if the convention only nominates a man in whom the people will have confidence. At the committee meeting yesterday afternoon to name dates for the primaries and convention he said:

"The situation is growing brighter right along for Republican success. Divided between Altgeld and Harrison, the Democrats are putting up their usual fortifications to have them knocked down. The City Hall crowd is organizing the 15,000 city employés into all kinds of leagues. They are being worked over and over again as so-called patriotic citizens simply for campaign bluff and bluster. Harrison is trying to make us believe that everybody else would favor making the traction companies a present of the streets of Chicago. His henchmen are using all their old, hypocritical pleas.

"But the people do not know that the Department of Public Works is kept open. They pay their taxes, but are getting no benefit. The streets are neither cleaned nor repaired. Nobody knows what has been done with the money appropriated for street cleaning and repairing. In the outlying districts not a street has been repaired or a sidewalk patched within the last six months. So the people, as they always do, will return to the Republican party, which they know will give them an honest, business-like administration. They know a Republican administration will never go behind the door to make deals with the telephone and street car corporations. They know it will give the corporations and the taxpayers a fair show, and do it, too, in the open light of day, under the public gaze.

"Nominate men on the municipal and town tickets and for Aldermen who will command confidence, and they will be elected by more than 50,000 majority."

Convention Date Is Fixed.

The chairman's talk aroused enthusiasm. It was decided that a call should be issued for the primaries which will elect delegates to the city, town, and Aldermanic conventions Monday, March 6, and the conventions one day later, Tuesday, March 7. The city convention is to be held at First Regiment Armory. In the meantime the Executive committee is to ascertain whether under the new revenue law it is necessary to nominate Township Assessors. Perry A. Hull, John J. Healy, and Roy O. West were delegated to investigate the matter and then advise the committee. Mr. Healy said the Town of Lake View would need an Assessor to levy and make special assessments for the Lincoln Park board.

Neither Congressman Lorimer nor Henry L. Hertz was at the meeting. Z. R. Carter acted as Mr. Lorimer's proxy, but there was nothing in evidence which tended to indicate that he has been picked by the leaders as the candidate for Mayor. It was said no choice would be made until the organizations had a chance to ascertain the sentiment in each ward and make report.

War in Nineteenth Ward.

Democratic factions in the Nineteenth Ward, led by Patrick Morris and James T. Roach, are carrying on a lively war. Alderman Haberkorn's seat in the Council is the prize they are fighting for. Both Morris and Roach want the nomination. Some time ago each camp organized under the name of Carter H. Harrison club. Then the trouble which resulted yesterday in the Roach crowd applying for an injunction to stop the Morris faction using this name or collecting money for campaign purposes under it any longer began. The application was made before Judge Dunne. He issued a temporary restraining order, and last night at Curtis Hall, Halsted and Congress streets, Constable John Small served notice on the officers of the rival club. It met, and in obedience to the notice adjourned so as not to be held in contempt of court.

Roach and his forces were in session on the opposite side of the street. Those who expected an outbreak were disappointed.

In the petition filed by one of Roach's lieutenants it is charged that on the night of Dec. 8, 1898, when the split came, there was an election of officers at Curtis Hall. The Roach people allege that they were denied admission and that policemen were stationed at the door to keep them out. Only friends of James F. McGinley, who was after the Presidency, were admitted. But by a sharp move Edward Carrier and a few assistants got in and adjourned the meeting. Later they secured possession of the charter. The other side accuses them of stealing it. The officers of the faction enjoined are:

President—James McGinley.
Vice President—William J. Loftus.
Secretary—Charles A. McDonald.
Financial Secretary—Julius J. Sankstone.
Treasurer—John P. Harding.

Other parties made defendants to the suit are:

Charles H. Stiles,	James C. Denvir,
John H. McGowan,	Mike McNamara,
Martin Loftus,	James Keane,
Thomas Harkus,	Patrick Curtis,
Frank Alberg,	Charles L. Hovey.

Alderman John Powers and Thomas Gallagher claim they are keeping out of the fight entirely.

Decision in Justices' Case.

The long-expected conference between the committee of Judges and representatives of the Bar association and Civic federation on candidates for justices of the peace was held in the afternoon. The entire Judicial committee, which has charge of the classification of applicants for recommendation, comprising Judges Neely, Ball, Hanecy, Dunne, and Hutchinson, was there. H. H. C. Miller and John Barton Payne represented the Bar association, while J. L. Lombard, Hoyt King, and Nickolay Grevstad responded for the Civic federation.

The proposed plan that the federated committees examine into the qualifications of the various candidates and select a list from which the Judges would make the fifty recommendations required by the law was not adopted by the Judges, it being the united opinion of the committee that the selection of the candidates should not be delegated in any degree to other than the Judges, who are called on by law to nominate the justices. Judge Neely said, however, that they would gladly receive any information regarding the fitness of candidates. The list for appointment and confirmation will not be made up until after March 1.

The Chicago & Alton

is the best line to Hot Springs, Ark., and Florida. Through Pullman service from Chicago. Pamphlets and complete particulars at city ticket office, 101 Adams street.

THE GRIP EPIDEMIC.

Opinions of New York Physicians as to Cause and Cure.

(New York Exchange.)

"There is probably no family in the city of which some member is not laid up, or at least attacked by the grip."

"While grip is the same old enemy, it seems to be very different this season from other years. On the streets and street cars and in the churches one meets with people violently sneezing, with running eyes, coughing and with a woe-begone expression on their faces. Like all epidemics of this kind, few are exempt. It attacks the rich and poor alike, and physicians are being worked night and day."

To obtain reliable information on this most important subject, a reporter recently called upon some well-known physicians to learn from them what he could do in relation to it.

"All agreed on the opinion that the malady was rapidly increasing, and that in most cases it was of an extremely dangerous nature."

"One medical man, who is said to have treated no less than one hundred grip patients in a single week, said to the reporter:"

"Serious results will always follow an attack of the grip if it is not properly treated. Often it runs into pneumonia, and always it leaves unpleasant or dangerous complications. It seems to be different this year from ever before. My experience has shown that the worst grip comes when the body is clogged up, and when the secretions fail to have the right to exit."

"Have you ever seen a sewer or a drain clogged? Well, that is precisely the condition of the body that invites grip. The fluids have no means of escape, and so they back up and flood everything, just as a clogged sewer floods the street. Is this not natural? It is certainly true."

"When a person is attacked by grip," the doctor continued, "he should not try to fight off the sensations of cold, aching limbs and extreme weariness under the impression that he has simply an ordinary cold, but should stay indoors, avoid excess of eating and drinking, and above all take a timely remedy."

The reporter, being anxious to discover what the public considered a timely remedy and was taking most, visited the leading drug stores and interviewed the proprietors. The general opinion was well expressed by the manager of a prominent Fifth avenue pharmacy, who said: "Grip? Yes, it is raging. But it seems to come in a different way from any former years. People come into our store all clogged up. Not necessarily in the head, but all over the body. They have headaches, it is true, but then they have backache, too, and pains all through the system. You know the body is like a city. All the waste matter must be carried away. When the sewers do not work there is trouble. People are beginning to understand that they must keep the sewers, especially the kidneys, in good condition, or they cannot hope to escape or regain health. What is the remedy? Well, we have a store full of so-called remedies, but we have only one which our customers find produces the effects desired. We do not recommend anything, but I can tell you what the people use. It is something reliable, something which is certain to unclog the system, something which is recommended by physicians and is very popular with the people—Warner's Safe Cure. We look upon it as the safest and the best remedy that anyone can take when suffering from the many, many serious ailments so common at this season of the year."

This information is certainly of the highest importance in view of the increasing number of people who are suffering from colds, chills, grip and the ills of the season. Very often the serious results which follow these attacks might have been avoided if the proper remedy had been taken in time. Health is a serious matter, and especially at this season of the year, when so many things are fighting bitterly against it.

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If not, put in an ERWIN-WELCH HOT AIR PUMPING ENGINE or HYDRAULIC PUMP.

Operation and Durability Guaranteed.

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A party who REFILLED Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, and also used counterfeits of the Apollinaris labels, was recently confined FIVE WEEKS in MOYAMENSING PRISON, Philadelphia.

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

RUSKIN VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF A SOCIAL REFORMER.

J. A. Hobson's "John Ruskin, Social Reformer," Will Interest Students of the Great Art Critic's Teachings—Neltje Blanchan's "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted" Is an Excellent Work—A Clumsy History of the Recent Greek War.

IT is well known to all readers of Ruskin that, besides being an art critic, he had decided views about economics. J. A. Hobson, in a volume of more than 300 pages, has sought to bring together the great reformer's views concerning social questions. He names his book "John Ruskin, Social Reformer." (Dana, Estes & Co.)

It had not, perhaps, occurred to the average reader that Ruskin could properly be called a social reformer, but Mr. Hobson takes the ground that he "will rank as the greatest social teacher of his age, not merely because he has told the largest number of important truths upon the largest variety of vital matters, in language of penetrative force, but because he has made the most powerful and the most felicitous attempt to grasp and to express, as a comprehensive whole, the needs of a human society and the processes of social reform."

In trying to mark Mr. Ruskin's place in social reform it is important—the author warns us—to keep in mind his artistic temperament and training. For, though the energy and inspiration of his teaching were distinctively moral in character, the basis of his discontent with present conditions and the forms of his constructive policy are referable to the demands of an artistic nature.

Comparing him with two of his contemporaries, Morris and Tolstoi, Ruskin is represented as occupying a middle ground. Morris' social reform teaching is summarized in the saying, "Do as you like." Tolstoi, on the other hand, "seems to deny pleasure and the love of beauty any legitimate position as motives to the artist." Ruskin believes with Morris that work should be made interesting and that all should share such work, "but he neither sees the feasibility nor admits the desirability of abolishing from work those qualities of self-sacrifice which imply the subordination of the present interests of a narrow self to the longer interests of the larger social self."

These quotations will show what Mr. Hobson aims to do. He brings Ruskin's writings together and from them endeavors to prepare a philosophy touching society and social reform. It is a book which every one who is interested in sociology—and who is not—ought to read.

Neltje Blanchan's "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted" (Doubleday & McClure), a companion volume to the same author's "Bird Neighbors," is a book that will win the favor of the bird lover at first sight. A close examination of the volume only strengthens the first favorable impression. Like its companion volume, this has forty-eight large colored plates photographed, colors and all, from specimens of the birds themselves by means of the wonderful three-color process which is at present revolutionizing chromatic printing.

An examination of the text shows a series of excellent life histories of 170 of our game and water birds and birds of prey. It is free from the ultra-technical treatment usually found in ornithological works of this order, yet it is quite as well suited to the naturalist as to the popular reader or the amateur. Such a book as this can never, of course, take the place of Dr. Elliott Coues' invaluable "Key to North American Birds," but it is quite certain to give the beginner a scientific taste leading up to Dr. Coues' more condensed and extensive work. Neltje Blanchan writes with an unfeigned love of birds, and the enthusiasm of the book is contagious. The spirit of the author is reinforced by a spirited introduction written by G. O. Shields, in which he cites statistics compiled by Mr. Hornaday showing that the birds in the United States have decreased over 40 per cent during the last fifteen years. He continues:

> Not only are game birds pursued and killed, in season and out of season, under the name of sport and for the market, but the song birds, plumage birds, water fowl, and many innocent birds of prey are hunted from the everglades to the arctic circles, for the barbaric purpose of decorating women's hats. The extent of this traffic is simply appalling. Some of the plumes of tropical and semi-tropical birds sell at as high a price as $15 an ounce. No wonder the cupidity of ignorant and heartless market hunters is tempted by such prices to pursue and kill the last one of these birds. Is it not time to check this ruthless destruction of bird life by the enactment and enforcement of proper laws?

The colored plates of this volume are a greater triumph in their way than the costly paintings of Audubon and Wilson, because they are equally beautiful and absolutely accurate, yet are within reach of the most modest purse. That is what modern science has done for the popularizing of natural history.

Much of the composition of W. Kinnaird Rose's "With the Greeks in Thessaly" (Page) is clumsy. Apparently Mr. Rose has not given his war dispatches even a cursory revision before putting them into book form. Besides his muddy English he is given too much to prosy detail, as found in his description of the Greek stampede at Tyrnavos, of the defense of Velestino and Pharsala, of the retreat to Domokos, and of the wild panic in Volo. He closes with some severe though trite criticisms on the attitude of the allied powers and on the false promises of the Sultan. Mr. Rose aptly says:

> The problem is not simply the retrocession of Thessaly or the amount of war indemnity. It is the probable kindling of the flames of an Armageddon in southeastern Europe, in which the fate of Christians nations would be involved. The danger will remain imminent and the sufferings of innocent populations in one of the fairest portions of the earth will be multiplied until the great powers cease to palter with notes addressed to the Sultan, in however severe terms, and compel him to listen to the voice of reason by an active demonstration of both fleets and armies.

The chief effect of Mr. Rose's book is to remind one how rapidly history is making nowadays. Already the story of the little Greek war seems a thing remote, because of the later and greater war whose events have changed the maps of two hemispheres.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for early spring publication a new novel by Amelia E. Barr, entitled "I, Thou, and the Other One."

The International, having met with encouragement in its course of self-instruction Spanish lessons, now proposes to begin in its March number a course of lessons in French.

Cy Warman, the locomotive engineer, who has taken to literature, has written a novel called "Snow on the Headlight," which the Appletons will bring out in March. It is a story of the Burlington strike a decade ago.

The G. W. Dillingham company will issue at once Edward Marshall's "The Story of the Rough Riders." The author of this book fought and bled and nearly died with the regiment he writes about. Major General Leonard S. Wood, who was Colonel of the Rough Riders, said recently that Mr. Marshall's conduct on the day of the battle of Las Guasimas was the most conspicuous exhibition of courage that the battle saw.

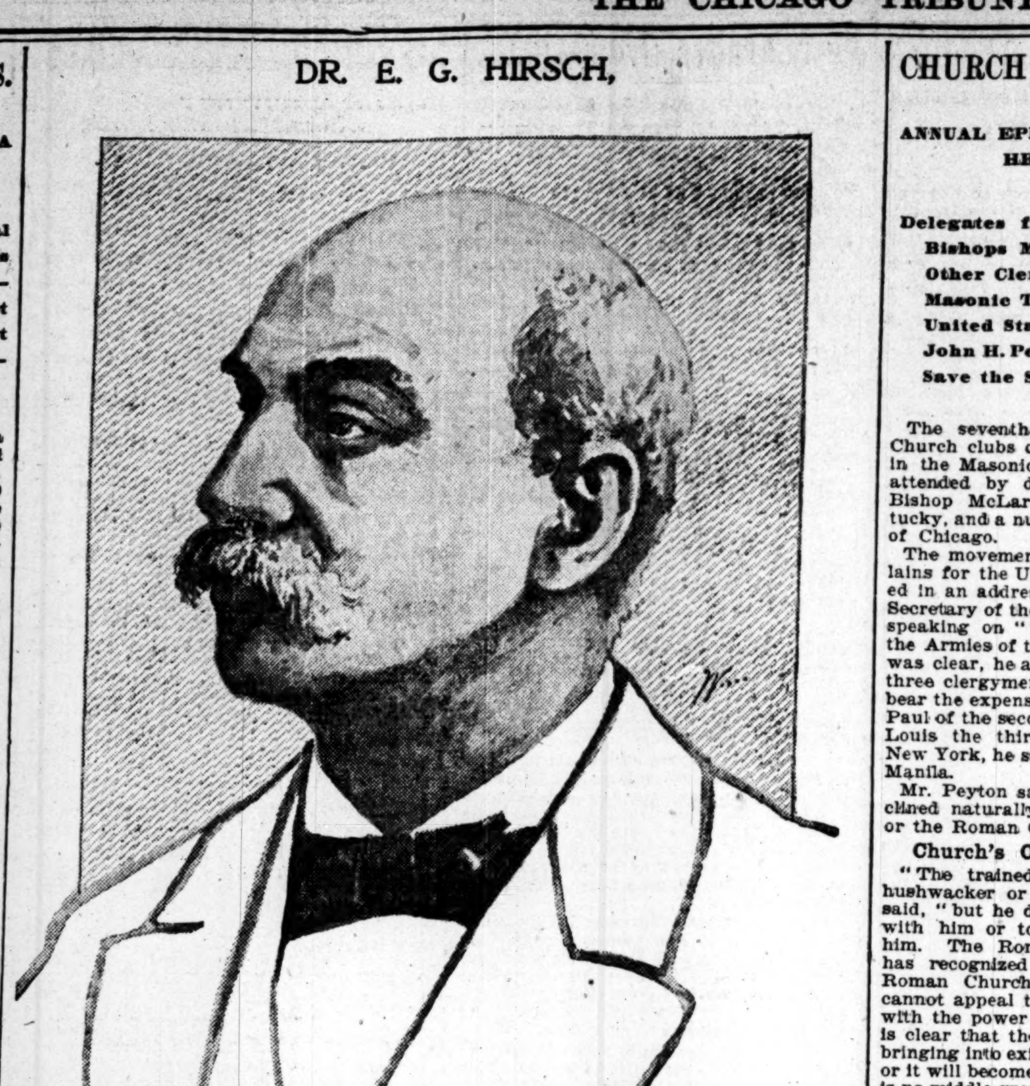
Bird lovers will be interested in the new bi-monthly magazine, Bird Lore, which is published by the Macmillan company, and edited by Frank M. Chapman, assistant curator in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. The first number, just issued, contains articles by John Burroughs, Miss Florence A. Merriam, and others well calculated to attract the rapidly growing number of bird students.

It is interesting to compare the popularity of Mr. Kipling's latest book, "The Day's Work," in England and America. The London publishers advertised the forty-second thousand on Dec. 31, and if their custom is the same as in the United States, this signifies the number printed, not sold, at that date. Moreover, it includes all the cheap colonial editions. The American publishers of the book had actually sold over 50,000 copies at this time—an increase of at least one-fourth over the corresponding sales in the author's native land.

In his new volume, "The Pen and the Book," Sir Walter Besant renews, with more violence than ever, the attack on the publishers, to which he seems to devote much of his time. Formerly he used to say there were exceptions, but now he inculcates upon the literary beginner that publishers are thieves. "Thievery," in fact, he prints in capital letters. No doubt the English publishers gave Sir Walter a great advantage when they allowed the committee of their association to issue last summer a series of draft agreements that no sensible author would dream of accepting, but the abuse heaped upon them in the fifth chapter of Sir Walter's book is quite undeserved, and will create in young authors an absurd prejudice against the honorable men of the trade (and they are the vast majority), and it will be bitterly and justly resented by them.

If you want a pure, healthful drink use a coffee that is coffee—the Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.'s "T. & T." brand. By all grocers.

DR. E. G. HIRSCH,



Who Has Been Called to New York.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch yesterday said he would not make a decision with reference to the call which has been extended to him by the congregation of the Temple Emanu-El of New York until he has had opportunity to consult with his Chicago congregation.

"A telegram from James Seligman," he said, "states that a letter from the New York congregation has been sent to my congregation and one to myself. A special meeting will be called to consider the question, and my decision will depend upon the wishes of my congregation.

"The call to the congregation of Emanu-El represents the highest honor which the American church has to bestow, but I have many ties binding me to Chicago. The New York congregation has been the leading reform church of the country, and is in perfect sympathy with my ideas."

MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

Chancellor McCracken Favors It in a Speech Before the Florida Convention.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 9.—The national military convention was organized at 11 o'clock this morning by the election of the following officers:

President—General Daniel Butterfield of New York.

Vice Presidents—General H. F. Case, Michigan; Colonel J. Anthony Dyer, Rhode Island; General John C. Underwood, Kentucky.

Secretary—Captain James Y. Wilson, Florida.

Major Sampson, in command of the Toronto cadets, was made an honorary member of the congress.

Dr. McCracken, Chancellor of New York University, was introduced by Governor Bloxham and delivered an address on militia action in public schools.

Summing up the extent of the military drill in the grammar or common schools of the country, he concluded that out of an army of 7,000,000 boys enrolled in the grammar schools not one in a thousand has any opportunity of instruction in military tactics, and not a half dozen communities in America have imposed this work on the grammar or common school, to be paid for at the public expense.

For athletic purposes the Chancellor said that military drill was more easily given to a high school of several hundred boys than any other bodily exercise, and also that for the time and expense involved it was more effective than any other. The best single exercise possible for the body is marching, he said; that gymnasium drill and track athletics do not seem to do much towards teaching boys how to stand up easily or carry their bodies gracefully.

Ascending beyond physical results, he said that marching to music cultivates the ear and rhythm. Attention to orders cultivates alertness of hearing, prompt movements, and concentration of thought and will. It discourages disputatiousness; it brings into contact individualism and organization, and emphasizes the importance of the latter.

We do not want, he said, a large standing army, but we do want the 80,000 men that every year leave the high schools of this country competent to drill companies. He commended the wisdom of the government in allowing military officers in times of peace to be assigned to our colleges and universities to instruct in military tactics.

INVENTIVE GENIUS OF WOMEN.

Successful Contrivances from Which They Are Reaping Reward—Eugenie's Service to Her Sex.

One of the significant signs of the times is that women are becoming successful inventors. An improved corset, recently invented and patented by the talented wife of Père Hyacinthe, has been a considerable success. Also, the widow of a military officer is to be credited with an invention the ingenuity and utility of which are acknowledged by the whole world of industry.

The ex-Empress Eugénie has exhibited a good deal of inventive ability. Some time ago, when ladies' dresses were fuller than they are now, she contrived an ingenious arrangement for her robes to descend from the ceiling, so that when she stood under the apparatus her dress and petticoats were put on at the same time, just as if it were all done by a fairy wand. She caught the idea germ of this at the time she was recovering from an illness, when dressing in the ordinary way was a source of difficulty. The ex-Empress also devised a mysterious dress improver, which eventually developed into the crinoline.

A baby carriage invention has produced for its lady designer $50,000 already, and a big fortune was realized by a young member of the fair sex who invented an ingenious machine for making paper bags; while the invention of copper tips to children's shoes was a still more profitable affair, bringing in the splendid guerdon of about $2,500,000.—New York Herald.

OBJECTS TO FRATERNITIES.

Pastor of German Lutheran Church in Indiana Says His Congregation May Not Be Members.

Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Rev. A. Rehwaldt, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, at a business meeting of the congregation today, announced that those members belonging to fraternal societies will be barred from all rights of the church and sacrament.

Scenic Route to the Mardi Gras

Via Nashville, Montgomery, Mobile, and the beautiful gulf coast. Solid through train via Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Ticket office, 182 Clark street.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Bit of Wedding Cake.

"BUT what shall I do with it?" he asked, helplessly.

She looked up at him and laughed as he stood dangling the square, white box by its satin ribbon.

"There's a certain inanity in treasuring another fellow's wedding cake. Won't you take it—as a gift?"

"Thanks, no," she answered. "I have a sufficiency; besides, the charm is broken if you give it away."

"Charm?" he echoed. "What charm has an infinitesimal piece of cake that would not stay the appetite of a mosquito? Silly custom this, anyhow, of——"

"Do you mean to say," she interrupted, solemnly, "that you have attained unto years of discretion and have never tried the charm that lies in a bride's cake?"

"Never!" he averred.

She looked so bewitching in her bridemaid array that he would have sworn to any fact or fallacy whatsoever could he thereby prolong the tête-à-tête. In seeking a spot where perchance that ubiquitous best man might be eluded, he had found this curtained corner of the porch.

"Then you must try it before you are a night older," she said, with a pretty air of authority. "Cut a card into seven slips and give me a pencil, and I'll do the rest."

He obeyed with unwonted docility.

"This is merely a short and sure way to find out whom you are to marry," she resumed.

"I know whom I want to marry. I don't need a piece of cake and seven slips of paper to tell me that."

"Whom one wants to marry and whom one marries are not always the same individual!" she replied sententiously.

"O!" was his only audible remark.

"Now," she went on, "I shall write a name on each of these six pieces and leave one blank—for bachelorhood, you know."

"Um!" he assented.

"Then you will place them under your pillow, with the wedding cake, and draw out one each morning; the last one——" with a pause of emphasis.

"I understand," he broke in. "The last shall be first. But I can't think of six names; one is so indelibly written on my heart that——"

"O, I can arrange that!" she interrupted blithely. "You know they must be written by some one else, anyway—some disinterested person."

"O!"—humbly.

But as he watched her brows wrinkle in such perplexity he concluded that it was not such a bad thing after all, this idea of tying up wedding cake in boxes, and he became convinced that weddings, on the whole, were not such a bore when he saw the ubiquitous best man peer into the half-light of the veranda and retire precipitately.

"There's one thing I forgot," she was saying; "each slip must be destroyed as it is drawn out, and only the last one read."

"Humph! Strict requirements, these! It would give a fellow some satisfaction, perhaps, to know whom he had escaped."

"O, but the charm won't work unless you do! Promise, now"—imperatively.

And he promised. Then—

"O, I say," he cried, interrupting the writing again. "You'll put your own name down, won't you?"

"Shall I?" she queried doubtfully.

"Well, rather." And though the light was dim, she saw something in his eyes that made her add hastily:

"O, well, since it is by request."

On the eighth day thereafter she received the following telegram:

"Your name seventh. Has charm worked?"

And it was not till their honeymooon was at its zenith that she told him—confidentially—that each bit of cardboard had borne the same name, and there had been no blank.—Ex.

CHURCH CLUB MEN MEET.

ANNUAL EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE IS HELD IN CHICAGO.

Delegates from Nine Organizations, Bishops McLaren and Dudley and Other Clergymen Attend Session at Masonic Temple—Chaplains for the United States Army Are Discussed—John H. Peyton Urges Such Action to Save the Soldiers.

The seventh annual conference of the Church clubs of the United States was held in the Masonic Temple yesterday and was attended by delegates from nine clubs, Bishop McLaren, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, and a number of the Episcopal clergy of Chicago.

The movement to secure Episcopal chaplains for the United States army was treated in an address by John H. Peyton, Army Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, speaking on "The Work of the Church in the Armies of the United States." The way was clear, he announced, for the sending of three clergymen to the army. Chicago is to bear the expense of one, Minneapolis and St. Paul of the second, and Kansas City and St. Louis the third. St. George's Church of New York, he said, will send a lay worker to Manila.

Mr. Peyton said that the soldiers are inclined naturally either toward the English or the Roman Church.

Church's Opportunity in Army.

"The trained soldier may see that the bushwacker or guerrilla has his uses," he said, "but he does not want to be classed with him or to receive instructions from him. The Roman branch of the church has recognized these conditions, but the Roman Church, corrupted and enfeebled, cannot appeal to an army of Anglo-Saxons with the power of the English Church. It is clear that the great army which we are bringing into existence can be made Catholic or it will become infidel and heathen. There is no middle ground."

B. Lawton Wiggins, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South, discussing "Christian Education," declared the separation of religion and education in the elementary schools to be a mistake, and Bishop McLaren spoke in favor of the small church college.

The church clubs represented at the conference are those of New York Chicago, Cincinnati, Minnesota, Portland, St. Louis, Connecticut, Delaware, and Rochester. The conference elected E. T. Warner of the Delaware club President of the conference and Taylor E. Brown of the Chicago club secretary.

In the evening a reception and dinner was given for the delegates by the Church club of Chicago at the Grand Pacific Hotel. One hundred churchmen were present. Arthur Ryerson presented the speaker of the evening, Bishop Dudley. He spoke briefly on religious matters. Talks were made by Bishop McLaren of Chicago, E. T. Warner, chairman of the eighth conference; and John H. Cole, President of the seventh conference.

Among those present were:

Bishop McLaren, Chicago.
Arthur Ryerson.
E. P. Warner, Delaware.
Bishop Dudley, Kentucky.
E. C. Denton, Rochester.
E. H. Holbrook, Minnesota.
Emory Cobb, Kankakee.
J. B. Keating, Portland.
Rev. Clinton Locke.
J. S. Connor, Cincinnati.
Henry Rees, Connecticut.
Rev. T. N. Morrison.
John H. Cole, New York.
F. J. McMasters, St. Louis.
Taylor E. Brown.
G. H. Barbour, Cincinnati.
B. L. Wiggins, Sewanee, Tenn.
W. K. Ackerman.

BUILDERS ATTEND A BANQUET.

A. J. Toolen Scores Fifty-Year Grants—Annual Ladies' Reception of the Maryland Society.

The thirteenth annual banquet of the Carpenters and Builders' association of Chicago and the annual ladies' reception of the Maryland society were held at the Palmer House last night.

One hundred and fifty members of the Carpenters and Builders' association were present at the banquet, which was given in the main dining-room, and while the addresses were for the greater part along trade lines A. J. Toolen, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, who spoke in the place of Mayor Harrison, took occasion in the course of a plea for a greater interest on the part of business-men in public affairs to score the fifty-year-franchise ordinance in a severe manner. He said it was born in infamy and corruption, and was the greatest fraud ever attempted to be foisted on any community. He denounced the proposed 3 per cent compensation clause as entirely inadequate, and expressed the hope that when the street railway companies ask for the renewal of the franchises that they be refused until they show a disposition to treat the city fairly. He spoke of the success which had attended municipal ownership of the street railways in Toronto, and wanted to know why Chicago could not put the same scheme into operation, and include, besides the street railways, the gas, telephone, and other natural utilities.

President Murdoch Campbell was toastmaster, and addresses were made by W. F. Behl, on the "Future of Our Association;" Samuel A. Treat, on the "Relation of the Contractor to the Architect"; D. S. Pate, on the "Lumber Interest"; W. S. Lockwood, on the "Mill Interest"; and Charles W. Gindele, on "Employer Vs. Employé."

The reception of the Maryland society was held in the club room and was attended by 100 members. The room was handsomely decorated with national colors and with the oriole colors of Maryland. The Reception committee consisted of President Dr. John E. Owen, Vice President William Ritchie, Martin Emerich, and J. E. Lloyd; Secretary William S. Waples, and Treasurer William J. Biggs.

During the course of the evening entertainment was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sheffield, General Stibbs, and Leonard Emerich. The "Star Spangled Banner" and "Maryland, Our Maryland" was sung by all present. After the entertainment refreshments were served.

BISHOP WILLIAMS DIES POOR.

Greater Part of His Salary Was Spent in Charity—Burial Will Be Simple.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 9.—Although the will of Bishop John Williams has not been made public it is known that he left little or no estate. The greater part of his salary of $5,000 was given away to charity.

One provision of the will was that his body should be buried in a pine coffin, and this will be carried out. He will not be buried in the robes of his office, but will wear a plain black suit, with the addition of a Bishop's apron.

Marriage Maxims.

Never marry except for love.

Never forget these rules when the knot is tied.

Never taunt with a past mistake.

Never allow a request to be repeated.

Never meet without a loving welcome.

Never both be angry at the same time.

Never forget to let self-denial be the daily aim and practice of each.

Never let the sun go down upon any anger or grievance.

Never neglect one another; rather neglect the whole world besides.

Never make a remark at the expense of the other—it is meanness.

Never be "stubborn," but let each one strive to yield oftenest to the wishes of the other.

Never part for a day without loving words to think of during absence.

Never find fault unless it is perfectly certain that a fault has been committed, and always speak lovingly.

Never let any fault you have committed go by until you have frankly confessed it and asked forgiveness.

Never forget that the nearest approach to perfect domestic happiness on earth is the cultivation, on both sides, of absolute unselfishness.—Philadelphia Record.

Baron De Bara to Arrive Today.

A United States Marshal from Jacksonville, Fla., will arrive in Chicago this morning with Baron de Bara, who was bound over to the federal grand jury recently on the charge of using the mails to defraud. The Baron will be given a chance to produce bonds. Failing in this, he will be taken to jail. The Baroness secured her release on bail. Both will be tried at the spring term of the District Court.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, after having spent the Christmas and New Year holidays at Hongkong, are now about to pay a state visit to the court of Siam at Bangkok, and the Princess is to return to Germany in April, traveling across America and embarking at New York on one of the German liners for Hamburg or Bremen.

She will be the first Princess of any reigning House of Europe to visit either the court of Siam or that of China, though nothing as yet has been decided about her stay at Peking. But it is understood she will pointedly abstain from any visit to the court of Japan, Emperor William as well as Prince Henry himself having greatly resented the response made by the Mikado to Prince Henry when he first arrived in the Orient, eighteen months ago.

At that time Prince Henry intimated his intention of visiting the Mikado, but was requested not to do so, as the Japanese authorities were reluctant to undertake the responsibility for his personal safety.

This was meant in perfectly good part. For they attribute much of the intense hostility of Russia towards everything Japanese to the unfortunate attempt which was made to assassinate the present Czar when he was in Japan, and they naturally are afraid of incurring the enmity of Germany in a similar manner.

Princess Henry of Prussia will be the third woman of any of the reigning houses of Europe to visit the United States, the other two having been the Princess Eulalie of Spain, who was here at the time of the Columbian celebration, and the former Empress of Brazil, who was a Princess of the sovereign house of Naples. The Empress made a prolonged tour in the United States with her husband at the time of the Philadelphia exhibition.

I do not think that either Princess Louise of Great Britain when her husband, Lord Lorne, was Governor General of Canada, or Empress Charlotte of Mexico, who besides being an Austrian Archduchess is a Belgian Princess, ever visited the United States, although they may possibly have passed through it in strict incognito.

If Princess Henry visits the United States the same ceremonial will probably be followed as in the case of the Infanta Eulalie of Spain.

Captain Beresford Tottenham, who has been once more before the British public in connection with bankruptcy court proceedings, is the same man who played so prominent a part in the Ardlamont tragedy, having introduced the unfortunate Cecil Hanbrough to the man whom every one believes to this day to have been his murderer—namely: Alfred Monson.

Like the latter, the Captain is a man of excellent family, being related to half the houses of the aristocracy in Great Britain. Perhaps the best proof of the Captain's former social standing may be afforded by the fact that he once held a commission in the Prince of Wales' Tenth Hussar Regiment, practically the crack cavalry corps of the British army, which, however, he was obliged to leave in 1877 on account of debt.

Having no career open to him but a military one, he embarked upon the career of a soldier of fortune, entered the Turkish army, and took part in the war against Russia, serving on the staff of Mehemet Ali Pasha and receiving the order of the Medjidieh as a solace for a Cossack lance thrust in the thigh and the loss of a knuckle.

Finding that there was plenty of fighting but no pay in the Turkish army, Tottenham transferred his services to the Greek Insurrectionary committee and for several years formed part of the Greek guerrilla forces which harassed the Turkish troops along the frontier.

In this service Tottenham got plenty of pay, the Revolutionary committee, which had its headquarters at Athens and at Constantinople, having lots of money, while the Greek government gave secret assistance. The risk, however, was great, for no quarter was given on either side and the Turkish Bashi Bazouks, or irregular cavalry, who patroled the frontier had the pleasing habit of pegging their Greek prisoners on the ground and lighting fires on their stomachs.

Tottenham, however, declares that the Greek irregulars—that is to say, his comrades—were quite as cruel.

When this fighting was over Tottenham made his way to Venezuela, being engaged to assist in an attempt to upset the government there. He met with hard luck on this side of the Atlantic, esteeming himself lucky to get out of Venezuela alive, and then settled in London, firmly resolved to have nothing more to do with soldiering, at any rate soldiering for fortune, taking the ground that in these days of machine guns and repeating rifles the risks are too great as compared with the pay, even when the latter is certain, which in most cases it is not.

The former Captain thereupon settled down in London as a rather shady loan broker, the true character of whose operations were brought to light during the Monson murder trial in the cruel cross-examination to which he was then subjected.

The ex-Captain, I may add, is a good-looking little man, with many traces of breeding and of birth, and with an extremely military mustache. He is something of the fallen angel, but still is interesting to talk to.

Much comment has been excited by Queen Victoria's refusal to permit Admiral Sir Gerard Noel to accept the Grand Cross of the Order of the Savior, which the King of Greece was anxious to confer upon him by way of recognition of his eminent services in connection with Crete.

Each of the other foreign Admirals commanding in Cretan waters was thus decorated by King George, and Admiral Noel, the man of all others who is responsible for the satisfactory solution of the entire Cretan problem, is the only one who is thus undecorated by the King.

Queen Victoria's action in the matter serves to recall that of Queen Elizabeth, who when some continental sovereign wanted to confer one of his orders upon some dignitary of her army refused to permit the latter to accept the distinction on the ground that she reserved to herself the right of "tarring her own sheep" and that she would have "none of her dogs wear any other collars than hers."

This would be well if this rule were strictly adhered to. But quite a large number of English naval and military officers as well as civilian dignitaries experience no difficulty in obtaining the Queen's permission to accept foreign orders. Indeed, Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, until the other day in chief command of the channel squadron, wore, by the Queen's permission, the grand cross of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, conferred upon him by King Christian on the occasion of one of his stays at Copenhagen as equerry in attendance on the Prince of Wales.

If, therefore, Sir Henry Stephenson was permitted to accept and to wear a foreign order conferred in connection with the performance of some mere court duties, why should not Admiral Sir Gerard Noel be permitted to accept a Greek order for services which Lord Salisbury has publicly declared to be of an invaluable character not only to England but also to the entire civilized world?

It is a great mistake to imagine there is anything particularly new about horseless carriages. For any student of French history will recall to mind the fact that in the earlier half of the last century King Louis XV. of France had a horseless carriage constructed for his use by a carriage builder in the Rue de Charonne.

The vehicle was an invention of a man of the name of Vaucresson, was painted blue with gold ornamentations, while the motive power was provided by an immense clock spring.

I can recall seeing an old print representing King Louis driving about in a carriage of this kind.

The spring, I believe, got out of order. Having been wound up too tight, it burst its bounds and projected the occupants of the carriage into the air and to a considerable distance.

It is to be presumed that King Louis believed the accident was part and parcel of an ingenious attempt to take his life, for the unfortunate inventor is on record as having spent the closing years of his life in the dungeons of the Bastille.

If I mention this it is merely to show once more the truth of the old saying that there is absolutely nothing new under the sun.

Banquet for Northwestern Seniors.

The inaugural banquet of the senior class and faculty of Northwestern University will take place tonight at 6 o'clock at the Palmer House. Chairman McCloskey expects 300 people will be present. President Henry Wade Rogers will be chairman, and Andrew E. Cooke of the College of Liberal Arts, toastmaster. There will be a number of speakers.

Noted for its rich, wine-like body is

"Seeta" CEYLON TEA

The healthful flavor is indeed most enjoyable.

Put up only in ¼, ½, and 1 lb. lead packets. 60c All Grocers.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

YOUNG WOMEN GIVE A CHARITY DANCE AT BOURNIQUE'S.

Affair Is for the Benefit of the Railroad Chapel Free Kindergarten—Patronesses and Committee—Mrs. Robert W. Roloson's Reception—Mrs. Madison B. Kennedy's Luncheon—Other Entertainments of the Day—Quigg-Porter Wedding.

A charity dance was given last evening at Bournique's by the young women of the South Side for the benefit of the Railroad Chapel Free Kindergarten. The Reception committee included:

Miss Mary Everett, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Flora Carpenter, Miss Isabel Crilly, Miss Alice Drake.

Those in charge of the affair were:

Mrs. Nellie Carpenter, Miss Emma Ullmann, Miss Mildred Glover, Miss Isabel Crilly, Miss Flora Carpenter, Miss Alice Drake, Miss Mary Everett, Miss Sadie De Young, Miss Marion Sturtevant.

The patronesses were:

Mrs. Marvin Hughitt, Mrs. Frank M. Avery, Mrs. H. C. Hackney, Mrs. William Hill, Mrs. E. P. Whitehead, Mrs. Robert Wells, Mrs. John Jenkins, Mrs. W. E. Kelley, Mrs. D. A. K. Steele, Mrs. Tracy C. Drake, Mrs. A. S. Trude.

Mrs. Robert W. Roloson, 2109 Prairie avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Assisting in entertaining were:

Mrs. Edward B. Blair, Mrs. Tracy C. Drake, Mrs. Secor Cunningham, Miss Lillian Gillett, Miss Webster, Miss Blanche Hanford.

Mrs. Henry M. Norton, 5620 Washington avenue, gave a reception yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. James Russell Chapman of the Plaza, assisted by her sister, Miss Hagar, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Madison B. Kennedy, 3656 Michigan avenue, gave the second of a series of luncheons yesterday. The guests numbered twelve.

Mrs. W. B. Jacobs, 65 Bryant avenue, gave a luncheon on Wednesday for ten guests.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Quigg, daughter of Mr. David Quigg, to Dr. John Lincoln Porter took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 5037 Madison avenue.

Yesterday was "ladies' day" at the Sheridan club and a large number of guests were present. The entertainment included cards and music, and refreshments were served. The Reception committee consisted of:

Mrs. W. P. Carey, Mrs. J. B. Murphy, Mrs. P. H. Welch, Mrs. C. P. Caldwell, Mrs. N. J. Nelson.

The Athletic association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons gave its third annual reception and dance last evening at the West Chicago club, 50 Throop street.

The annual minstrel show of the Ashland club will be given this evening.

Invitations have been issued for the ninth annual reunion of the Sons of New York on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at the Palmer House.

CONSTABLE GUARDS WEDDING.

John Vicewich and Julia Schultz Invoke Law's Protection from Her Obdurate Family.

Guarded by a constable to protect them from the bride's family, John Vicewich and Julia Schultz were married yesterday. The wedding reception, which was held at 40 Twenty-second place, was attended also by the constable to shield the bride and groom from the attack threatened, they said, by Mrs. Vicewich's brother.

During the morning Vicewich called at Justice Hall's court and said he wanted to marry the girl, but feared her family would take his life. Constable Norton was detailed as his bodyguard and watched over him while he secured the license.

The constable was best man at the wedding which followed in Justice Hall's court and an honored guest at the reception. Vicewich is a saloonkeeper at Twenty-first street and Archer avenue. His bride is 18 years old.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Iron gray cloth forms the skirt and redingote, while a serpentine flounce of gray

NOVELTY IN REDINGOTES.

astrakhan simulates a bertha and terminates in a border all around the overskirt. Hat of gray velvet with garniture of velvet and plumes.—Ex.

Plan Reception for the Eighth.

A meeting was held last evening to arrange a reception for the Eighth Illinois Infantry on its return from Cuba, early in March. It is proposed to give the colored soldiers a reception and banquet at the First Regiment Armory. A committee of 150 will meet the men outside the city. The Eighth will leave Santiago on Feb. 23.

ANAKESIS cures PILES, nothing else. Sample free. Address ANAKESIS, New York.

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Chicago & North-Western Ry.

20th Century Trains.

8.30AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS Daylight Train to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest.
10.00AM THE COLORADO SPECIAL Solid Train to Denver. Daylight Train to Co. Bluffs and Omaha.
6.00PM IOWA & DAKOTA EXPRESS Through Sleepers to Des Moines, Sioux City and Hawarden.
6.30PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED New Electric-Lighted Train to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
8.00PM THE OVERLAND LIMITED Through Sleepers to Omaha, Portland and San Francisco.
10.00PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED and ST. PAUL FAST MAIL
10.15PM THE NIGHT EXPRESS For St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest. Through Sleepers.
10.30PM THE PACIFIC EXPRESS Through Sleepers to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Ask DRUGGIST for a generous TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm for CATARRH

"It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm is safe to use and does all that is claimed for it."—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SKIN-TORTURED

Babies and Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, will afford instant relief, permit rest for parent and sleep for child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

DRINK HABIT CURED

The Bartlett Cure is taken at home, without publicity or loss of time. No hypodermic injections, perfectly safe and healthful. No will power required; our medicines take the place of drink. Small expense. Write or call in confidence. Book on Alcoholism mailed in plain envelope free. D. C. BARTLETT, M. D., Mgr., Suite B 15, 153 Washington street, Chicago.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

PROPOSALS FOR CHAMBRAY SHIRTS.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, February 9, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., February 15th, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at Chicago or Philadelphia 100,000 Chambray Shirts, with privilege of one hundred per centum increase, if desired. Full information may be obtained on application to J. G. C. LEE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

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is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formations PREVENT MALARIA. Also highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For particulars apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York; ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y., Quebec, Canada; or THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st., Chicago.

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An exceptionally comfortable and homelike hotel. Best reputation for cuisine and service of all the winter hotels of the South. A medium climate, with dry, bracing atmosphere. An excellent nine-hole golf course, lengthened and greatly improved since last year. Good roads for driving, and excellent facilities for all out and in door sports. Accessible from all points. For circular and information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.

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NASSAU, N. P. This popular health and winter resort is now easily reached by direct steamer from MIAMI, Florida. Only $86.00 Chicago to Nassau and return. WM. A. FLETCHER, Agent, 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES 1850-1898. Known over the world as a staple remedy. In boxes only. COUGHS COLDS

WALL STREET LACKS SNAP

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY LIGHTER THAN FOR MANY WEEKS.

Even the Professionals Lose the Aggressive Spirit with Which They Have Hammered Stocks for a Fortnight Past — Market as a Whole Shows an Upward Tendency and Prices Show a Disposition to Recover from the Recent Reaction.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Transactions in today's stock market were lighter than for weeks. Barely 600,000 shares were traded in, and a dozen stocks figured for about one-half of this. The trading lacked that snap which characterized the market a short time ago—even the professionals lost their aggressive spirit with which they have hammered stocks for a fortnight past.

Taken as a whole, the market showed an upward tendency, and, although there were some periods of weakness, prices generally showed a disposition to recover from their recent reaction. Students of the market saw in the coincident dullness and firmness much that was significant. Among such authorities the consensus of opinion is that the reaction has about run its course.

Irregularity marked the first hour today, and then for two or three hours there was quiet strength, which put most of the conspicuous stocks considerably above Wednesday night's closing. In the last hour the traders resumed their attacks, but they did not succeed in getting prices off to any extent. Buying by strong interests was in evidence at all times and forced liquidation of slim-margined accounts by commission houses seemed to have run itself out. As was shown by the Flower stocks, the Steel shares, the Pacifics, the Huntington stocks, and other groups, important interests began again to take care of their own issues.

Taken all in all, it was an encouraging day for security-owners, and one in which bearish professionals found small comfort.

Industrials a Weak Spot.

About the only weak spots in the market were the industrials. Both Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust were weak and other trust shares made losses. London continued a seller on balance, but operations for foreign account were insignificant and not at all influential. News developments were few and were not effective. Money continued easy, and guesses as to Saturday's bank statement were generally that the showing will perforce be much more favorable than last week.

Undoubtedly the pending three holidays operated against the market's recovery, for among commission house clients there was a well-defined feeling that to keep out of the market until next week in view of possible disturbing developments is but a wise course to pursue.

Sentiment in conservative quarters was today more bullish than for quite a while. Stock market veterans who forsook the long side some time ago because they believed a substantial reaction to be due have now turned around again and are buying stocks. As before, they are laying stress upon the magnificent condition of the country's trade—the steady progress in iron and steel and in the other great American industries—and are declaring that the stock market's position has been immeasurably strengthened by the reactions of the last fortnight.

Pacific Mail, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific were today obliged to stand much hammering at the hands of bearish professionals, who sold all three stocks aggressively every time they showed any signs of strength. The selling, however, did not have much effect. Inside interests continued steady buyers, and Washington also took many shares of all three properties.

While the selling was going on in Washington advices which had been sent from Wall street to Washington to be retelegraphed back were widely hippodromed, and much ado was made because they intimated that the subsidy bill may fail of passage. These "advices" were mere canards. The status of the subsidy bill is the same as it has been for some time past. In important political quarters no doubts whatever are entertained as to its success.

Iron Stocks Notably Firm.

Steel and iron stocks were notably firm in today's market. The two Federal Steel issues were again active and were bought steadily by Flower interests and by other insiders. Federal Steel common sold at 40 and the preferred at 86¾. Tennessee Coal was bought aggressively by the same brokers, who were conspicuous in the stock's recent advance, and was strong, getting up to 42½, and making a net gain of about a full point for the day. Tinplate common made a fractional gain, although the preferred dropped to 95½. American Steel and Wire stocks received support from insiders, the common being firm around 48 and the preferred between 94½ and 95. The street seemed much at sea regarding the new National Steel company, and the rumored consolidation of the big steel interests of the country. Bulls on the iron stocks, however, laid much emphasis on the character of the buying that was responsible for the strength of the group.

Chicago advices during the day stated that the American Steel and Wire company on March 1 will increase the wages of its 36,000 employés from 5 to 10 per cent.

Grangers Are Advancing.

Granger stocks were notably strong today, all of the group advancing under the leadership of Burlington. More than 60,000 shares of the latter stock were traded in and it got up to 135⅝, closing just below 135, with a net gain of more than a point for the day. Commission houses bought the stock largely, although the street was disposed to attribute its strength to buying by a big operator who for some time past has been credited with bearishness. There was some talk regarding Burlington's refunding plan and this received much attention among commission house clients. Traders jumped in and bought Burlington when it began to show strength, thereby disclosing their short position in the stock.

St. Paul on comparatively light transactions got up to 126⅝. Rock Island, which was also rather inactive, sold at 116⅜ and subsequently dropped back and closed below 116. The Chicago Great Westerns were all firm, the preferred B making a gain of nearly two points.

Gossip regarding General Electric today was to the effect that the company is likely to soon declare another dividend on the preferred stock large enough to pay up all the past due dividends on the issue. Consequently there was talk of an increased dividend rate for the common stock. These rumors were responsible for General Electric's advance. The stock got up 111 and closed at that price, showing a net gain of two points. Insiders were credited with what buying there was.

Helps Missouri Pacific.

Further rumors regarding the proposed merger of Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific led to buying of both stocks today. Texas Pacific was quite strong, getting up to 22½, and was traded in to the extent of 28,000 shares. Missouri Pacific was much less active, but was also strong, selling at 45⅝, and gaining 1¼ points net for the day. Traders were largely responsible for the advances made by the two stocks. Above 22 there seemed to be a liberal supply of Texas Pacific.

Reports that the Illinois Legislature had voted to repeal the gas consolidation law did not have the expected bad effect on People's Gas stock. When dispatches from Chicago brought this information insiders gave People's Gas their full support and the professional selling of it was not allowed to be effective. People's Gas interests are in no wise worried over the action of the Legislature. They regard the whole thing merely as another "strike," and declare their intention of fighting it. They say that even if the law is repealed it will have no effect upon the People's Gas consolidation.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Generally Advance, Except for Periods of Temporary Hesitation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Stock prices advanced except for periods of temporary hesitation pretty generally until the last quarter of an hour, when professional pressure left many shares only slightly above yesterday. Commission houses were said to have orders to buy liberally if the market at the opening was weak. As it was, many commission house customers were disposed to repurchase stock recently sold.

Chicago houses were credited with being sellers, while purchases and sales for foreign account were about even. Large operators were said to have purchasing orders in their specialties, and traders bought for a turn.

There was some evening up of accounts both ways in anticipation of the holidays on Saturday and Monday. The advance brought prices up about a point in many instances, which was exceeded in some cases. There was a recession in prices which was dissipated by a renewed advance, led by the coalers and Burlington, the former being affected by the cold weather, which it was assumed would cause dealers to replenish stock, thus assuring increased traffic. The strength of the Flower group was a pronounced feature.

There was a conspicuous advance in the standard stocks, including Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilts, the grangers, Southwestern shares, Lake Erie and Western, Twin City Rapid Transit, and the industrial specialties generally, except Tobacco, which was weak on the prospect of increased competition. Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville pfd and General Electric were strong on dividend talk. The dealings for the day were less than at any time in many weeks. The closing was heavy.

Transactions in bonds were on a relatively larger scale than stocks, footing up $6,253,000. The great bulk of the dealings was concentrated in the speculative issues, with Kansas and Texas 2ds and Texas and Pacific 2ds rising sharply. The market generally displayed a strong tone, purchases for out-of-town interests being extensive. United States new 4s, registered, declined ⅛ in the bid price.

Money on call steady at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2¾@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485¾ for demand and at 483⅛@483¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, 484@484½ and 486@486½. Commercial bills, 482½@483. Silver certificates, 59⅛@60½. Bar silver, 59⅜. Mexican dollars, 47¼. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds steady.

Total sales of stocks today, 590,300 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Feb. 9.	Feb. 8.
Amn. Sugar	26,400	131¼	129¾	129¾	130
Do pfd	450	112	112	112	112¾
Amn. Tobacco	8,400	141¼	138¾	139	141¼
Do pfd	700	133	133	133	134
Amn. Cotton Oil	600	35¾	34¾	35¼	35¼
Do pfd	200	91¾	91¾	91¾	.....
Amn. Tel. & C. Co.	200	101	101	101	.....
Atchison	3,200	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	27,000	61¾	60⅞	60⅞	61¼
Amn. Sp. Mfg. Co.	900	13¼	12¾	13	13
Do pfd	100	35¾	35¼	35¼	35
Amn. Malting Co.	200	31¼	30¾	30¾	31
Do pfd	700	83¼	83	83	83
Amn. St. & W. Co.	4,300	48¼	47¼	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	1,400	95¼	94¾	94½	95
B. & O. w. i.	900	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	55¾
Do pfd	200	78	78	78	77
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	21,800	93	90¾	91¼	91
Bay State Gas	8,600	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
B. & O. S. W. pfd.	300	71⅛	70	71⅛	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	100	148	148	148	146
Chi. Terml	24	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
Do pfd	30	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½
C., B. & Q.	60,400	135⅝	133¼	134¾	133½
C. & N. W.	400	149¼	148¼	148¾	148⅝
Do pfd	200	192	192	192	.....
C., M. & St. P.	10,600	126⅝	125¼	125¼	125⅝
Do pfd	200	169	169	169	169
C., R. I. & P.	7,800	116⅜	115⅜	115⅝	116¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92
Do pfd	100	170	170	170	.....
Canada So	2,300	61¼	60	60	60¼
Ches. & Ohio	5,300	29⅜	28¼	28¾	29
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,100	60	59	59⅛	59¼
Do pfd	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
Cen.R.R. of N. J.	2,600	102¼	100¼	102	100
Canadian Pac	1,700	87¼	87	87¼	86¼
Can. Gas [N. Y.]	6,400	210⅝	206¼	209	207
Co. So	1,500	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Do 1st pfd	100	54	54	54	.....
C., L. & W.	200	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12¼
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	1,200	32¾	31¾	31¾	32¼
Con. Ice	300	46¼	46¼	46¼	47
Cent. Pac	8,900	52	51¼	51⅛	51½
C., I. & L.	1,800	11	10¼	10½	10⅝
Do pfd	8,000	43¼	41¾	43¼	41⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	10,500	16⅜	15⅞	16⅞	16
Do pfd A	700	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62
Do pfd B	800	33⅜	32¼	33¾	32
D., L. & W.	600	160	158¼	160	.....
Del. & Hudson	400	112	111	112	111
Den. & Rio G.	2,500	23¼	22¾	22¾	23¼
Do pfd	1,300	74¼	73⅝	74	74⅝
Detroit Gas	900	71¼	67	70½	.....
D. M. & Ft. D.	200	20¼	20¼	20½	.....
D. S. S. & A. pfd.	100	10	10	10	.....
Erie	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
Do 1st pfd	100	39	38¾	39	38⅝
Edison	100	196½	196½	196½	196
Fed. Steel	21,500	49	47¼	48	48¼
Do pfd	10,700	86¾	85¾	86	85½
General Electric	2,000	111	109½	111	109
Gt. Northern pfd	1,300	184⅞	183½	184⅞	182¾
Int. Paper	2,000	61	60⅛	60¼	60⅝
Do pfd	1,100	91	90	90	90½
Ill. Central	300	115¾	115½	115⅝	115½
Iowa Cent	100	12¼	12¼	12½	.....
Do pfd	900	49¾	49¼	49¼	49¼
Glucose	500	72	71½	71⅞	71⅝
Do pfd	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½
K. C., P. & G.	500	15	14½	14½	14⅝
H. B. Claflin	50	107	107	107	107½
Louis. & Nash	3,200	65¾	64¾	64¾	64⅛
L. E. & W.	2,000	20½	19	20½	18¾
Do pfd	3,600	68	64¼	66½	64
Knickerbocker	100	58	58	58	
Manhattan	9,100	112⅝	111⅝	111⅞	
M., K. & T.	3,000	14⅝	13¾	14½	
Do pfd	11,100	39¾	37⅞	38⅝	
Met. St. Ry.	11,200	237	234¼	235	
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	100	1½	1½	1½	.....
Mob. & Ohio	200	41½	41½	41½	.....
Missouri Pac	1,600	45⅝	43¾	44½	43¼
Minn. & St. Louis	1,400	46½	45¼	46	45
Do 2d pfd	200	81¾	80⅝	81¾	80¼
Nat. Bis	1,700	53⅞	52½	53⅜	55
Do pfd	310	105	105	105	.....
Nor. Pac	23,300	52¼	51⅛	51¾	52
Do pfd	1,900	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
N. Y. Central	8,700	137	136¼	136	136⅝
Norfolk & W.	150	18½	18½	18½	18
Do pfd	2,200	68½	67½	68	68
North Amn. Co.	8,000	8⅞	8	8⅝	8¼
N. Y., Ont. & W.	4,600	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅝
National Lead	200	37	36½	36½	36½
Do pfd	9	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	208	208	208	.....
Nat. Starch	1,500	8¾	6	8¾	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	22	22	22	.....
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	100	48	48	48	.....
People's Gas	8,200	113⅜	111¾	112⅝	112¼
Penna. R. R.	6,800	132	131⅛	131½	130½
Pac. Mail	6,500	53	52⅛	52⅛	52½
P., C., C. & St. L.	800	69	67½	67½	68
Reading	3,100	22¼	21¼	22	21
Do 1st pfd	18,700	60½	59¼	59⅜	59
Do 2d pfd	4,600	30¾	30	30½	30
R. W. & O.	100	130	130	130	.....
Southern Ry	2,100	13⅛	12⅞	13	13
Do pfd	2,900	49⅞	49⅛	49⅜	49½
St.J.&G.I. 1st pfd.	300	50	50	50	.....
Southern Pac	3,500	39	38⅛	39	38⅜
St. L. & S. W.	2,400	11⅛	10⅜	10¾	10⅞
Do pfd	14,200	31	30	30	28½
St. L. & San Fran.	500	12⅞	12½	12½	12¼
Do 1st pfd	200	73¼	73	73	73
Do 2d pfd	2,000	42	41¼	41¼	41
St. P. & Duluth	100	42½	42½	42½	41
S. R. & T.	2,300	10¾	10	10½	9¾
Stand. Distg. pfd.	700	77⅞	76	77⅞	75
Texas Pac	31,400	22½	21	21⅝	20½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	8,900	42½	41¾	42¼	41⅜
Tex. Land	400	14	14	14	14
Tinplate	1,200	42½	41¾	41¾	41½
Twin City	900	69¼	64¼	68¾	62½
Union Pac	10,900	46¾	46⅛	46⅛	46½
Do pfd	9,300	79⅞	79¼	79⅜	79½
U. S. Rubber	3,600	51⅞	49½	50½	50⅛
Do pfd	300	116¾	116⅜	116¾	115¾
U.P., D. & G.	600	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
U. S. Leather	900	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
Do pfd	2,100	72⅛	71⅜	71⅞	71½
U. S. Express	300	55½	55	55	56
Third Ave	200	179	179	179	177
W. & L. E.	600	11¼	11	11¼	10¾
Do pfd	400	33½	33	33	32½
Wabash pfd	1,400	22¼	22	22	22¼
Western Union	700	95	94¾	95	94½
Wis. Cent	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Silver	1,800	32½	31	32⅜	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	108	United States	54½
American	141	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 3s	107¼@.....
U. S. new 4s, reg	128¼@.....
Do coup	128¼@.....
U. S. 4s	112¼@112¾
Do coup	112¾@113½
Do 2s	99 @.....
U. S. 5s, reg	111¾@112½
Do 5s, coup	111¾@112½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

102000 Atch gen 4s ....101½@⅞	4000 M&O gm 4s.. 87
96000 do adj...82¾@83	232000 MK&T 1st 4s ....93⅜@94¼
14000 A&NW 1st.97½@¾	619000 do 2d....66@68
2000 Ann Arbor 4s 90⅛	2000 Man con 4s..106¼
4000 Am Spts 6s.. 87	9000 Mex & Int cons 87½
4000 ACO 8s......106⅛	1000 Mo Pac con 6s 113
21000 Bklyn El 1st tr ....102@½	3000 do tr 5s.....95@¼
188000 B&O 3½s.... 99	32000 do 1st Cal 5s ....90½@91
35000 do 4s........ 99¾	29000 Met St Ry 5s ......120⅞@121
6000 Bklyn Un Gas 5s .....117½@118	30000 NYC LS 3½ ....99⅞@100
1000 CCC&StL gm 4s 93¾	125000 do M C 3½..100
2000 Can So 1st...110	8000 NY O&W ref 4s 105
9000 do 2d........111½	2000 do 5s........106¼
1000 C&NW deb B 1921 118	125000 NP gen lien 3s ......68½@69
42000 ColoSo 4s86½@87	323000 do prior 4s ......102⅞@103½
15000 Cent Ga con 5s 93	23000 N Y & G L 1st ......103¾@104¼
35000 C&O gen4½95⅛@⅞	15000 N&W 4s 92⅝
22000 CHV&T 5s..74@½	14000 OSL con 5s ....111¼@½
9000 C&E 1st 110½	1000 do inc A 5s... 88
2000 CB&Q con 5s.135	1000 Pac Coast 1st107
6000 CI & L ref 5s ....92¼@½	15000 P&E 1st....87@¼
200000 CRI&P 4s...106	98000 Rdg gen 4s..87@½
51000 Chi Term 4s ....95¼@⅞	110000 St L & I M 5s ....111¼@⅝
4000 CD&I 1st 5s.112	674000 StL SW 1st ....91⅝@92
10000 Cleve & C 1st tr 79½	565000 do 2d inc ....54¼@55
16000 D&RG 4s....101	5000 StL&SF gm 5s 109
2000 DSS&A 5s...112	8000 do gm 6s.....123½
5000 EJ&E 1st....107½	5000 do 2d class B ....114⅜@½
26000 Erie gen lien ....72¾@73	20000 SV&NE 1st.. 97¼
12000 do prior 4s.93¼@¾	14000 SRT 6s..86½@87
10000 Fulton El 1st 63½	198000 do inc..28¼@30½
11000 FtW&DC 1st ....85@86	82000 S A & AP 4s ....78½@79¼
2000 F&PM 5s....101¼	10000 Tex Pac 1st 5s 111
6000 do deb 5s....114	704000 do 2dinc49¼@51¼
1000 Ga Pac 1st..124½	30000 T&NO 5s...106@½
10000 HE & WT 5s ....103@½	15000 Un El 1st tr.102@¼
5000 Ill C Louisv 3½ 96	10000 UPD&G 1st tr 88
22000 do St L div 3½ ....95@¼	5000 US 3s new...107⅛
6000 K&M 4s..... 85	319000 UP 4s.103½@104
2000 K&DM 1st...110	4000 Va Mid fund debt 86¼
95000 KCP & G 1st ......69½@70⅝	1000 Wab 1st 5s...115¼
2000 LE&W 1st....117½	11000 do deb ser B.36@¼
2000 do 2d........100⅝	20000 WNY&P gm58@¼
10000 LE&StL 1st tr 50½	15000 Wilkes &E 1st ....103@¾
4000 L&N unf 4s.. 95¾	317000 Wis C 1st tr ....67⅝@68⅝
6000 do Ala 5s ....106½@107¼	8000 do inc ......8¼@9
3000 L Val Term ....113@¾	
2000 L I Ferry 4½.101	
12000 M & St P 4s ....111@112	
2000 do D&GS 5s.112½	

DEAL OF THE MOORES IN BAGS.

Union Bag and Paper Company Will Have $27,000,000 Capital.

La Salle street is becoming considerably interested over the latest deal of the Moore Bros., which provides for consolidation of various plants of the United States making paper bags. The new company will be called the Union Bag and Paper company. The first intimation of the pending of this deal came through the discovery that five premium was already bid for the underwriting.

It is now authoritatively known that the capitalization will amount to $27,000,000, of which $11,000,000 is 7 per cent accumulative stock and $16,000,000 is common stock. The underwriting agreement is drawn between the stockholders, parties of the first part, and William C. Sheldon & Co., 2 Wall street, W. H. Moore and J. H. Moore, parties of the second part. The underwriting was closed Wednesday, the oversubscription being quite heavy. The new stock has been underwritten chiefly in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The new company will control many important paper mills, but the principal part of its business will be the manufacture of paper bags, the process of manufacture being based on patents and exclusive methods. Among the companies which will appear in the deal will be the Union Bag company of Chicago and the Cupple's Bag company of St. Louis. All of the people who have been let into the underwriting appear to believe thoroughly in the deal. It is said in its favor that the paper bag business has never failed to be a paying industry, even in periods of hard times, owing to the steady consumptive demands on the part of the various industries for paper bags. Moreover, it is also reasoned that any deal which the Moore Bros. undertake is sure of success and the stock goes to handsome premiums if only because of the prestige they have won through previous deals.

The local stock market acted fairly steady for all the industrial stocks except Linseed, which experienced further declines, the preferred stock selling as low as 69½. Now that the certificates are issued there seems to be no reason why the stock should not be doing much better. Insiders do not seem to have lost faith in the intrinsic merit of the new company. They have, however, been waiting for New York to take the initiative in putting up the stock, for they say that without the aid of New York the stock could not be successfully pooled. Application was made Monday to have the stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and as soon as it becomes there listed the New-Yorkers may feel that the time is ripe for changing the course of the stock in anticipation of nearby dividends on the preferred stock.

The New York and local Stock Exchanges will be adjourned from Friday until Tuesday on account of Lincoln's birthday recess.

Call Illinois Steel Bonds.

The announcement comes from Boston that the holders of the $6,200,000 Illinois Steel debenture convertible bonds, redeemable in 1910 at 105, can elect to take cash for their bonds or waive the "convertible into stock" clause of their bonds and have same so stamped, by a trust company later to be designated, making same a straight 5 per cent debenture bond.

The time was considered opportune for the exchange of these bonds, as the company has a large amount of cash on hand not now needed in the conduct of its business. The reason for calling the debentures of 1910 doubtless lies in the fact that they are convertible into stock of the company at par at the option of the holders at any time when the transfer books are open. None has been converted, because Illinois Steel stock has not been above par. At present, however, the stock or its equivalent in the stock of the Federal Steel company is above par, so it would be to the advantage of a holder of the debentures to convert the same into Illinois Steel stock provided Federal Steel could be secured on the terms recently given the old stockholders. Holders of Illinois Steel stock by paying $20 per share received par in Federal Steel preferred and 80 in the common stock, the former being worth 87 and the latter 50. The value of 100 shares of Illinois Steel stock on the basis of this conversion would be: 100 shares Illinois Steel and $2,000 secures 100 shares Federal Steel pfd at 87, $8,700; and 80 shares Federal Steel common at 50, $4,000; total, $12,700; less payments, $2,000; or 107 for Illinois Steel, $10,700.

The New York Stock Exchange has listed $150,000 additional Union Loop bonds, making a total of $4,387,000 listed to date. These bonds are issued to liquidate and satisfy the obligations incurred in connection with the construction of the road and the power-house.

The cash resources of the Union National Bank, according to the official statement in response to the Controller's call, amounted to $6,416,645, instead of $3,069,083, as appeared in the recent advertisements. A big gain is thereby shown in this item over the previous month.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

100 West Chicago.. 94	100 Linseed pfd ... 91
9 North Chicago.218	250 Carbon 26¾
50 L St El ctfs... 11¼	25 do 26¾
150 Nat Biscuit ... 52¼	50 do pfd 86⅝
50 do 52¼	50 Tinplate 41⅝
250 do 52⅝	525 do 41⅝
300 do 52½	10 do 41⅞
100 do 52⅝	50 do 41⅝
5 do 53	400 do 41⅝
100 do 52⅝	50 do cash 41⅝
50 do 52⅝	10 do 41⅝
50 do 52⅞	10 do 42
50 do 52½	50 do 41⅝
10 do 52½	50 do pfd 94⅛
100 do 52⅝	
100 do pfd 105¼	

BONDS.

$1000 Strbd 6s 101½	$1000 Chi Edison 5s110
2000 Gaslight 5s ..111	

AFTERNOON.

35 Nat Biscuit 52½	10 do 141½
225 do 53	25 Linseed 22
100 do 53⅛	50 do 21
100 do 53⅛	50 do 21¼
10 do 53	25 do 21
300 do 53⅛	25 do 21¼
50 do 53⅛	200 do 21
100 do 53⅝	10 do 21
50 do 53⅝	15 do 21⅝
130 do 53⅛	50 do pfd 71
50 do 53⅛	100 do pfd 70¼
100 do 53⅛	10 do pfd 71
50 do 53⅝	25 do pfd 70¼
612 do 53⅝	150 do pfd 70
50 do 53⅜	50 do pfd 69
50 do 53¼	10 do pfd 70
200 do 53⅜	100 do pfd 69¼
20 do 53⅝	50 do pfd 70
150 do 53¾	200 Carbon 26¾
100 Tinplate 41⅞	100 do 26¼
50 do cash 41⅞	100 do 26⅞
300 do 41¾	275 do pfd 86⅝
275 do 41¾	275 do pfd 86⅝
250 do 41¾	27 do pfd 87
300 do 41½	100 Street's W S C. 20¼
100 do pfd 94¾	1 City Railway..299
10 do pfd 95⅛	4 West Chi opg.. 94¼
50 do pfd 94¾	10 do 94
5 Dia Match 141	100 do 93¼

BONDS.

$500 Lake St deb 5s 83½

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.
New York	$194,718,927	$266,574,692
Chicago	19,522,648	20,597,040
Boston	21,276,307	31,637,924
Philadelphia	16,490,730	18,662,313
St. Louis	4,696,458	5,041,678
Baltimore	3,553,718	4,416,734

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, par bid; 10c premium asked.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $273,233,629; gold reserve, $227,716,003.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Boston feature was supplied largely by Utah gold, Centennial copper, and Bingham, Utah, which rose 7 to 37 yesterday, reached 44 today on steady and heavy buying, closing at 42½. Bingham reached 14 from 12 yesterday. Centennial was up from 44⅛ to 45½, but reacted to 44⅛ at the close.

The general list was firm, or at least steady. Baltic lost 1½ to 33½, with ½ rally, but other coppers generally held well. Old Colony was up ¼ at 19. Quincy lost 5 more to 17. There was little change of importance otherwise. Nearly 10,000 shares of Utah changed hands in the morning. Wisconsin Central 5s were active, gaining ½ to 69. Interest was somewhat narrower in the Boston market than has been the rule of late, but prices held well.

Call loans, 2@3. Time money, 2½@4. Commercial paper, 3@5. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Sugar	5,000	130¼	131⅛	129¾	129½
Do pfd	150	112½	112½	112	112
Atchison	1,100	21⅝	21⅜	21¼	21½
Do pfd	1,200	61⅛	61⅛	60⅞	61
Bell Telephone	200	325	328	325	327
Bay State Gas	3,000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Boston Elevated	50	88	88	88	88
C., B. & Q.	2,500	134	135¼	133⅝	134¾
Chic. Junction	50	142½	142½	142½	142½
Erie Telephone	25	90	90	90	90
Fitchburg pfd	125	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
General Electric	200	109½	110	109½	110
Mex. Central	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Union Pacific pfd	400	79⅜	79⅜	79	79½
West End R. R.	25	93	93	93	93
Westinghouse Elec.	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
Wis. Central	150	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BONDS.

1000 Atch 4s......100¼	5000 Mex 4s....... 70
3000 do adjmt 83	5000 Steel conv 5s.105½
1000 CBQ conv 5s..132⅝	50000 WC 5s...68¼@69
5000 DRG 4s 96	5000 do inc...... 81

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks on the London Exchange More Active and Better in Tone.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

The markets here were more active and better in tone today, yesterday's bears hastening to close. The market remained firm till afternoon, when it hung, New York showing reluctance to take the lead, and the close was dullish. Tintos touched 40 and closed at 39. Anacondas were 8⅞ and Utahs 7⅛.

Fifty-two thousand pounds gold in bars was bought by the banks. Money was harder, excepting a big settlement demand tomorrow.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£ 746,000
Circulation, decreased	321,000
Bullion, increased	425,190
Other securities, increased	443,000
Other deposits, decreased	410,000
Public deposits, increased	1,538,000
Notes, reserve, increased	773,000
Government securities, decreased	4,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.80 per cent. Last week it was 45.40 per cent.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

Consols for money, 111; do for the account, 111⅛; Canadian Pacific, 90¼; Erie, 15⅛; do first pfd., 39⅞; Illinois Central, 119; N. P. pfd., 82; St. Paul, common, 129⅝; New York Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 10⅞; U. P. pfd., 82⅛; Atchison, 22¼; L. & N., 66⅞; G. T., 7⅞.

Bar silver steady, 27 7-16. Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1 15-16@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 2 per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Prices on the bourse today were heavy. Italian securities were strong and Portuguese advanced sharply. This was due partly to the great improvement recently in the rate of exchange, which is chiefly favorable on financial measures now pending. Rio Tintos were firm during the early part of the day, but declined sharply at the close of the market. South African securities were in good demand in spite of large realizations.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	81,775,000
Treasury accounts current, decreased	23,275,000
Gold in hand, increased	3,200,000
Bills discounted, decreased	164,325,000
Silver in hand, increased	1,000,000

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Business was quiet on the boerse today. There were large transactions in the new loan at 92¼ and 92⅜. Spanish 4s fluctuated and Italians were steady.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 9.—Credit balances, $1.15. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 54,475; runs, 76,937.

Steam Navigation on the Dead Sea.

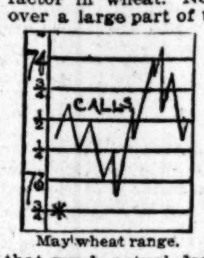
There is now a small steamer on the Dead Sea.

WEATHER THE FACTOR.

FEARS OF DAMAGE KEEP WHEAT MARKET STRONG.

All the Houses with Southwestern Connections Are Active Buyers—Liverpool Shows More Disposition to Respond to Advances on This Side—Coarse Grain Markets Rule Heavy—Low Grade Local Corn Is Higher.

The extreme cold weather was again the factor in wheat. New records were made over a large part of the winter wheat territory, and predictions of damage are being sent in from all directions. The Price Current described the situation aptly by saying that the uncertainties of the crop have been greatly increased. The greatest danger is to the late sown wheat, but it is not generally believed that much actual damage has so far developed.



May wheat range.

The extreme cold, however, causes general apprehension and brings the possibility of crop scares in the next few weeks prominently before the trade. The buying of both May and July wheat by St. Louis parties and by the Southwest was the feature. All the houses with St. Louis connections were active, and most of them were on the buying side. Chandler, Canby, and Lamson were all conspicuous. Bartlett-Frazier and Barrett-Farnum were sellers, and the local operators were disposed to fight advances. New York reported export demand, and Liverpool markets showed more disposition to sympathize with the advance on this side than it has shown in some time. Closing prices showed a net advance of ¾d to 1⅛d. Paris was fractionally higher, while Antwerp was unchanged. English country markets were materially lower. Berlin was up slightly, and Buda-Pesth was ⅝c lower. The Northwest again had light receipts at 310 cars, against 463 a week ago and 415 a year ago. The flour production of the principal milling points was slightly less last week than during the previous week, but considerably greater than for the same week last year. Better flour demand is reported. Local receipts were 80 cars, against 85 a week ago and 59 a year ago. There was practically no change in local cash market conditions. Clearances were equivalent to 626,000 bu. May wheat sold as high as 74⅛c, and even at the reaction at the close showed a net advance of ⅝c.

Coarse Grain Market Heavy.

The activity in wheat did not extend to coarse grain or provisions. Corn was dull and heavy, and at the top price May corn was only ¼c above the previous close, and most of the day's business was at considerably lower prices. The country offerings are small, but their effect was offset by the indifferent speculative demand. Shippers reported better bids than anticipated, and Liverpool was up ⅜d to ½d at the close. There was decided improvement in No. 3 and No. 3 yellow corn on local billing. On some roads there was increased competition among buyers, and prices were up a full cent from the previous day. There was but little in the cash market for contract corn, however, to influence speculation. Local receipts at 498 cars overran the estimate. Clearances were 381,000 bu. On track and f. o. b. sales by sample were as follows: No. 4, 31@32c; No. 3, 32@35c; No. 3 yellow, 32⅝@33¼c; No. 3 white, 35¼c; ears, 36@37c. Billed through: No. 4, 32c; No. 3, 31¼@33¼c; No. 3 yellow, 32@33¼c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼c; No. 3 white, 31¾c.

Provisions opened at an advance on the light receipts of hogs and higher prices at the yards. The strength in wheat was also an influence. Seven principal markets had 64,400 hogs, against 71,500 a year ago. The packing of the West last week was less than for the same week last year, and the packing this week will show an even greater falling off. Shipments of meats and lard were fair at the equivalent of 4,000,000 lbs. There was no important speculative trade, and the dullness during the greater part of the session counted against prices. It was strictly a scalper's market, with most of the trade local. A little selling by packers made the whole situation easy, and prices at the close were considerably lower than at the close on Wednesday.

Little Change in Oats.

There was a slow market in oats at entirely unchanged prices. May moved within a range of ⅜c, from 28⅛c to 28½c, closing at 28⅜c. Patten sold a few, but in a general way the market was featureless. Receipts were fair at 259,300 bu, as compared with 224,900 bu on the corresponding day last year. Less than ordinary business was done in samples, which were not in large supply. Prices were steady, with sales on track and f. o. b. at: No. 4 white, 29¾c; No. 3 white, 30@30¼c; No. 2, 28@28¼c; No. 2 white, 30@31c. Billed through: No. 3 white, 29½@30¼c; No. 2, 28@28¼c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c.

Rye was badly neglected, there being no transactions in futures and only few in cash. No. 2 in store sold generally at 55½c and sparingly at 55¾c. May was 57¼c bid and 57½c asked. Barley was entirely unchanged and little better than a nominal market. Little or nothing was offered and there was no noticeable demand. The absence of offerings had, it was claimed, a tendency to hold prices up to 41c for feed and 42@50c for malting. Nothing was done in seeds. Ordinary buyers gave no attention to the market and samples were not shown. Nominal prices were $2.42½@2.45 for March timothy and $6.25 for clover. Flaxseed was a greatly restricted trade, May ranging from $1.18¼ to $1.18½, mostly at the latter, closing $1.18½ bid. No. 1 Northwestern was called $1.19. Receipts here were 5 cars, Minneapolis had 8 cars, and Duluth 5 cars. Hay was quiet and steady, under light offerings. Receipts, 405 tons; shipments, 40 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $9.00@9.25; No. 1 do, $8.00; choice prairie, $8.50; No. 1 do, $7.50; No. 3 prairie, $5.50; No. 4 do, $4.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Board of Trade is interesting itself in the question of a pneumatic tube mail delivery for Chicago, and yesterday sent several telegrams to Washington urging that the Appropriation committee, which meets today, include in its budget a sum sufficient to place the mail delivery system here on a parity with other leading cities, where mail deliveries are made at commercial exchanges a matter of two minutes after the receipt of the bags at the postoffices. A special meeting of the directors was called at the instance of Lloyd J. Smith and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade be and are hereby authorized to send a telegram to the Hon. S. M. Cullom and the Hon. W. E. Mason, our Senators in Congress, and also to the Hon. William B. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, urging them to favor the proposed amendment of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads for an appropriation for the extension of the pneumatic postal tube system to Chicago, the same as now enjoyed by New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

The telegrams were sent in conformity to the terms of the resolution. Speaking on the subject, Director Smith said: "Delivery by this system—the most expeditious of known means—would be a splendid thing for us, and if possible we are going to get it. It is certainly fitting that the Board of Trade, around which centers the commerce of the city, should take the initiative in bringing about the innovation."

The Board of Trade is interesting itself in the future of American corn and its proper exhibit at the Paris exposition as a means of popularizing it abroad. To this end the directors have adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is eminently desirable that such an exhibit of American maize be made at the Paris exposition as shall commend it as an article of nutritious, economical, and palatable food for man; and

Whereas, The State of Illinois is, perhaps, more directly interested in this object than any other State comprised in the great corn belt; and

Whereas, An increased demand for American maize would be of great pecuniary benefit not only to the farmers of Illinois directly, but also indirectly, though effectually, to every industry in the State;

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, that the General Assembly of the State of Illinois be and hereby is respectfully urged to advocate the appropriation of an adequate fund in order that such an exhibit of American maize and of its uses be had at the Paris exposition as will materially increase the continental demand for this article.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and these resolutions be mailed to the honorable members of the Senate and of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, and to his Excellency John R. Tanner, the Governor of the commonwealth.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 63 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 140 cars; hogs, 19,000.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade have caught the spirit of expansion in their successful efforts to increase the revenues of the organization. The changes in location of the directors' room and clearing-house are satisfactory from all points of view, and particularly from that of increased revenue, and a proposition is now being seriously considered to have part of the secretary's office located on the seventh floor annex. The President's room could be utilized for that part of the service which has to be in close touch with the floor and the offices now occupied by the secretary advantageously rented to a commission house.

An easier tone prevailed on the curb. May wheat being quoted 73⅝c. Puts sold at 72¾c and calls at 74⅛c. Corn puts were 36⅝c and calls 36⅞c.

The Price Current summary is as follows: "Hard winter conditions have increased uncertainties as to the wheat crop, more by apprehension than disclosed results. It is not yet possible to definitely determine the effect of cold weather. Doubtless late sown wheat is more or less injured. Otherwise the general outlook is still promising. Packing is 460,000 hogs, against 475,000 last year."

"Kansas City wires: 'The damage has been great; the fields are bare of snow; reports from the country are of damage.'"

Counselman & Day's grain buyer at Omaha, Neb., writes as follows:

According to the best and most reliable information and by a thorough canvass of each county, and, in many cases, each township, we raised in 1898 about 136,000,000 bu of corn. There was carried over in the hands of farmers and speculators about 45,000,000 bu, making about 180,000,000 bu on hand in this State at the commencement of the shipping season. There is not quite as much feeding being done in Nebraska this season as last, perhaps 10 per cent more hogs being fed and not so many cattle, and from the best information obtainable it is estimated that 120,000,000 bu will be fed, thus leaving about 60,000,000 bu to be marketed from this State. Perhaps 25,000,000 bu of this will go West to supply that demand at better prices than can be obtained from Eastern markets, thus leaving about 35,000,000 bu of corn to be marketed in the East. In other words, our entire crop of 1898 and about 10,000,000 bu of the old corn on hand will be fed in this State or be shipped to the Western market. You can, therefore, understand why the dealers and farmers in Nebraska, when confronted with figures like the above, are bullish on corn.

The range in speculative articles, with comparisons, is shown below:

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 10, 1898.
WHEAT.				
February	......	....@....	......	98
May	72¾	72⅝@ 74⅛	73⅛	96⅞
July	71⅝	71⅝@ 73	72⅜	85⅛
CORN.				
February	35½	35⅛@ 35¾	35⅝	28
May	36⅝	36⅝@ 37¼	36⅞	29¼
July	37⅜	37 @ 37⅜	37⅛	30⅜
September	37⅜	37⅝@ 37⅞	37⅝	......
OATS.				
February	27⅝	....@....	27⅝	......
May	28⅜	28⅛@ 28½	28⅜	25¼
July	26⅝	26⅛@ 26½	26⅜	23⅝
MESS PORK.				
May	10.17½	10.07½@10.22½	10.07½	10.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
February	5.60	....@....	5.55	......
May	5.75	5.70 @ 5.77½	5.70	5.07½
July	5.85	....@....	5.82½	5.17½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	5.07½	5.02½@ 5.10	5.02½	5.17½
July	5.17½	5.15 @ 5.20	5.15	5.22½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	7	2	10
Spring wheat	31	33	6	70
Corn	61	334	103	498
Oats	24	137	14	175
Rye	7	..	1	8
Barley	..	15	16	31
Totals	124	526	142	792

Inspected out: 45,600 bu corn.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCE.

More Buying Because Dealers' Stocks Are Generally Exhausted.

Although the weather conditions were rather worse than the day before there was a somewhat improved trade in South Water street owing to the fact that dealers as a general thing were entirely out of produce and were therefore forced to make purchases. These, however, were limited in all lines and made with a view simply of meeting trade requirements. Extreme weather made transportation hazardous on the entire produce list, except possibly dressed poultry, for which there was a fair call at steady prices. Values in anything, in fact, were not particularly changed. Receipts continue light, all arrivals being checked by the weather. Condition of the produce is also being interfered with. Shipments from Southern points in refrigerator or protected cars are generally all right until the unloading point is reached, then damage frequently ensues. Potatoes continue in moderate receipt and are firmly held at quotations. Eggs are also decidely firm, advancing sharply to 20c. Good cabbage continue scarce and strong, with the tendency constantly toward higher prices.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 19½@20c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 14@15c. Dairies: Extras, 17c; firsts, 16c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 9¾@10¼c; Young Americas, 10½@11c; twins, 9@10¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, 18@20c.

Game—Mallard ducks, $4.50@4.75 per doz; teal, $1.75@2.25 per doz; canvasback, $9.00@14.00 per doz.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@7½c per lb; chickens, 8@8½c; geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz. Dressed: Turkeys, dry picked, 8@11c per lb; chickens, 8½@9c; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, 7@8c.

Roasting pigs—12@18 lbs weight, 75c@$1.00; fancy, $1.50.

Green fruits—Apples, fall, $2.00@2.50 per brl; good to fancy, No. 1, $3.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; lemons, Messina, $3.00@3.50; California, $2.25@3.50; cranberries, fancy Bell and Burgle, $5.00@6.00 per brl; common, $3.50@4.00; oranges, California navels, $2.25@3.00; seedlings, $1.75@2.00 per box.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $1.75@2.00 per doz; celery, Michigan, 75c@$2.00 per 5@7-doz case; home-grown, 10@15c per doz; cabbage, Holland, $1.90@2.00 per brl, $30.00 per ton; potatoes, 32@39c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.25@1.50 per brl; hand-picked pea beans, new, $1.15@1.16; old, $1.13@1.14; cucumbers, $1.25@1.65 per doz; squash, Hubbard, $12.00 per ton; turnips, rutabagas, 25@30c per ¼ bu; green peppers, $1.00@1.25 per 6-basket crate; parsnips, 75c per brl; radishes, 25@45c per doz; lettuce, Boston, fresh, $2.50@3.50 per 6-doz case.

Veal—50@60-lb weight, 6@6½c; 60@75-lb, 7@7½c; 75@100-lb, 8@8½c; 100@110-lb, 9@9½c.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts— 1899.	1898.	Shipments— 1899.	1898.
Apples, brls	203	844	330	532
Beans, bu	1,654	600	472	567
Broomcorn, lbs	20,700	......	1,820	38,733
Butter, lbs	423,845	519,270	465,359	362,883
Cheese, lbs	135,200	256,842	94,153	161,215
Dried fruits, lbs	35,000	......	47,572	49,540
Eggs, pkgs	1,623	2,463	1,403	1,769
Game, pkgs	20	36	3	......
Hay, tons	405	520	40	54
Hides, lbs	100,135	223,895	438,908	223,158
Hops, lbs	17,400	......	......	......
Potatoes, bu	4,562	20,880	9,808	12,703
Poultry, lbs	85,305	98,497	95,658	77,161
Poultry, coops	13	272	......	......
Wool, lbs	3,740	29,920	159,214	79,054

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 12,485 brls; exports, 32,140 brls. Neglected, but held steadier, widening still further the gap between buyers and sellers. Winter straights, $3.40@3.70; Minnesota patents, $4.00@4.25.

Wheat—Receipts, 22,400 bu; exports, 149,286 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 83¾@84¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened stronger on weather news. In fact this item and the oversold condition of traders were largely responsible for all of the strength which followed later in the day. St. Louis sent most of the crop damage stories. In addition, Liverpool closed strong, and damage reports came from Russia. Late in the afternoon prices broke under realizing and closed unsettled at ¾@⅞c net advance. Sales included No. 2 March, 80¼@80⅝c, closed 80⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 17,560 bu; exports, 92,452 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 43⅛@43¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options firm early in the day on a good export demand and sympathy with wheat, closing a little easier from realizing at unchanged prices. May, 41 7-16@41⅝c, closed 41⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 19,200 bu; exports, 1,925 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 34¼c; No. 2 white, 36½c. Options dull.

Metals—In the local market there was a sharp break in tin under liberal offerings and a dearth of buyers. Signs of irregularity in the English market added to the weaker ruling of the market and increased the confidence of buyers. The Western news about met expectations and cut little figure as an influence. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants firm at $8.50; lake copper strong, with $17.75 bid and $18.00 asked; tin unsettled, with $23.25 bid and $23.35 asked; lead unsettled and nominal at $4.50; spelter firm, with $6.00 bid and $6.10 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.30 and for copper $18.00@18.25.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 lower, but later rallied on light local buying, broadening warehouse movement, and absence of selling pressure; foreign markets sent conflicting cables; statistical situation about unchanged; outside public manifested utmost indifference. Closed steady, unchanged to 5c lower. Sales, 16,500 bags, including: March, 5.50c; April, 5.60c; May, 5.65c; September, 5.90c; October, 5.90c; November, 5.95@6.00c; December, 6.10@6.15c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and easy; No. 7 invoice, 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 7c. Mild dull; Cordova, 7¾@14c.

Sugar—Raw firm. Fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c. Sales, 616 bags Muscovado at 3 13-16c. Refined steady.

Cotton—Quiet; middling, 6 7-16c; net receipts, 1,021; gross, 3,537; stock, 98,132; exports to Great Britain, 6,774; continent, 381. Total today: net receipts, 15,875; exports to Great Britain, 8,274; continetn, 14,091; stock, 936,410. Consolidated net receipts, 102,910; exports to Great Britain, 47,468; France, 19,236; continent, 54,291. Total since Sept. 1: net receipts, 6,896,271; exports to Great Britain, 2,785,639; France, 614,485; continent, 2,083,818. Futures closed steady; February, 6.18c; March, 6.20c; April, 6.19c; May, 6.19c; June, 6.18c; July, 6.19c; August, 6.22c; September, 6.09c; October, 6.09c; November, 6.09c; December, 6.13c. Spot closed quiet and unchanged; sales, none.

Butter—Receipts, 2,776 packages; market firm; Western creamery, 15½@20½c; Elgins, 20½c; factory, 11½@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 926 packages; steady; large white, 10½c; small white, 11@11½c; large colored, 10½c; small colored, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,587 packages; firm; Western, 21c; Southern, 19@20c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9.—The cold weather opened wheat strong this morning. The market was dull, and, while responsive to bull influences, not in a heavy trading mood. The market held its firmness up to the close. May closing at 71½c and July at 72⅛c. The demand for cash wheat was slow. Outside millers were moderate buyers. No one local milling firm was actively in the market and sellers had to look for buyers. Elevators were fair buyers. No. 1 Northern, 71@72c; to arrive, 71@71½c; No. 2, 69@69½c; to arrive, 69@69½c; No. 3, 66@67c. There was moderate business in flour. First patents, $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.60@3.60; first clear, $2.65@2.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 74c; track, 74@75c; February, 74c; May, 76⅝c; July, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 66¼@67½c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 34¼c; track, 34⅜@35c; February, 34¼c; May, 34¾c bid; July, 35¼c. Oats—Better; No. 2 cash and track and February, 28¼c; May, 29⅛c; No. 2 white, 30¾c. Flaxseed—Quiet; $1.11½. Pork—Steady; new, $10.00; old, $9.25. Lard—Steady; prime, $5.35; choice, $5.45. Lead—Firm; $4.30. Spelter—Firm; $5.80.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 9.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2, cash, 73½c; May, 76⅛c. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 29½c. Rye—Dull, steady; No. 2, cash, 56c bid. Clover seed—Higher, steady; prime, cash, old, $3.70; new, cash, and February, $4.05.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 hard, 66@67c; No. 3, 64@66c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 3, 68@70c; No. 2 spring, 64@66c; No. 3, 62@64c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3, 32c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 white, 30c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 54c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 72c; February, 73¼c; May, 74¾c; July, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70c; February, 71¼c.

(Continued on tenth page.)

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

STEADY CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Fair Buying in All the Staples Which Makes the Aggregate Output About the Usual Thing — Rice Continues Scarce, with Unusually High Prices Prevailing for Strictly Fancy Head —Southern Markets About Out—Situation in Spanish Olives.

The general grocery list presents few features out of the ordinary, so far as its wholesale aspect is concerned. Trade is good in all branches without particularly heavy sales in anything. Tea buying in the local market, in both black and greens, continues of a satisfactory character to those of the local importers who have a variety to offer, although, on the other hand, there is some complaint from holders who have but limited stocks at present or who are dealers largely in Japans that the trade of the last few days has hardly kept pace with that of January up to about the 25th of the month. Although some dealers find this lull in business, all seem to acquiesce in the view that jobbers are running on low stocks and, although they are still showing a tendency to shop around a bit and force holders down, they will find that they cannot long continue in this policy, owing to the strong statistical position of teas. One of the largest local importers reports sales within the last week to grocery jobbers in Cincinnati, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, and Arkansas City.

Rice continues slow, with a pronounced scarcity of strictly fancy head except at prices so high as to be practically prohibitive. There is practically nothing on the market under 7⅝c. Rice is extremely scarce at Charleston, according to the latest advices. There are virtually no stocks of fancy head there and supplies of the medium quantity are much below what they were last year. The Louisiana mills advise that they are having a good demand for most all of the grades. The demand at the mills for the medium low grades has improved over that of the previous week.

Speaking of the closing of the Mollenhauer refinery, F. D. Mollenhauer, Secretary of the company, says in an interview: "We are shutting down temporarily because we have on hand more raw and refined sugar than ever before. Of refined we have in Brooklyn 48,000 brls, while there is a large stock at Chicago and all our other consignment points. We shall continue to fill orders and when our stock is sufficiently reduced start up again. This we can do on twelve hours' notice. We are, of course, losing money on account of the trust war, every barrel turned out by us meaning a loss of from 85c to $1.00, but we intend to stand by our customers who have stood by us."

The following review of the conditions affecting the market for Spanish olives is furnished the Wholesale Grocer by Ross, Sprague & Co. of Cleveland, who import large quantities of these goods:

"The leading question with olive importers this season seems to be the query whether or not the present high prices will curtail consumption to such a degree as to imperil the marketing of the bulk of the supplies. Statistics would favor maintenance of present level of prices till the new crop, but no man can tell where the whim of the consuming public will land him.

"Several years ago, when the olive crop was large and there was also a large carry-over from a former year, prices ruled so low that it enabled the packers to place upon the market choice fruit at extremely low prices. Consumption was accordingly increased largely and many places that had never known the fruit were induced to try it and are now large consumers. At that time, also, there was an ad valorem duty, which, on low prices, of course, did not amount to such a large sum as the present duty, which is 20 cents per gallon, regardless of the value of the fruit.

"Inasmuch as the American market consumes substantially all of the Spanish Queen olives, they are dependent wholly upon the American buyers for their level of prices. Like some other things that the Yankees have done this season, the price paid for their olive crop has fairly staggered the Spaniards, and it has resulted in prices that seem extremely high, in view of the fair prices prevailing the last few years.

"It has been our experience that, in order to clean up a good sized or large Spanish crop, it was necessary that the prices should be moderate, otherwise a large 'carry-over' would result and then a congested state of the market and low prices. Besides a large part of the trade made and acquired by fair prices is certain to be lost in a season of unreasonably high prices. This year, when it became known that the crop would be a small one, American buyers went into the orchards and paid from 80 to 100 per cent advance on the trees.

"Further than this, high prices compel the jobber who desires to do any olive business at all to seek for something cheaper, and to supply this demand he is obliged to buy bottle goods and even bulk goods that are partly or all culls. This in itself is a great damage to the olive trade, as it is certain that the consumer buying a bottle of olives and finding at least half of them, and perhaps more, off flavor or uneatable will get discouraged and stop their use.

"If jobbers generally would be satisfied to buy strictly first-class fruit, even if not of so large a size, we believe they would largely increase their olive business and help create a permanent use of this fruit. Of course, sometimes goods of this class are sold for first-class fruit, and unless the jobber is particular to examine the goods critically by emptying some of the bottles the fraud will not be discovered until too late. No first-class packer, however, would sell this kind of goods without advising his buyer precisely what they were in every particular."

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Wheat—Spot steady; futures closed firm; March, 5s 8⅛d; May, 5s 8⅛d. Corn—Spot quiet; futures quiet; March, 3s 5⅜d; May, 3s 5⅜d. Bacon—Dull, 26s; short ribs, dull, 27s 6d; clear bellies, dull, 31s. Shoulders—Square, steady, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, steady, 29s.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific........4's
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy........4's
(Nebraska Division.)
(Iowa Division.)
Eastern Railway of Minnesota 1st Mtg..4's
(Great Northern System.)
Wilmar & Soux Falls 1st Mtg..........5's
(Great Northern System.)
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's 1st Mtg.5's
(Chicago & Pacific Western.)
(La Crosse & Davenport.)
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 1st Mtg.6's
(Fargo & Southern.)
Montana Central 1st Mtg..........6's
(Great Northern System.)

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Chicago National Bank

At the Close of Business Feb. 4, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,872,204.29
Overdrafts		3,860.10
U. S. Bonds for circulation		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds for deposits		50,000.00
Other Bonds on hand		2,783,099.84
CASH ASSETS—		
Cash on hand	$2,266,982.91	
Due from Banks	1,697,666.19	
Checks for Clearings	212,496.95	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	12,250.00	
		4,189,396.05
Total		$10,948,560.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		500,000.00
Undivided Profits		120,772.43
Dividends Unpaid		342.00
Bank Notes outstanding		15,000.00
Individual Deposits	$8,338,266.14	
U. S. Deposits	45,000.00	
Due Banks	1,429,179.71	
		9,812,445.85
Total		$10,948,560.28

DIRECTORS.

C. K. G. BILLINGS. J. R. WALSH,
ANDREW McNALLY, F. M. BLOUNT,
MAURICE ROSENFELD, JOHN M. SMYTH,
WILLIAM BEST.

J. R. WALSH, President.
ANDREW McNALLY, Vice-President.
F. M. BLOUNT, Cashier.
T. M. JACKSON, Ass't Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
UNION NATIONAL BANK

At close of business Feb. 4th, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,932,638.43
United States bonds		50,000.00
Other bonds, stocks, etc.		189,889.06
Real estate		318,813.25
Due from banks and U.S. Treasurer	$3,349,180.80	
Cash and clearing-house checks	3,067,464.64	
		6,416,645.44
Total		$15,907,986.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits		37,195.37
Dividends unpaid		169.50
National bank notes outstanding		36,000.00
Deposits, individual	$6,434,394.66	
Deposits, bank	7,100,226.65	
		13,534,621.31
Total		$15,907,986.18

OFFICERS.

DAVID R. FORGAN, President.
JOHN McLAREN, Vice President.
AUGUST BLUM, Cashier.
WILLIAM O. HIPWELL, Assistant Cashier.
CHARLES M. WALWORTH, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. T. BAKER, DAVID KELLEY,
J. H. BARKER, J. A. SPOOR,
S. E. BARRETT, W. C. THORNE,
D. M. CUMMINGS, F. S. WINSTON,
O. F. FULLER, JOHN M'LAREN.
D. R. FORGAN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Metropolitan National Bank
OF CHICAGO

At the close of business Saturday, February 4th, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,140,141.79
Overdrafts		5,487.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		150,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		598,026.65
Due from banks	$3,265,800.61	
Cash and checks for clearings	4,126,029.56	
		7,391,830.17
Redemption fund		6,750.00
Total		$19,292,236.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		1,159,898.59
National Bank notes outstanding		90,875.00
Dividends unpaid		4,103.50
Deposits		16,037,360.33
Total		$19,292,236.42

OFFICERS.

E. G. KEITH, President.
WM. J. WATSON, Vice President.
H. H. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
EDWARD DICKINSON, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Deering, Wm. A. Fuller,
A. A. Carpenter, E. Frankenthal,
Wm. B. Walker, E. G. Keith,
Wm. J. Watson, S. A. Kent,
A. C. Bartlett, E. T. Jeffery,
Arthur Dixon.

HENRY A. KNOTT & CO
(Successors to Knott, Lewis & Co.)
110 Dearborn-st.,

We have associated with us the following gentlemen:
MATTHEW P. GILBERT, WM. F. WHITE, F. E. BRIGGS, } Real Estate Department.
HARRY J. FARNHAM, Renting Department.
FRANCIS A. DEMMLER, Loaning Dept.

BUILDING LOANS.

Illinois Steel Convertible Bonds —Special Notice.

Since the decision and publication of notice by the Illinois Steel company to pay and retire on May 3d, 1899, the bonds of said company, aggregating $6,200,000, dated Jan. 1st, 1890, payable Jan. 1st, 1910, unless sooner retired as provided therein, the company has decided and hereby offers to waive for the present the right to retire such of the bonds as shall on or before May 3d, 1899, be presented for indorsement, or stamp thereon the following provision:

"For a valuable consideration the holder and owner of this bond and coupons attached permanently waives the right to exchange the same for capital stock of the Illinois Steel company."

Bonds may be presented for payment and retirement at the office or agency of the Illinois Steel company, 1711 Empire Building, New York City, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 3d, 1899; or may be presented for indorsement or stamp above on, or at any time before, but not later than, May 3d, 1899, to any of the following addresses:

Illinois Steel Company, 1711 Empire Bldg., New York.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON, President.
T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

CHANGES IN 'PHONE GRANT

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE AGREE ON AMENDMENTS TO ORDINANCE.

Price of Service by Chicago Company to Be Fixed at $85 a Year in Business Houses and $50 in Residences—Compensation to City 10 Per Cent of Gross Receipts—Toll Lines Within Corporation Limits and Slot Instruments to Be Abolished.

Several important amendments to the Chicago Telephone company's ordinance were decided on yesterday by members of the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights, and will be considered by that committee when the ordinance comes before it for action. These amendments are as follows:

Price for telephones shall not be greater than $85 a year for business instruments and $50 for residence.

Compensation to the city for the extension of the franchise fixed at 10 per cent of the gross receipts.

All toll lines inside the city limits, like the Englewood and South Chicago exchanges, to be abolished.

All slot instruments to be done away with.

Time in which the company can accept the ordinance fixed at six months from its passage.

In the ordinance as presented to the Council was a clause binding the company to establish and keep in operation no fewer than 1,200 slot telephones in the city. These slot instruments, however, have been about the most fruitful cause of complaint made against the telephone company, and the purpose of the members of the committee is to do away with them if possible. Corporation Counsel Thornton has held these slot instruments illegal under the terms of the present ordinance, and on the strength of this opinion an order directing the taking out of the slot telephones was introduced in the Council and is now pending.

The amendment fixing a maximum rate is the same as one clause in the Illinois company's ordinance, and the argument of the Aldermen is if a new company can afford to furnish telephones at that price an old established one can.

The 10 per cent rate of compensation to the city is based on the last financial statement of the company, which declared a 12 per cent stock dividend after setting aside over $100,000 as surplus.

The toll lines inside the city limits are a relic of the time when Englewood and South Chicago were considered far distant points. The Aldermen declare all lines inside the city limits must come in on the same terms.

President Joseph Donnersberger of the Real Estate board announced yesterday the names of these members to compose the committee to further the improvement of the Chicago River, in accordance with the resolution passed at the special meeting on Wednesday: James B. Galloway, Eugene H. Fishburn, William A. Bond, George Birkhoff Jr., John McConnell, Joseph Downey, and Samuel S. Greeley. Mr. Galloway will call a meeting probably for tomorrow to map out a plan of action.

Judge Garver probably will hear the arguments in the injunction proceedings commenced by the Civic federation to prevent the County Commissioners from reaping the benefit of the increase of salaries they voted themselves in the passage of the annual appropriation bill. They are taking steps to have the case taken away from Judge Tuley, who issued the writ because the present relations between him and the members of the County board are strained. The commissioners have denied Judge Tuley's right to appoint an official stenographer, and refused to honor the bill for the services of the stenographer. The case has been assigned to Judge Waterman and Judge Garver is hearing Judge Waterman's calendar. The commissioners wanted to have Judge Gibbons listen to the case, but he refused.

Alderman Barry's bridge closing ordinance was recommended for passage by the Harbor, Viaduct, and Bridge committee of the City Council. The ordinance provides that the bridges of the main river and the South Branch, between and including the Rush and Twelfth street bridges, and of the North Branch, including the Halsted street bridge, shall be closed from 6:30 to 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening.

The commission appointed by the county and city authorities to report upon a plan to consolidate the township, county, and city governments has organized by electing Alderman Charles Alling President and Alderman Ernst F. Herrman Secretary.

The Civil Service commission has called examinations for all the positions of the School board which are under civil service. The dates are as follows:

Feb. 25—Carpenters, painters, and men and women janitors.
Feb. 27—Draftsmen and superintendents of construction.
Feb. 28—Stenographers.
March 1—Business managers, clerks, auditor, and assistants, engineer and assistants, and secretary and assistants.

WILL BUILD A BIG MILL HERE.

American Cereal Company, Robert Stuart Says, Is to Erect the Finest Plant in the World.

Robert Stuart, Vice President of the American National Bank, who returned yesterday from the meeting of the American Cereal company stockholders, said the combine was to erect at Chicago the finest cereal mill in the world.

"We are planning far ahead into the future for the new company," he said. "American cereal is to be managed conservatively along business lines and not with the idea of making large showings in a year or two and in that way encouraging competition. We shall build the finest cereal mill in the world here in Chicago, and with it we shall erect ample elevator and storage facilities. This will be completed within a year, and when completed will place the new company beyond the fear of competition. Meanwhile by economical and conservative management we expect to earn and pay 7 per cent on the preferred stock and a good dividend on the common.

"All the mills purchased show a profit for last year in the face of exceptional competition and adverse conditions. These earnings are entirely from the 'package' goods, the meal sold in cases and in packages under special brands. The price of these cases to the consumer will not be increased. A reasonable advance in price has already been made to the jobber. A slight advance already has been made on competitive case goods. The mills have also advanced the price of bulk goods sufficient to furnish the company a reasonable profit.

"The directory will be an exceptionally strong body. Mr. Crowell, who will be President, is thoroughly familiar with the oatmeal business. Thomas E. Wells, who will be Vice President, is the President of the Continental Packing company and is an expert in the grain market."

TO REVOLUTIONIZE TELEGRAPH.

Success of a New Invention Will Greatly Cheapen Land and Cable Service Over the World.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The transmission of telegraphic and cable messages is to be revolutionized by a company incorporated in Columbus yesterday afternoon, largely by Cleveland capitalists and scientific men.

The company is to be known as the Crehore-Squire company of this city, and is capitalized at $1,000,000. The incorporators are W. R. Warner, Ambrose Swasey, Albert C. Crehore, George O. Squire, and H. A. Garfield.

The invention was made by Colonel George O. Squire of the United States army and Albert C. Crehore, a local engineer. It will greatly expedite the transmission of messages and will in a measure do away with a large number of operators, while the lines in use by the telegraph companies to carry on their business will be greatly lessened.

At the present time messages can only be sent over the ocean cables at a slow rate. The instrument will largely do away with this hindrance, which has troubled cable companies for years, and the amount of business that can be done over one cable will be increased enormously.

The number of words that can be transmitted over a single wire with the new instrument per minute is estimated in the thousands. The distance of transmission, however, governs the speed with which the messages can be transmitted.

Your credit is O. K. Diamonds and watches on convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

MARCH GRAND JURY IS DRAWN.

List of Citizens Called On for Service During the Criminal Court Term.

The grand jury for the March term of the Criminal Court was drawn yesterday. The list, which includes the names of many prominent citizens who will be called on to do service, is as follows:

Charles A. Kimbark, 184 Lincoln Park avenue.
Madison B. Kennedy, 3656 Lincoln Park avenue.
John A. Lynch, 44 Burton place.
A. J. Stone, 431 Washington boulevard.
W. P. Henneberry, 543 Jackson boulevard.
Leon Mandel, 3409 Michigan avenue.
Clarence B. Wisner, 5 Madison Park.
Peter Van Vlissingen, 172 Washington street.
A. H. Revell, 577 La Salle avenue.
Henry E. Weaver, 506 Fifty-third street.
John S. Belden, 4722 Woodlawn avenue.
Peter R. Peterson, 470 North Robey street.
Manning D. Birge, 183 Warren avenue.
Arthur L. Stanford, Evanston.
George W. Trout, 1564 Fulton street.
Charles J. O'Hara, 5420 Aberdeen street.
Emil W. Rath, 732 Girard street.
Adolph L. Singer, 181 Wrightwood avenue.
Arthur Temple, 491 Fullerton avenue.
John J. Marshall, 5030 Washington avenue.
Walter A. Barker, 161 Twenty-fifth street.
Henry Thompson, 259 West Ohio street.
Severt T. Gunderson, 1239 Washington boulevard.
William Swissler Sr., 209 West Randolph street.
Thomas J. Finnell, 608 Loomis street.
Charles W. Comes, 602 Division street.
John C. Pirie, Austin.
George N. Preston, 869 North Albany avenue.
Theodore F. Bliss, Oak Park.
Willard T. Block, Hotel Metropole.
Charles T. Whittlesey, Riverside.
William P. Adams, 858 Seventy-second street.
William A. McGuire, 309 Webster avenue.
Ralph M. L. Pinkerton, 616 West Sixty-first place.
C. G. Ludlow, 1617 Montrose avenue.
Frederick Legacy, 523 West Twelfth street.
Oliver C. Simmons, 477 Forty-eighth street.
John P. Dieter, 1143 Washington boulevard.
Thomas Cox, 254 North Franklin street.
Horace J. Currier, 332 Warren avenue.
Frederick O. Lovejoy, 2209 Gladys avenue.
James T. Boag, Oak Park.
Percy D. Madigan, 226 Thirty-first street.
John Johnston, 629 Jackson boulevard.
Frank W. Smith, 5539 Cornell avenue.
John W. Olson, 3244 Wabash avenue.
William E. Dankert, 227 Circle avenue.
Martin C. Anderson, 818 North Rockwell street.
J. C. Robinson, 5142 Lexington avenue.

PRAIRIE AVENUE REALTY SALE.

John J. Glessner Buys the T. W. Harvey Residence and Grounds for Thirty Thousand Dollars.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold to John J. Glessner the former residence and grounds of T. W. Harvey, 1702 Prairie avenue, for $30,000. Mr. Glessner takes the property as an investment and will tear down the house now occupying the ground and erect in its place two modern residences. Mr. Glessner assumes last year's taxes, bringing the total cost of the premises to $31,000. The lot has a frontage of 102½ feet and a depth of 177. The house itself covers an area of 55x90 feet. It is constructed of brownstone, is three stories high, and contains twenty rooms. The property was transferred nearly a year ago by a master in chancery to the United States Mortgage and Trust company for a consideration of $49,034, which included a mortgage of $45,000, with interest at 6 per cent.

The Western Electric company gave to David Quigg yesterday a trust deed for $50,000, running two years at 5 per cent, secured on the property at the northeast corner of Harrison and Jefferson streets, 106½x100 feet.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company bought at judicial sale at the Real Estate board for $20,000 the properties at 2342-44 and 2324 Prairie avenue and 14 East Twenty-sixth street, all improved.

A trust deed to sixty-seven acres at the northwest corner of Van Buren street and Central avenue, in the Town of Cicero, given by Andrew Warren Jr. to Thies J. Lefens on Jan. 30 in consideration of a loan for $67,000, payable in three years at 5½ per cent interest, was filed for record.

The sale of 139 acres between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Twelfth streets and Avenue F and the State line by David R. B. Carrier to Herbert E. Bucklen, made on Feb. 6, has been recorded. The consideration is $142,817, subject to an incumbrance of $93,565, which the grantee does not assume. The transfer does not include the right of way of the railroad.

REVELL CASE IS SETTLED.

Final Action Taken by Supreme Court on Subject of Lake Front Titles.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court this morning denied the petition for a rehearing in the case of Alexander H. Revell vs. The People. The original opinion of the Supreme Court was handed down last December and Mr. Revell filed a petition for a rehearing.

The effect of the denial of this petition is to affirm the opinion announced in December, which affects thirty miles of frontage along Lake Michigan from Chicago to the Wisconsin State line.

The Supreme Court has decided that owners of riparian rights frontage on lakes in this State have no right to artificially reclaim or make any lands by the building of piers, break waters, or by building in adjacent to the water's edge.

The only right a riparian owner has is to protect his shore line from erosion by the action of the waves by building any structure he may see fit on his own land no further than low water mark.

Land hitherto made by artificial accretion produced by building break waters, bulkheads, etc., it has been decided now does not belong to the riparian owner, but to the State, and the only right the riparian owner has to such land is the right of access to the water, right of view, passage to and from the water to his own land. The building therefore of breakwaters into the lake hereafter will be unlawful and will be prevented.

["The Supreme Court has denied the rehearing and that is about all that can be said about the case of Revell vs. The People in this lake front case," said John P. Wilson, attorney for Mr. Revell. "The decision has been rendered and at present I see no other course than to stand by it."

Attorney Frank P. Blair of Smith, Blair & Smith, who also represented Mr. Revell in the case, was reported last night to be absent from his home, 10 Astor street. Mr. Revell is in Florida with his family.]

NEW SKAGWAY GOLD STRIKE.

McDonald Creek in Northwest Territory with Pay Gravel Turning Out Two Dollars to the Pan.

Skagway, Feb. 4, via Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—The richest gold strike made for months is reported from McDonald Creek, Northwest Territory. The strike is close to the boundary line of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory.

The creek drains a natural basin that slopes down toward Lake Marsh and the Upper Yukon. The creek is five miles long. Surface gravel gave from $1 to $2 a pan. In the country adjacent to McDonald Creek there are innumerable creeks not yet prospected. The gold is coarse and assays high.

ST. LOUIS CABLE ROAD SOLD.

Line Formerly Property of Charles Green Sold for $500,000 to Satisfy a Mortgage.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9.—The People's railway, which has been in the hands of a receiver for two years, was sold at auction today by the Sheriff.

August Gehner, representing himself, Charles Parsons, the banker; L. M. Rumsey, and other third mortgage bondholders, bought the road for $500,000.

The People's railway, a cable road, was formerly the property of Charles Green. The fight between Green and the Rumsey-Gehner-Parsons faction has been carried through the courts for several years. The company will be reorganized.

TO MEXICO.

Two Excursions via Illinois Central.

Two first-class excursions to Mexico will be run via the Illinois Central from Chicago, leaving on Feb. 11 and Feb. 27. The excursion of Feb. 11 will take in the Mardi Gras at New Orleans. For particulars call on or address H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

EFFORTS OF DIRECTORS TO BRING ABOUT SALE OF THE ALTON.

General Opinion That the Offer by the Syndicate Is an Excellent One—Mr. Blackstone's Friends Say He Will Not Persistently Oppose a Majority of the Stockholders—Cheap Fares for Settlers — Soldiers' Half-Rate Agreement Abrogated.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the directors and others interested in the Chicago and Alton to secure consent to the proposed sale of the road to an Eastern syndicate. It is doubtful what the result will be unless Mr. Blackstone changes his mind, as many of the Eastern shareholders of the road rely entirely on his judgment. The general opinion here is that the offer made by the syndicate through President Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is an excellent one. But for Mr. Blackstone's opposition it is declared fully 90 per cent of the stockholders would avail themselves of the opportunity to sell their holdings on the terms offered.

The syndicate which wants the road is composed of men interested in the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Union Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio. These roads would afford the Alton the much needed outlets East and West, and turn to it an amount of traffic which none of its competitors could possibly command. It is not the plan to dismember the Alton system. Its management is not to be materially changed and it is simply to be a sort of clearing-house for the roads interested in its purchase.

Even if a majority of the stockholders should deposit their stock with the trust company, it is doubtful whether the proposed arrangement can be perfected unless Mr. Blackstone can be induced to join the majority. Over one-third of the preferred stock is understood to be held by him individually. The opinion is expressed, however, by some of Mr. Blackstone's friends that he will not stand in the way of a sale when he finds that a majority of the stockholders are accepting the syndicate offer.

Business of the Alton.

Officials of the Alton state the business of the road is slightly in excess of that for the same period last year. The annual report, which will be issued in a few days, it is said, will show nearly $400,000 decrease in gross and about $100,000 in net earnings.

Settlers will be able on three dates this season to go from St. Paul to almost any point in Minnesota and the Dakotas for $5. This rate has been agreed on between General Passenger Agent Callaway of the "Soo" Line, General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern, and General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific. Second-class one-way tickets to agreed points will be sold at the rate of $5 on March 22 and 29 and April 4. Connecting lines have been tendered these rates for basing purposes and the Chicago-St. Paul lines probably will avail themselves of the offer made by the Northern roads and sell homeseekers' excursion tickets in connection with the low rates from St. Paul.

Abrogate Rate Agreement.

Notice was given yesterday by Commissioner Donald that the Central Passenger association lines have abrogated the agreement to accord half-rates to officers of the army and navy and members of their families and enlisted men when traveling at their own expense. The "Big Four," it is stated, did not put the resolution in effect as agreed on by the association. It claims to have made contracts to bring soldiers back from the South at half fares. Other roads, competitors of the "Big Four," it is stated, will ignore the resolution and continue to carry the business named at half rates.

The merging of the Texas and Pacific with the Missouri Pacific on the basis of two shares of Texas Pacific and 3 per cent Iron Mountain bond for Texas Pacific seconds is under consideration.

Goes to Oregon Short Line.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 9.—"Larry" Malloy, for many years superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific, but who resigned shortly after the present company took possession of the road, has been made superintendent of the Montana division of the Oregon Short Line, with headquarters at Pocatello, Idaho.

Case Settled Out of Court.

New York, Feb. 9.—Private advices by telegraph received in this city today state that the suit brought by the State of Texas for the forfeiture of the charter of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad of Texas has been settled out of court.

Mortgage on Colorado and Southern.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 9.—A mortgage for $20,000,000, given to the Central Trust company of New York City by the Colorado and Southern railway, was filed in this city today. The revenue stamps used aggregated $35,250.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Fidelity and Casualty company's monthly bulletin gives the following reasons why liability rates have been increased:

"Because completed experience demonstrates to a mathematical certainty that the rates originally fixed were far too low on most classifications to carry the contracted indemnification.

"Because of economies introduced in many trades and businesses whereby the wages account, upon which premium is based, has been reduced without effecting in due proportion a lessening of the hazard of accident and resulting liability of the assured. An example of this sort of changed conditions is afforded in the modern methods of construction of public buildings, bridges, etc. In manufactories, also, new machinery adapted to an increased handling of raw material, with less and possibly cheaper manual labor, has the same tendency.

"Because there has been a growing disposition on the part of the courts and Legislatures to modify the common law liability of the employer in the direction of holding him accountable for accidents incident to the occupation of the employé.

"Because it is a reasonable assumption (it may not be right to say a demonstrated fact), that, as the business grows and the relation of the indemnifying corporation to the assured comes to be better understood, there is less hesitation on the part of the injured to make and seek to enforce his claim for damages, regardless of his personal relations to the assured or of the latter's financial standing."

The following have been appointed by the Nominating committee to serve as officers of the Life Underwriters' association of Chicago for the ensuing year:

President—George L. Wrenn.
First Vice President—L. Brackett Bishop.
Second Vice President—Alonzo W. Kimball.
Secretary—Fred B. Mason.
Treasurer—H. S. Dale.
Executive committee—Dr. S. L. Fuller, Ira J. Mason, Jonathan W. Jackson, and R. D. Bokum.

The Nominating committee included James W. Janney, W. D. Wyman, and J. K. Stearns. The officers will be voted on at the February meeting on next Thursday. Bishop Fallows and F. W. Ganse will be the speakers.

Atlanta local agents are disturbed over losing the Marietta (Ga.) Paper Manufacturing company's sprinkled paper and cotton batting mill and its warehouse. The tariff rate under specific form is $1.90 on the mill and contents and $1 on the warehouse, with 80 per cent coinsurance clause. The line has been captured at a rate of 65 cents under a blanket form, with 90 per cent coinsurance clause.

Burlington (Neb.) local agents have signed an agreement to maintain rates and uphold correct practices.

New York, Feb. 9.—[Special.]—All of the important fire companies have now signed the new tariff agreement for the metropolitan district. There are tonight seventeen companies which have not signed. About four of five of these there is no doubt, although they have been holding off, probably to observe the attitude assumed by others. It is understood that after everything possible has been done to bring in the residue without friction drastic measures will be resorted to to compel them to sign.

Captain A. W. Masters of Chicago, United States manager of the London Guarantee and Accident company, has been in this city all week, attending the conference of employers' liability companies. The conference will close tomorrow. The principal topic that has been discussed at the sessions of the week is that of outside competition.

Fifty shares of Manhattan Life stock sold yesterday at auction at 405. Ninety-five shares of American Union Life went at 10. This is the lowest price ever recorded for the latter, and as the company seems to have passed through its most difficult period, is not a fair measure of its value.

Enjoy Yourself.

Go to the Mardi Gras at Mobile and New Orleans via the direct and scenic route—Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Only route via beautiful gulf coast. Through trains, fast time, dining and sleeping cars. Ticket office, 182 Clark street.

PRICES ON PUMPS GO UP.

Manufacturers' Association Decides on an Advance of 15 to 20 Per Cent—Officers Elected.

Before the adjournment of the final session of the Pump Manufacturers' association of the United States at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday it was decided to raise the prices of all pumps from 15 to 20 per cent. This was deemed necessary in view of the fact that the cost of material has been considerably advanced during the last year.

Ninety-five per cent of the pump manufacturers of the country were represented in the twenty-five delegates present at the meetings, and all were in favor of the advance in prices to protect their own interests. It was said, however, that no formal trust had been established, and that the principal object of the discussion was to make uniform lists at a higher price. The members all pledged themselves to maintain the same standard at the advanced prices.

Before the meeting adjourned the following officers were elected without opposition:

President—S. S. Goulds, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Vice President—W. F. Deming, Salem, O.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. H. Sleight, Moline, Ill.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Appellate Court Opinions.

Among other opinions filed yesterday the Judges of the Appellate Court passed upon the question of the liability of the directors of the Dubuque Building company, now insolvent, reversing the order of the Superior Court and entering a judgment of $660 in favor of George M. Clark & Co. The Dubuque Building company was organized in 1894 to erect and operate the Dubuque Apartment Building, 60 Rush street. It failed in 1895, George M. Clark & Co. being one of its creditors for material and labor furnished in the building. At the hearing in the Superior Court the defendants, William D. Kent, Samuel A. Treat, Thomas S. Dobbins, and John R. True, managers of the company, declared the principal stockholders in the company were contractors, who were to take their pay for work on the building in shares of the stock of the corporation. W. H. Browne, who subscribed to a large share of the stock, declared he did so as the agent of the contractors and had no intention of assuming possession of the stock. The Superior Court found in favor of the defendant directors.

An opinion read by Judge Windes affirms the judgment of the Superior Court in declaring the City of Chicago liable for $2,429 back rent of the water office of the Town of Lake, leased to the city by William J. English. The premises were leased to the city at an annual rental of $1,000, July 15, 1892, for one year, subject to extension unless notice to the contrary was given to English before April of each succeeding year. The indebtedness was for the period after May, 1895, up to the filing of the suit. The city pleaded that no lease for the specified time had been executed.

Following is a list of other opinions filed:

7881—Albert S. Tyler et al. vs. Benjamin Hyde et al.; reversed and remanded.

7888—The Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago et al. vs. Walter F. Wyman; reversed with directions.

7890—The People of the State of Illinois vs. John York Co.; appeal dismissed.

7894—Frank Hausadowski et al. vs. Joseph Grossman et al.; reversed and remanded with directions.

7900—West and South Towns Street Railroad Co. vs. Edward B. McKey, receiver, etc.; affirmed.

7903—Henry W. Hoyt and Henry J. Edwards vs. Emelie Hasse; reversed and remanded.

7906—Mabel T. Richert vs. Joseph W. Suddard and Arthur S. Welch, receivers of Mechanics and Traders' Savings, Loan and Building Association; affirmed.

7910—William M. Butterworth vs. George C. Pfeifer; affirmed.

7914—Jacob A. Henry vs. Le Roy G. Seager et al.; affirmed.

7916—Henry L. Gay vs. H. H. Kohlsaat et al.; reversed and remanded.

7918—Jacob C. Auerbach vs. F. Arguelles et al.; affirmed.

7920—Missouri and Illinois Coal Co. vs. Daniel W. Pomeroy; reversed and remanded.

7925—Andrew Zembal et al. vs. Isaac Hasterlik et al.; reversed and remanded.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—196244—Carter White Lead Co. vs. Alfred Barker; by deflt., $286.80.—196001—Pauline Klein vs. Fiber Box Co. et al.; same, $514.69.

Judge Chytraus—196513—Philip Reitz vs. Charles J. Hill; by dflt., $469.10.—196639—Harvey Water & Light Co. vs. City of Harvey; same, $2,285.

Judge Chetlain—197006—William Lemcke vs. Kelly Picture Frame Co.; on ver., $575; sat.—196645—William C. Hollister et al. vs. William C. Pomeroy; by deflt., $522.86.—196482—George H. Vorhies vs. Charles E. Hill; same, $276.34.

Judge Dunne—171778—Western Mfg. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Sheel Lake Lumber Co; on findg., $193; sat.

Judge Hanecy—165615—Henry J. Burke vs. Sanitary District; on findg., $106.56; appl.—178128—Michael Machacek vs. Aermotor; same, $200; sat.—177611—Isaac Peiser vs. Chicago Wholesale Grocery Co.; same, $403.41.

Judge Gibbons—162764—Northern T. Co., etc., vs. Anna King; on ver., $1,500.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—6561—Ernst vs. Portius; dec. sale.—5857—Vanderpoel vs. Vanderpoel; dec.—5469—O. H. Assn. vs Velita; def. dec.—188190—Nelson vs. Chalmers; same.—6247—Schoenberger vs. Bosley; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—6592—Frank vs. Gerrity; def. dec.—5648—Burtis vs. Burtis; dec.

Judge Holdom—4522—Phelp vs. Eduard; dec.

Judge Baker—6821—O'Neill vs. Dunne; dec.

Judge Dunne—6082—Concordia B., L. & H. Assn. vs. Greenman; dec.

Judge Hanecy—4459—Schoenhofen B. Co. vs. Schwind; def. dec.

Judge Willis—4666—Bellows F. S. I. vs. Shields; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—4667—Vermont S. Bk. vs. Shields; dec. sale.

Judge Smith—6222—Brine vs. Chesborough; dec.

Judge Neely—2954—McClintock vs. Cooper; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—496—Petition of Murphy Varnish Co. et al. to have Alfred Baker declared bankrupt; claims $2,200; Wilber, Eldredge & Alden, attorneys.

497—J. S. Russ; liabilities, $3,300; assets, $600; A. R. Shannon, attorney.

498—Fillmore D. Estes; liabilities, $500; no assets; D. W. Creekmon, attorney.

499—Frank E. Bigden, liabilities, $4,600; assets, $2,475; G. N. Lyman, attorney.

500—John Hernquist, liabilities, $600; no assets; A. H. Valentine, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stough—11029, 10923, 11824, 11912, 11915, 11917, 11918, 11921, 11922, 11923, 11925, 11926, 12005, 12007, 12009, 12011.

Judge Kavanagh—Motions for new trial in 9499, 1888, 13784, contested motions 10754, 11235.

Judge Brentano—4951 on hearing.

Judge Garver—2749.

Judge Chytraus—2091, 13360. 8226 on trial.

Judge Holdom—Judge Ball's chancery calendar, 749, 2272, 6098, 6240, 174339, 5388, 4702, 5574, 4728, 6740. 4168 on hearing.

Judge Hanecy—9713, 9724, 9735, 9768, 9779, 9824, 9835, 9868, 9891, 9913, 9946, 9969, 10013, 10035, 10057, 10068, 10101, 10112, 10145, 10156, 8094, 8569.

Judge Ball—Set cases.

Judge Tuley—1855, 166678, 1292, 2076, 2121.

Judge Tuthill—3776, 2236, 2584, 2880, 4544.

Judge Hutchinson—3259, 3699, 3701, 3750, 3756, 3759, 4158, 4160, 2200, 4161, 4460, 4524, 3698, 2479, 2067, 915, 5035.

Judge Neely—1478, 3349, 3394, 3450, 3472, 3483, 3505, 10965. 3013 on trial.

Judge Smith—1081, 190138, 2386, 2834, 3269, 3336, 3370, 3048, 2620.

Judge Willis—371.

Judge Baker—3628 on trial.

Judge Dunne—736, 2382, 2536, 2349. 2282 on trial.

Judge Gibbons—2407, 2450, 2506, 2528, 15181. 2186 on hearing.

Judge Chetlain—2373, 2386, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2610, 2926, 2928, 10499, 7589, 1684, 2242, 2135, 3004, 3007, 3509.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and 15582, 17005, 17008, 14204, and Supplemental Grossdale specl. 17 set for 2 p. m.

Judge Barickman—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—17312, 17434, 17426, 17411, 17437, 17448, 17483, 17486, 17487, 17490. 17406 on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—325, 2859, 2864, 2865, 2841, 2860, 2883, 2769, 2776, 2777, 2781, 2785.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2791, 2797, 2802, 2808, 2811, 2812, 2820, 2823, 2824.

Judge Clifford—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2621, 2622, 2780, 2786, 2796, 2789, 2794, 2795, 2801, 2807.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 8—2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2605, 2842, 2762, 3061, 2549, 2550, 2764, 2765.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Grosscup—512 and 513.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Seaman—24222 on trial.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court today:

Rosenberg vs. Stern; rehearing denied.
Harms vs. Corgill; rehearing denied.
Geer vs. Frank; motion to file petition for rehearing denied.
Revell vs. People; rehearing denied.
Cummings vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners; rehearing allowed.
Farrell vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners; rehearing allowed.
Smith vs. Bates Machine Co.; time to file brief extended thirty days.
Sassenberg vs. Hureman; time to file transcript, abstract, and briefs extended to second day of April term and cause continued.
Bassett vs. People; motion for continuance denied.
Gray vs. Town of Cicero; rehearing denied.
American Strawboard Company vs. Chicago and Alton Railway; rehearing denied.
Horner vs. Krane; rehearing denied.
Higeman vs. Holmes; time to file abstract extended eight days.
Pickler vs. Pickler; time to file abstract and brief extended ten days.
Hawes vs. Hawes; rehearing denied.
Carr vs. Carr; same order.
Burton vs. Gagnon; same order.
Sweet vs. West Chicago Park Commissioners; same order.
People ex rel. vs. Martin; time to file brief extended to Feb. 16.
People vs. Ware; same order.
People vs. Thomason; same order.
People vs. Lewis; same order.
Jackson vs. Bateman; motion for time to file abstract and brief.
Gadwood vs. Kerr; motions denied.
People vs. Board Cook County Commissioners; continued.
Western Book Company vs. Jerne; motion for time to file abstract and brief.
Van Housen vs. Copeland; same motion.
Village of Hinsdale vs. Shannon; motion to strike bill of exceptions from files.
Hollenbeck vs. Cook; motion for time to file abstract and brief.
Hirtz vs. Buchmann; rehearing denied.
Chester Canning Company vs. Centralia and Chester Railway; same order.
Henderson vs. Davis; same order.
Page vs. Hieronymus; rehearing allowed.
People vs. Lewis; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus allowed and answer filed.
People vs. Board of Education; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.
Court adjourned until 2 p. m. Tuesday, Feb. 14.

CALLS AGUINALDO A TOOL.

BELGIAN CONSUL AT MANILA DISCUSSES THE INSURRECTION.

Edward C. Andre, Who Was the Intermediary in the Surrender to Dewey, Is Here to Interest Capitalists in Railroad Construction in the Philippines—At the Admiral's Request He Will Give President McKinley an Account of Conditions in Islands.

Edward C. Andre, Belgian Consul at Manila for sixteen years, who was the intermediary in the negotiations relative to the surrender of Manila to the American forces, was at the Auditorium Annex yesterday. He is in this country on private business, but at Admiral Dewey's request, and in response to an invitation from officials at Washington, he will proceed to the capital and give President McKinley the benefit of his general knowledge of the conditions in the Philippines.

His business errand is to interest American capital in the construction of several railroads in the Island of Luzon for which he has secured concessions. He contemplates the construction of 1,200 miles of roads to be embraced in the lines emanating from Manila and traversing the island in a northerly direction through its center to Aparri, along the west coast to Ilocos, north to Albay, and south to Benguet. He estimates the several enterprises will require about $50,000,000, and he believes he will be able to secure the necessary sum. He said he could have secured the capital in Europe, but for various reasons he preferred, if possible, to enlist American capital. He has received much encouragement, and intimated that Chicago capital probably would go into the project. He is engaged in the export trade, and owns several hemp plantations. He expects to remain in this country about a month.

When asked whether in his opinion the Filipinos were likely to offer serious and continued resistance to the American forces, he said:

"I think there will be more fighting, but not of a serious character, such as the recent battle about Manila. There will be no more great battles for the reason that the Filipinos now know only too well the futility of attempting to oppose the American forces on a large scale, and I do not look for any protracted struggle for the reason that the Filipinos with influence and wealth, who heretofore have remained largely in the background, will, now that the treaty has been ratified and America's future position with reference to the islands indicated, and, I may also say, their ability as fighters conclusively demonstrated, throw their influence on the American side and induce their misled and ignorant countrymen to quit fighting.

Clash Might Have Been Avoided.

"I have no desire to discuss the political phases of the recent situation in the Philippines, as I think it would be improper for me to do so, but I think it may be said that the recent clash at Manila in all probability could have been avoided but for the apparent indecision of this country with reference to its future policy in the islands. This had a bad effect all around. It afforded the irreconcilables, represented by Aguinaldo, although he is but the tool of more clever men than he, an opportunity of working effectively among masses of the nations who are ignorant and easily led by clever and designing men. They were led to believe the Americans were altogether bad, and, moreover, possessed no courage and could easily be disposed of by the Filipinos. The apparent unwillingness of the Americans to fight and the undrilled condition and unsoldierlike actions of some of the volunteers at the battles at the time of the capture of Manila from the Spaniards strengthened this belief. Drilling, however, made the green volunteers great soldiers, and the natives now can entertain no doubts regarding their fighting qualities.

Leaders of the Filipinos.

"Again the people of influence and wealth took no decided stand for the Americans, owing to the uncertainty of the policy of the latter, and this was a help to the Filipino leaders. These leaders are men of no standing in the islands. They went into the contest against the Americans because of selfish reasons, and because they had nothing to lose and everything to gain in case they succeeded in their plans. No doubt they counted largely on the sentiment in this country which would oppose waging war against the Filipinos, and their belligerent attitude for some time and the precipitation of the recent battles were for the purpose, in my estimation, of seeking to make the people of this country believe American control of the islands would be the signal for a long and bitter war.

"As matters stand now, the Filipinos are utterly incapable of carrying on a government of their own. The attempt to do so would be the beginning of a series of revolutions and struggles which would put in the shade the experiences of the South American republics. The Filipinos are naturally bright, shrewd people, but Malays, subject for ages to Spanish colonial teachings are not to be made ideal citizens right away.

"I believe the Spaniards will not offer any factious opposition to American control. Of course, they grieve at the downfall of Spanish power, but they understand that American control means a stable, orderly condition of affairs, under which business will flourish, and that is what they want.

"I am persuaded, too, that the Spanish priests and monks will not oppose the Americans. They understand that such a course would be futile and would in the end react to their disadvantage, and they are going to try to make the best of the conditions which they know they will have to meet. I was told this much by the Archbishop of Manila.

"As to the islands themselves, I do not have the slightest doubt that under American control they can be made more than self-sustaining. This has been the case under Spanish control, and under the more beneficent conditions which will obtain under American control they are certain to become more prosperous and be a source of great wealth."

J. Samson, an Englishman, who has been a resident merchant and tea dealer in Shanghai, China, a number of years, passed through Chicago en route to New York, in company with Consul Andre, who has been his traveling companion since they left Hongkong. Mr. Samson believes that China and the Philippines will be the future great markets for this country, and is convinced that the Pacific coast will derive the greatest benefits from the development of American interests in these new markets.

FORECLOSE IN ALTGELD CASE.

Sequel of Suit on a Promissory Note for $6,000 Indorsed by the Ex-Governor.

A suit to foreclose a trust deed for $6,000, in which ex-Governor John P. Altgeld is made one of the principal defendants, was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday. The property at issue is the brick residence building and realty at 364 La Salle avenue. The plaintiff is Caroline Lathrop Gilbert, wife of Fitch Gilbert of Eau Claire, Wis., and the first defendant is Robert E. McCabe. McCabe purchased the property of the plaintiff and gave as payment a promissory note for $6,000, which John P. Altgeld indorsed and agreed to become security for its payment. The other defendants to the suit are Alderman William Schlake, Edward Oehler, Charles Reichold, and the Globe Savings Bank.

Tourists for Europe.

The following cabin passengers, booked at the Chicago office of the Hamburg-American line, will sail tomorrow from New York on the Fuerst Bismarck: Mrs. W. H. Truesdale, Miss Marie Truesdale, E. F. Meyer, Mrs. William B. Bull, David McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Laughlin, Miss Ann M. Cummins, J. C. Updike, E. N. Woodruff, E. Sontowski, William Uehlein, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Nelson, Miss Laura Perry Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stanley, Miss Frances Stanley, Norman Stanley, August Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Hansen, D. L. Streeter, William D. Johns, Emil H. Ott, Fred C. Pritzlaff.

Mardi Gras.

The Monon Route will sell tickets to the Mardi Gras at New Orleans for $25 Feb. 6 to 12 inclusive; good returning to Feb. 28. City ticket office, 232 Clark street. Depot, Dearborn Station, Chicago.

WEATHER THE FACTOR.

(Continued from ninth page.)

May, 72⅝c; July, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c; No. 3 spring, 63c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 71¼c. Oats—29¼@29⅝c. Rye—55¼c. Barley—40@46c. Flax—Cash, $1.16¾; May, $1.19. Corn—Cash, 33¾c; May, 34¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 97,950 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,300 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—Spirits turpentine—Firm; 42@42½c. Resin—Firm; 90@95c bid. Crude turpentine—Firm; $1.35@2.40. Tar—Firm; $1.10.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 9.—Corn—Quiet, No. 2, 33½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 29¼@29¾c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9.—Spirits Turpentine—Firm; 42½c. Resin—Firm and unchanged.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Choliar	20	Ontario	550
Crown Point	12	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. & Va.	180	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	45	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Currie	38	Quicksilver pfd.	500
Hale & Norcross	25	Sierra Nevada	80
Homestake	5000	Standard	220
Iron Silver	78	Union Con.	38
Mexican	50	Yellow Jacket	15

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	10⅝	Quincy	174
Atlantic	42	Tamarack	240
Boston & Mont.	345	Wolverines	47¾
Butte & Boston	85¼	Parrott	38½
Calumet & Hecla	780	Old Dominion	36½
Centennial	44⅞	Adventure	13
Osceola	94	Humboldt	2¾

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	6	Justice	12
Alpha Con.	5	Kentuck Con.	9
Andes	16	Mexican	59
Belcher	20	Occidental Con.	34
Benton Con.	10	Ophir	97
Best & Belcher	60	Overman	8
Bullion	4	Potosi	23
Caledonia	30	Savage	27
Challenge Con.	26	Scorpion	3
Chollar	35	Seg Belcher	4
Confidence	65	Sierra Nevada	93
Con. Cal. & Va.	210	Standard	240
Crown Point	19	Union Con.	46
Gould & Currie	36	Utah Con.	16
Hale & Norcross	30	Yellow Jacket	18
Julia	3	Syndicate	8

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 6	15,113	123	36,175	21,774
Tuesday, Feb. 7	2,970	741	24,369	14,612
Wednesday, Feb. 8	9,934	370	30,146	20,669
Thursday, Feb. 9	7,000	200	26,000	10,000
Totals	35,017	1,334	116,690	67,065
Same period last wk.	40,359	1,438	126,598	66,294
Same period 1898	47,122	1,098	144,927	62,183
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 6	2,961	51	7,870	145
Tuesday, Feb. 7	1,175	14	5,052	115
Wednesday, Feb. 8	2,025	121	6,040	279
Thursday, Feb. 9	3,500	.....	5,500	500
Totals	9,661	186	24,462	1,039
Same period last wk.	12,338	29	15,911	2,585
Same period 1898	16,518	13	27,895	8,419

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for periods mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Feb. 9	16,800	48,700	16,000
One week ago	22,800	58,500	18,000
One year ago	18,700	61,500	20,600
Week thus far	84,000	207,000	89,000
Same period last week	92,000	224,000	98,000
Same period 1898	97,000	256,000	104,000
Same period 1897	98,000	205,000	77,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,000 cattle, 19,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep, against 3,337 cattle, 28,921 hogs, and 2,640 sheep a week ago, and 3,221 cattle, 26,419 hogs, and 4,635 sheep the corresponding Friday a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 238@281 lbs cost $3.84@3.89; 230-lb butchers', $3.87; 170-lb bacon, $3.80; and 106-lb pigs, $3.46. Armour bought 4,500; Anglo-American, 800; Boyd & Lunham, 600; Chicago, 800; Continental, 900; Hammond, 1,000; International, 2,200; Lipton, 1,000; Morris, 800; Swift, 3,500; butchers, 1,500; shippers, 5,500; total, 23,100; left over, 7,000.

E. C. Brown said: "Hog prices will go higher in the near future. Receipts are steadily decreasing, with this week's shipments of live hogs the largest in four months."

Cattle—The market was active and 10c higher. Receipts were comparatively small, and buyers had to hustle to get good cattle. Beef steers sold at $4.25@6.05, largely at $4.85@5.50, including 1,036@1,471-lb Westerns at $4.65@5.65, and Texas cattle at $3.50@4.60. Cows and mixed stock sold 10c higher. The 1,000 through Texas cattle sold at strong prices. The stocker and feeder trade was dull and weak.

Choice to extra beeves, 1,300@1,700 lbs	$5.65@6.20
Fair to choice steers, 1,000@1,400 lbs	4.60@5.65
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,300 lbs	4.15@5.00
Common to choice fed Western steers	4.30@5.65
Poor to choice fed Texas steers	3.70@4.90
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.70@4.80
Fair to good beef cows	3.00@3.65
Common to best canning cows	2.15@2.85
Calves, fair to fancy veal	6.25@7.50
Calves, plain to good heavy	4.00@6.00
Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs	3.20@4.65
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,700 lbs	2.80@4.25

Hogs—The market was active at 5@10c advance in prices. Trains were late, and several thousand arrived too late for the market. Receipts were below expectations, and the quality unimproved. The proportion of 280@350-lb averages was rather small. A load averaging 278 lbs sold at $4.00, and one averaging 377 lbs at $3.97½. The next highest was $3.95, with the bulk of sales at $3.80@3.90. Comparatively few sold below $3.80, with rough and common lots at $3.60@3.70. Pigs sold at $3.30@3.70, bulk $3.45@3.50. The shipping demand for light grades was better than for some time past. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs	$3.87½@4.00
Fair to choice heavy packing	3.75 @3.90
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs	3.80 @3.95
Rough heavy packing	3.65 @3.75
Selected light, 175@195 lbs	3.70 @3.87½
Selected light, 145@180 lbs	3.60 @3.77½
Common to choice light mixed	3.65 @3.85
Common to good, 90@140-lb pigs	3.35 @3.70
Culls to poor stuff	2.00 @3.50

Sheep—Arrivals of sheep were moderate and the demand fairly good. Prices were not quotably changed in any branch of the trade, and all sold quite early. Sheep, mostly Western, sold at $3.00@4.45, bulk at $4.00@4.40; yearlings, $4.30@4.50; lambs, $4.00@5.00, mostly $4.80@4.95. Revised quotations follow:

Common to fancy native wethers	$4.20@4.60
Common to choice mixed natives	2.80@4.40
Common to choice Western muttons	3.30@4.50
Fair to fancy yearlings	4.20@4.75
Native lambs, choice to fancy	4.80@5.05
Native lambs, inferior to good	4.00@4.75
Fair to heavy Western lambs	4.00@5.05

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800, including 2,800 Texans; market steady to strong; native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.80; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.00@4.35; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.50@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market strong to 5c higher; pigs and lights, $3.65@3.75; packers, $3.60@3.90; butchers', $3.85@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600, including 1,200 Texans; market steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market strong, active; native steers, $3.80@5.75; Texas steers, $2.25@4.60; Texas cows, $3.00@3.70; native cows and heifers, $1.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.90; bulls, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market 5c higher, active; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.75; heavies, $3.60@3.85; packers, $3.55@3.72½; mixed, $3.50@3.75; lights, $3.37½@3.60; Yorkers, $3.55@3.60; pigs, $3.15@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong to 10c higher. Lambs, $3.50@5.00; muttons, $3.15@4.20.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 457 head. Market strong to 10c higher. Native beef steers, $4.20@5.15; Western beef steers, $3.50@4.15; cows and heifers, $3.15@4.15; canners, $2.00@3.00; bulls and stags, $2.75@4.35; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,556 head. Market strong to 5c higher. Good heavy, $3.75@3.80; rough heavy, $3.67@3.75; medium, $3.65@3.75; light and light mixed, $3.55@3.67; pigs, $3.20@3.30; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 242 head. Market steady.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; strong; native beef steers, $4.00@5.50; Western steers, $3.80@4.90; Texas steers, $3.70@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.90; calves, $4.00@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,400; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.70@3.77½; mixed, $3.67½@3.72½; light, $3.65@3.70; pigs, $3.25@3.65; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market steady; native muttons, $3.80@4.35; Westerns, $3.60@4.15; stockers, $2.75@3.60; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 288; no sales. Feeling steady. Cable quotes American cattle lower at 11@11½c; tops, 11¾c; refrigerator beef, 8½c per lb. No exports today. Calves—Receipts, 272; veals firm; other calves steady; three cars of Westerns unsold; veals, $5.50@8.50; Westerns, $3.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,674. Sheep steady; lambs, firm to 5c higher. Sheep, fair to prime, $4.00@5.50; lambs, good to prime, $5.50@5.65. Hogs—Receipts, 3,663; firm at $4.00@4.30.

In the New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The New York Commercial reports the poultry market as follows. Live poultry—Receipts, 4 cars. The market was fairly active, but a slightly weaker tone developed on chickens, which declined to 10@10½c. Fowls, however, were firm at 11½c. Roosters were unchanged at 7½c. Turkeys, strictly choice quality, brought 11c. Fancy ducks had demand at 60@80c per pair. Pigeons quiet. Dressed poultry—Receipts, 2,230 packages. The bulk of the arrivals this morning was made up of frozen stock, which was consigned direct to cold-storage houses. Most of the fresh-killed stock received was frozen through and through. Business of the day was seriously interfered with by the snow-storm and the condition of the streets on the West Side. Turkeys were firm at unchanged quotations. Choice fowls advanced to 11@11½c, the inside figure ruling for Western stock. Mixed lots were also higher and sold at 9@10c. Western capons showed strength and brought 13@14c. Philadelphia, 16@18c. Frozen stock was dull and neglected.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The demand for both staple and fancy cotton goods today has been above recent average. Mail orders have been liberal and spot business better than on previous days of the week. Buyers complain of increasing difficulty in securing ready supplies, even at full advanced prices. Tone of market strong, with no check to the general upward tendency. Leading makes of 4¼ bleached cottons likely to move up still further shortly. Staple worsted press goods firm. Men's wear woolens in fair demand.

Lawyer Wade Restored to Sight.

Attorney R. A. Wade, 160 Washington street, became blind last Saturday, and remained so until Wednesday. The blindness was caused by rheumatism, and at first it was thought the affliction was permanent, but an operation restored his vision.

EDITORS ON LAWMAKING.

PRESS ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Meeting Is Held Behind Closed Doors—Afternoon Session Devoted to Shop Talk—Will Elect Officers Today—Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers Consider Ways to Secure Profits from Sugar and Tobacco—Illinois Lumbermen Select a Ticket.

The second day's meeting of the Illinois Press association opened yesterday with an executive session. Over 200 editors were present. They discussed proposed legislation and county printing rates, but said they did not take up the Allen law.

The afternoon session was devoted to shop talk. A score of country editors spoke in response to the subject, "A Quarter of a Century in Harness," among them being Judge Bradwell of the Chicago Legal News, Smith Atkins of the Freeport Journal, Paul Selby, formerly of the Springfield State Journal, J. W. Clinton of the Polo Press, B. F. Shaw of the Dixon Telegraph, Edwin Dyson of the Rushville Times, F. B. Mills of the Lincoln Herald, Thomas Reese of the Springfield State Register, G. W. Cyrus of the Camp Point Journal, and E. A. Snively of the Macoupin County Inquirer.

Papers were read on the following subjects:

"Courtesy and Business Sense Among Newspapers Necessary to Success," S. K. Strother, Taylorville Courier.

"The Country Publisher in the Tender Hands of His Friends, the Philistines," J. K. Rardin, Charleston Daily News.

"A Linotype in a Country Job Printing Office," C. N. Walls, Taylorville Democrat.

"Country Correspondence," G. A. Burgess, Monticello Blade.

"Home Merchants Before Foreign Advertisers," M. G. Sisson, Greenfield Blade.

It was decided to present the gavel used for thirty-three years to the State Historical society. In the evening the members attended McVicker's Theater as the guests of the Chicago dealers in printing supplies.

The association will elect officers and conclude its business today, when three delegates will be selected to go to Europe June 31 with the National Editorial association.

The principal subjects discussed at the special executive meeting of wholesale grocers and jobbers of the central and northwest States at the Victoria Hotel during the afternoon were the decreased profits in tobacco and sugar. Since the fight between the Havemeyers and the Arbuckles began jobbers say they have not made satisfactory profits on sugar. Plug and smoking tobaccos are also sold at prices, they say, that allow them no profit.

Plans were discussed to induce changed conditions, and influence will be exerted to compel the sugar and tobacco men to sell only to jobbers and not to consumers.

After an animated contest which centered on the selection of a secretary the Illinois Lumbermen's association at an extra session in the evening elected the following officers:

President—E. F. Hunter.
Vice President—W. O. Houghton.
Secretary—W. G. Hotchkiss.
Directors—W. H. Hunter, Charles F. Propst, Ed Munger, T. J. Birmingham, T. D. Reber, J. C. Simpson.

Considerable discussion was aroused at the morning session of the association when L. L. Barth read a paper on "Reciprocal Relations Between Wholesaler and Retailer." He thought it a poor policy to buy from manufacturers of other States and overlook the Chicago wholesalers, who, he said, are working in the interests of the association. W. H. Hunter of La Salle led the opposition to this statement and declared the men who sell to the country retailers at the lowest figure should be patronized even if they are from other States. W. O. Houghton, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read a report in which it was resolved that the time for unloading be increased on lumber and coal from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.

The election concluded the labors of the delegates, and they will leave today. A party of 150 went to McVicker's Theater as the guests of the Edward Hines Lumber company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, Feb. 9, 1899:

Lowe-av., 350 s of 69th-st., e f, 50x125, Jan. 28, incumbrance of $1,500 [Mary Tharp to Alonzo S. Wheeler]	$ 4,000
Halsted-st., 150 s of 67th, e f, 25x121¼, Feb. 7, incumbrance of $4,000 [Marie Hock and husband to A. L. Halleman]	6,000
La Salle-st., 536 s of Garfield-av., e f, 28x127, Feb. 6 [J. E. Dunning to Mary E. Hassett]	1,700
Indiana-av., 133 1-3 s of 41st-st., e f, 16 2-3 x177.57, Feb. 4, incumbrance of $3,000 [James W. Stevens and wife to Margaret A. Martin]	5,500
Wood-st., 274 s of 35th, w f, 26¾x125½, Feb. 6 [Lavinia M. Bloom to John Sutcliffe]	1,200
Ogden-av., 132 s w of Turner, n w f, 25x127.9, Feb. 8 [estate of Christoph Yunk to Robert Lill]	1,800
Premises No. 14 30th-ct., 24 to alley, Feb. 4 [Margaret A. Martin to Katie E. Reilly]	1,000
Morgan-st., 75 n of Blue Island-av., e f, 25 x119, Feb. 7 [Charles Schumacher et al., by M. in C., to Charles F. Schumacher Jr.]	4,700
Madison-st., 325 e of S. 44th-av., n f, 25 1-3 x121.7, Feb. 4, incumbrance of $2,500 [Henry Nelson and wife to Andrew B. Christensen]	5,000
Emma-st., 270 w of Noble, n f, 24x124¾, Dec. 2, 1898 [F. Osmanski to H. Dux]	1,000
Harding-av., 87 s of Grand, e f, 20x124, Feb. 1, incumbrance of $1,600 [J. A. Blakely to E. Tenney]	600
Sholto-st., 138 n of 11th, e f, 43x107, Feb. 7 [Charles F. Schumacher Jr. et al., by M. in C., to Charles F. Schumacher Jr.]	1,800
Oakdale-av., 175 e of Herndon-st., s f, 25x 122, Feb. 6, revenue $2, incumbrance of $1,800 [Oscar Brandt to Paulina Brandt]	1
Paulina-st., 150 s of Cornelia-av., w f, 25x 125, Jan. 31 [Albert V. Young to Joseph B. Durand]	2,000
Irving Park-av., 104½ w of Southport, s f, 50x125, Feb. 7, incumbrance of $6,500 [Herman L. Vanderbosch to Helma E. Johnson]	14,000
Union-st., 100 s of 12th, w f, 25x108, Feb. 8 [H. Cohn to Charles H. Rennen]	7,500
Ellis-av., 298 s of 46th-st., e f, 59.65x295, Feb. 8 [Emily F. Lyon et al. to William M. Allister]	23,500
Center-av., 100 n of 49th-pl., e f, 25x124, Feb. 6 [Live Stock Building and Loan Association to Magdalena Junk]	1,100
63d-st., 80 w of Evans-av., n f, 25x110, Feb. 3 [John Franzen to Helena Mayer]	1,800
Yates-av., 193 n of 76th-st., e f, 37½x133, Feb. 4 [Maude D. Pearce and husband to John S. Miller]	1,322
Irving-av., 156 n of Graceland, e f, 75x124, Feb. 2 [Henry Diefenbach to Lena Tobelk]	2,400
63d-pl., s e cor Union-av., n f, 34 1-3x 125 7-10; 64th-st., n e cor Union-av., s f, 34 1-3x125 7-10, Feb. 7 [H. E. Johnson to S. Vanderbosch]	2,500
Michigan-av., bet 101st and 102d-sts., w f, 250x299, Feb. 2 [M. Schuur to Thomas Marshall; revenue $5]	1
Same property, Feb. 3 [Thomas Marshall to Hendrik Schuur; revenue $5]	1
Union-av., 150 n of 125th-st., e f, 50x125, Feb. 6 [N. Polzyn to F. W. Kraft]	1,000
Indiana-av., 60 n of 16th-st., e f, 90x161 1-3 and leasehold int. and buildings, Dec. 30, 1897 [John S. Ford and wife, Chicago; Henry W. Johnson and wife, La Porte, Ind.; Reuben A. Hitchcock, Chicago; quit claims to Reuben A. Hitchcock, subject to an incumbrance of $6,000]	80,000
Winchester-av., 100 n of 93d-st., w f, 50x 75, Feb. 7 [William Armstrong et al., by M. in C., to Chicago Permanent B. & L. association]	3,202
Taylor-st., 400 e of S. 42d-av., s f, 37½x 129 7-10, Feb. 9 [J. J. Altonbach et al., by M. in C., to same]	2,100
Monroe-st., n w cor Spaulding-av., s f, 101x 191 more or less, Jan. 26 [Henry R. Baldwin et al., trustees, to the Tabernacle Baptist Church; revenue $15]	1
Gurley-st., 150 e of Morgan, n f, 20x80, Feb. 7 [Mary L. Clement to N. Rousseau; incumbrance of $2,000]	3,500
Gurley-st., 75 e of Peoria, s f, 25x100, Feb. 7 [Z. Proulx to same; incumb of $1,700]	4,000
S. 43d-ct., 168 s of 12th-st., w f, 25x125, Jan. 25 [T. B. Hunt to Peter Henry]	1,000
Washington-av., 226 n of 18th-st., e f, 25x 125, Feb. 9 [Louis Groth to Anna Klepacek]	2,200
19th-st., 199 e of Paulina, n f, 24x125, Feb. 9 [Estate of Bertha Barsch to Alois Helma]	2,700
W. 22d-st., 175 w of Lincoln-st., s f, 25x 126½, Feb. 8 [Anna Klepacek to Louis F. Groth]	1,200
Winchester-av., 141 s of 47th-st., e f, 50x 127, Feb. 8 [same to same]	1,000
Columbia-av., 166 w of Evanston, s f, 101½x 139 and option, same sub, Feb. 3 [John W. Sweet and wife to Helen L. Mitchell; revenue $25]	2,500
Harrison-st., n e cor Jefferson, s f, 106½x 100, Dec. 30, 1898 [Wm. Christie and wife of Toronto, Canada, and Mary J. Palmer and husband to Western Electric Co.]	92,250
Prairie-av., n e cor 46th-st., w f, 44½x180, incumb. of $18,000, Feb. 4 [Andrew Dubash to Henry M. Waitt]	50,000
139 acres bet 106th and 112th-sts. and Avenue F and State line, ex r of w of R. R., subject to an incumbrance of $93,565, which grantees do not assume, Feb. 6 [David R. B. Currier to Herbert E. Bucklen]	142,817
Adams-st., 100 e of Halsted, n f, 76x165, Jan. 23 [James M. Bishop and wife to John Hewitt]	25,000
Adams-st., 175 e of Halsted, n f, 25x165, Jan. 21 [John F. Gavin et al. to John Hewitt]	10,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGFIELD yesterday licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

F. Dyersson & Bro., at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; commission and market; incorporators, C. W. Colliton, M. G. Wood, C. E. Lahman.

Charles Witte & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; market; incorporators, Charles E. Lahman, M. G. Wood, M. Caulfield.

The Crescent Yellow Pine Lumber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; lumber and wood products; incorporators, Finley Scruggs, Frederick W. Anderson, James B. Crummey.

N LAWMAKING.

TION DISCUSSES PRO-
LEGISLATION.

Behind Closed Doors—
ssion Devoted to Shop
Elect Officers Today—
Grocers and Jobbers
ays to Secure Profits
and Tobacco—Illinois
Select a Ticket.

's meeting of the Illinois opened yesterday with an ... Over 200 editors were ... iscussed proposed legisla- ... rinting rates, but said they ... e Allen law. ... ession was devoted to shop ... country editors spoke in ... subject, "A Quarter of a ... ess," among them being ... the Chicago Legal News, ... he Freeport Journal, Paul ... of the Springfield State ... linton of the Polo Press, ... e Dixon Telegraph, Edwin ... shville Times, F. B. Mills ... rald, Thomas Reese of the ... Register, G. W. Cyrus of ... ournal, and E. A. Snively ... County Inquirer. ... ad on the following sub-

ATE TRANSFERS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The State Mechanical company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to manufacture patents; incorporators, L. J. Otterbourg, William L. O'Day, R. L. Brown.

Harrold & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to manufacture proprietary medicines; incorporators, N. Harrold, Homer J. Kline, Forest E. Marsh.

Montezuma Unterstutzungs Verein, at Chicago; without capital stock; benevolent; incorporators, Daniel Loeffler, William Runge, John Kreith.

The Young Men's Political Club of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Precincts of the Thirty-third Ward, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Gus Dinter, Peter Sadowski, Frank Ludowski.

The National Duroc-Jersey Record association, at El Paso, certified to an increase in capital stock from $2,000 to $4,000.

The Great Western Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Great Western Medical Institute.

The Washburn-Crosby company, at Minneapolis, Minn., capitalized at $500,000, is licensed in Illinois with a capital of $2,500.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM TRAIN ILLINOIS Central station, 12th-st., between 9 and 10 a. m. Jan. 24th, a lady's small satchel containing two railway tickets to Mexico, also transportation between Chicago and St. Louis, a lady's watch and a set of toilet articles. Please return to our office and receive reward of $10. The American Tourist Association, 1423 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York, Dept. No. 6. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT vs. coal tar roofs; architects and owners should consult Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.; their united interests demand this; estimate furnished free.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER OR auditor, age 28, 10 years' experience in mercantile and railroad offices; at present employed as auditor; A1 refs.; knowledge of credits. R 236, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AGE 28; 12 YEARS' experience mercantile, banking, and expert accounting and bookkeeping; perfectly responsible; rapid and accurate. Address R 980, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE man, good writer, best of references, wholesale houses; reasonable salary. R 928, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and office man of good habits; have elegant references. Address R 714, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN HAVing two years' experience at watchmaking with first-class man; small salary. Address R 908, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. HOUSEMAN; understand steam-heating. R 924, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher and typewriter; long experience in legal and railroad work; also spent six years in large mfg. concern; highest recommendation from present employer. Address C E 478, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address R 755, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, AS STEnographer; experienced, hard worker. Address R 930, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — EXP. ELEVATOR man; club or hotel, North Side or down-town. Address R 923, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED editor and proofreader. R 931, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady of refinement in a wholesale millinery establishment as saleslady for the season. Address R 809, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SECond girl, also general housework. 3208 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY LATE FROM Marshall Field's; will go out by the day; good fitter; stylish; $1.50 per day. 88 Lytle-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE, BY FIRST-class stenographer; best references; moderate salary. LUCY C. JACOBSON, Flat 710 Concord, 24th-st. and Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; four years' experience; moderate salary; references. FRANCES M. CARROLL, 243 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGrapher, good writer and speller, rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address R 637, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COPYING MSS., CIRculars, envelopes addressed at office or residence. E. RAMSEY, 260 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; Remington. R 941, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—MANUFACTURING BUSIness; man preferred; one familiar with stenography and typewriting; salary $50 to start; must have satisfactory references. Call 9 to 10:30 Friday, 501 Home Insurance Building.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—GIVE age, experience, and salary in own handwriting. Address R 921, Tribune office.

PROFIT CLERK—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, IN wholesale grocery; Sioux City, Ia.; give full particulars and salary. Box 708, Sioux City, Ia.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BOOK SALESMEN ATTENTION—WITHIN A short time, the greatest proposition ever offered in the way of bookselling will be inaugurated; we want experienced men for both city and country and will make most liberal arrangements with capable salesmen. Address at once, in confidence, R 704, Tribune office.

CLOTHING SALESMEN—ARNOLD, LOUCHheim & Co. desire to increase their force of traveling salesmen at this time, and first-class men who can positively control large trade on a high grade, popular priced line of men's and boys' clothing will receive liberal inducements. Address at once, giving full particulars in first letter, in strict confidence, ARNOLD, LOUCHHEIM & CO., 1021 Filbert-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—FAMILIAR WITH THE GROCERY business to represent an old, established, and reliable wholesale grocery house on established territory. Applicant must have a good record. State age, experience, and refs. R 674, Tribune.

SALESMAN—ONE MAN MADE $12.50 IN FIVE hours; a newsboy is making $5 per day. 450 Caxton Bldg., The Belmar Co.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS PATENT SALESman, who can show a good record. Address R 901, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—HARDWARE MAN TO SELL Gold Medal files and rasps on commission. MAYER & CO., 20th and Allegheny-av., Phila.

SALESMEN—THREE, OF GOOD ADDRESS, able to approach cultivated people; college graduates preferred; thorough instructions will be given and new men aided by expert salesmen. Apply between 8 and 12 a. m. A. F. SHELDON & CO., 521 to 531 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS, 4 TO 6, BY AN old established Chicago tea, coffee, and spice jobbing house; with an established trade in this line; state whom you last represented, amount of sales, territory, age, and salary expected. Address C J 938, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, EXPERIENCED, for our line of silverware, Roman gold, and bronze clocks, scales, brass tables, etc. Call 10 a. m. Union Novelty Mfg. Co., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING, WHO can show large sales; send references. Address R 905, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—EXPERIENCED BOOK MEN CAN make big money; new and great proposition. Caxton Literary Assn., 404 Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

Trades.

CUTTERS—EXPERIENCED CLOAK TRIMming and lining. L. HEILPRIN & CO., 246 Market-sts.

GLASS CUTTER— DOWST, 30 So. Clinton-st.

MACHINE AND VISE HANDS—FIRST-CLASS, to go to Beloit, Wis. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock Friday morning. 219-221 Monroe-st.

OPERATORS — EXPERIENCED MACHINE operators, basters, and finishers in pants shop. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Market and Van Buren-sts.

PAPERHANGERS—TO SELL WALLPAPER from our magnificent sample books in city and country. American Wall Paper Co., 156-158 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

CORRESPONDENT—AND SALESMAN, $15; bookkeeper and sten., $12; car accountant, $15; stenographer, $10; office boy, $3. Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 513, 108 La Salle-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 8 weeks required; constant practice, expert instructions, etc.; wages Sat.; tools presented. Catalogue mailed. MOLER Barber School, 283 Clark.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—TO EXCHANGE DICTAtion evenings for speed. R 940, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BOOK MEN WANTED—THE BIGGEST MONEY-making proposition out; failure impossible; orders easy. Caxton Literary Assn., 404 Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for any civil service examinations without seeing our illustrated catalogue; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

MAN—IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE TO compile catalogue; none but experienced man with A1 references need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address C E 430, Tribune office.

MAN—ENERGETIC, RELIABLE MAN AS SECretary established corporation; excellent opening; references and $1,000 to $3,000 required. Address R 937, Tribune office.

MAN—GOOD, WHO CAN INTEREST CAPITAL and call on business-men, on a conservative investment paying 35 per cent. O 847, Tribune.

MAN—COMPETENT MAIL ORDER AND CATAlogue man; state fully former employment, references, age, salary. R 932, Tribune office.

MANAGER — FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED manager for cloak department in large department store; state where previously employed, length of time employed at each place, and salary wanted. Address J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD COOK; GERMAN OR BOHEmian. 3626 Prairie-av.

GIRL—ABOUT 16 TO ASSIST WITH WORK. Call Sunday or evenings. 550 N. Clark-st., top flat.

GIRL—SMALL FAMILY. GOOD HOME. H. H. HOMER, 263 29th-st.

GIRL—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; bring references. 3930 Grand-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD, COMPETENT GERman, Norwegian, or Swedish girl for general housework; only three in family; wages $4; references required. Call today. 6521 Kimbark-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL, GENeral housework; references. 17 Lane-pl., off Center-st.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG IRISH GIRL FOR general housework and cooking; wages $3 50. 5220 East End-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN small family; good wages. Call 453 Winchester-av., 1st flat; references.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; NEAT, competent. 3639 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. References. Apply 2d flat, 4511 Lake-av.

Nurses.

WET NURSE—GOOD, HEALTHY WET NURSE. Apply 4516 Drexel-blvd.

Employment Agencies.

FEMALE HELP — FIRST-CLASS, FOR GENeral housework. Trinity Church Employment Bureau, 101 26th-st.

Stenographers

STENOGRAPHER—SMITH PREMIER, BY A physician, for 2 hours evenings; preferably one living near 33d and Indiana-av.; state salary and experience. Address R 922, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, IN BANKING OFfice; competent and neat. Call between 10 and 1, 808, 184 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESSERS—5 EXPERIENCED LADY ADdressers, $5. WATKINS, 121 La Salle-st.

COMPOSITOR—COMPETENT LADY, IN COUNtry office; steady job and permanent position to right party; write, stating ability and wages wanted. The Independent, Rochelle, Ill.

GOVERNESS—ONE WILLING TO LEAVE CITY. Call or address 339 Wabash-av., Hotel Inman, Room 2. DICKSON.

LADIES—EVERY LADY IN CHICAGO TO CALL and examine our celebrated sewing machines, the "B ELDREDGE AUTOMATIC," "ELDREDGE B," "SEAMSTRESS," and "EXPERT." "ELDREDGE" machines have ball bearings; quality second to none; prices reasonable; all attachments; 5 years' warranty; full instructions at residence. National Sewing Machine Co., 49 Jackson-blvd., between State and Wabash.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1839 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms and board; $5.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; best of service.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; front suite; private bath; also single, with bath. W. F. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TWO gentlemen; steam heat, electric and gas light, bath, etc. Reference. Rent reasonable. Call after 6 p. m. 291 North Carpenter-st., flat J.

North Side.

TO RENT—WARM ROOM, WITH ALCOVE. 365 Superior-st., cor. Lincoln Park-blvd.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS; running water, bath; private family. 278 Oak-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, warm, comfortable room, running water; breakfast; use of piano; private family; walking distance; $10 month. Address R 942, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS BY 2 MEN; $3 week each. Call 1218 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, two houses for customers, in best localities, north of 31st-st.; one 14 rooms and stable, and the other about 10 rooms; houses must be in first-class condition. MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BUILDING, 33d and Cottage Grove—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms, with private bath; 6 and 7 room apartments; modern in every respect. Telephone South 394.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE FLATS IN THE new "Follansbee," n. w. cor. Wabash and 23d-st. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $13 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 48TH-ST., new 6 and 7 room steam heated flats; reduced. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS, $13 TO $18; STEAM, all conveniences. Office, 3537 Cottage Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINEST NEW 4 R. STEAM H. FLAT in city, $15. 281 W. North-av. See it; you will rent it. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 25X100, FOR RESTAURANT. Apply up-stairs in hotel, 343 Fifth-av. Low rent to right party.

TO RENT—STORES, 54 5TH-AV. AND 193 E. Randolph-st. Apply J. S. MEYER, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND ROOMS FOR shoe business; steam heat. 3537 Cottage Grove.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE BEST BUSINESS section of Lake View, 1613, 1734, 1820, and 3186 North Clark-st.; cheap rent; no saloon. E. F. HAMBLETON & CO., 1510 Belmont-av. Tel. L. V. 308.

TO RENT—FOR GROCERY. GOOD MAN wanted in our store, 255 Evanston-av.; market next door. E. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 1510 Belmont-av., and 97 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, OFFICES AND lodge rooms. 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc. Complete information on all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. If you are contemplating a change this year drop us a line or telephone and we will call to see you. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, FLOORS, hotels, and offices in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main 1899.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—MASONIC BUILDING, DIXON, ILL., suitable for department store in live town. J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT IN every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD LIVE MEN IN every locality to represent a large manufacturing company and introduce their goods. Steady employment and large income in good, legitimate business assured to men that are honest and willing to attend to business. References required. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for reply to The Rex Manufacturing Company, 228 Chartres-st., New Orleans, La.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

THE RED CROSS, CLARA BARTON'S GREAT book. Just out. Commended by President, Cabinet, army, and navy officers. It makes agents smile. Write for terms today. S. A. PARK, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILORing, and millinery; perfect fitting patterns, 50c., cut to order. McDOWELL'S School, 78 State-st.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

RAMBLER BICYCLES — PIONEER WHEELS. 1899 catalogue free. 1899 price $40. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 80.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GASOLINE ENgine; about ten-horse power. Address R 669, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S. FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 300 stamps, 75c. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 STORES, WITHIN A BLOCK OR two of the Courthouse; one $55,000, the other $75,000. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. To buy or sell acres, come or write me.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100X125, SOME old improvements; worth $10,000; inc. $3,500; with established business; want smaller vacant or flat building. Address R 919, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO CLEAR LOTS, COST $1,500, for less than 50c on the dollar, ½ to be cash, balance in horses, carriages, or a line of row boats. Room 17, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND SMALL PIECES OF improved income property at prices of foreclosure. C. H. PRINDIVILLE, 138 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE— VERY CHOICE KENWOOD RESIDENCE. Price reduced from $12,000 to $8,500. $3,500 cash, mortgage $5,000, 5 yrs., 5½ per cent. Fine modern 3-story raindrop stone front 10-room house, finished throughout in ¼-sawed oak, large consoles, 3 mantels, handsome sideboard, 2 bathrooms, electric light, heated by natural gas, gas range, screens, shades; complete home in every respect. Owner leaving city; must sell at once. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES— Woodlawn-av., $22,500, $30,000, and $50,000. Ellis-av., $25,000, $35,000, and $80,000. Greenwood-av., $25,000, $30,000, $20,000. Madison-av., $18,000, $12,500. None of these less than 50-ft. front. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A MODERN DETACHED FINELY finished Kenwood house; I. C. 47th-st. station; with 11 rooms and barn; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; no agents. Address D L 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — CHOICE CORNER ON SOUTH Side business street; partly improved; $75,000; one-third taken in other property. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — NEW 2-FLAT BLDG., STONE front, hardwood trim; price, $5,250 cash, or vacant. W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—$4,350 BUYS 9-ROOM HOUSE ON Groveland-av., bet. 30th and 31st-sts. this week. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSE. 4537 Vincennes-av., open daily. See owner.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$700; $50 CASH, $12 MONTHLY, IF taken this week, gets my $800 business corner, 33x125 ft., one block from Armitage; a bargain; investigate. Address R 910, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, THIRTEEN-ROOM excellently built house; fine situation; all modern improvements; $15,000. Apply to F. E. FRENCH, care of J. V. Farwell Co.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 360 ACRE FARM, 60 miles out on the Burlington. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE or business for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD VACANT IN HYDE PARK; ripe to improve; will pay cash and put in choice equity. ALLAN F. GORDON, 416 Reaper Block.

WANTED—1898 TAXES REDUCED OR NO charge. Call or address R. 603, 160 Washington.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN GOOD FLAT FOR clear vacant. RIGGLE, 115 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST CURrent rates without charges of any kind; no title guarantee policy required; small and large amounts; answer in four days; money can be engaged now, interest to commence at a future date to be agreed upon. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor. 88 La Salle-st.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT loan call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 96 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN — WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. TEL. MAIN 5043. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PERCENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 up at lowest rates; prompt action, as I pass on security. J. L. COCHRAN, 95 Dearborn-st.

SMALL LOANS A SPECIALTY; $100 UP; firsts or seconds; payable in installments if desired; will buy mortgages of this kind. Address R 752, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 3 YRS., AT 6 PER CENT, on vacant on which there has been loaned $4,400. Address C E 439, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,500 AND UPWARDS, FOR a term of years, at a low rate of interest. M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND, $3,000 TO $15,000, without commission; low rate interest. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON CO., 88 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

INTEREST RATES 4¼ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, Bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WANTED—LOAN ON CITY ACRES FROM PRIvate party. Address C E 472, Tribune office.

LOANS WITHOUT COMMISSION. ANDERSON, 425 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO LOAN—$40,000, 5 PER CENT; PRIVATE fund on improved property. R 660, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY TO high-classed salaried people without indorser, mortgage, or security of any kind other than their own names; can repay in installments. Call and see me and you will receive as courteous treatment as your employer does at his bank. BREWER, 84 Adams-st., opposite Fair, R. 89.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY IN SUMS OF $25 and upwards to railroad, railway, wholesale, retail employes, and all other high class salaried men holding permanent positions with responsible firms or corporations. Can repay in partial payments. Suite 910 Ft. Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS MONEY, WITHOUT SECURITY, TO HONORABLE SALARIED PEOPLE; MONEY RETURNED IN EASY PAYMENTS; "STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL"; NO INQUIRY OF EMPLOYER. R. 910 ASHLAND BLK.

MONEY LOANED— Salaried people, without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 per cent interest; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

A LADY WANTS A LOAN OF $2,500 ON GOOD security. Address R 902, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR DEFAULTED R. R. STOCKS and bonds. BENJ. FLORSHEIM, 171 La Salle.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25— Private loans to city school teachers.

LOANS MADE ON DIAMONDS AND OTHER good collaterals. TRESCOTT, 402 Reaper Blk.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

RICHARDSON, 139 MADISON-ST., SUITE 25. LOANS WITHOUT DELAY.

There are few in life who at times do not need the assistance of others. The truthful and honorable prefer going to a stranger and paying for it rather than loan money for nothing from a friend, knowing that in most instances all their family connections would know it the following day.

Not so if you borrow from me. Your notes never leave my possession and never placed in the bank as security.

Avoid suburban offices. All your neighbors know it before you reach home. Not so if you come to me.

It is conceded I make more loans than any three men in Chicago. Simply by treating every honest man as a brother, I have not only retained their business but by their recommend have got their friends also. If you are temporarily embarrassed come to me and you will avoid the growing evil of this country, corporations and trusts that neither you nor any other person can tell who they are. And your papers free if you cut this out and bring it to me. Your furniture is never removed. If you are a salaried man let me hear from you by letter and you will be waited on without delay. You can pay as your circumstances will permit.

Deception is never used and justice to all is the motto of S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25, west from Clark.

MONEY TODAY—

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS AT LOWEST RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL. ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, And 1061 E. 61st-st., next to Alley "L." 61st-st. office open evenings until 9 o'clock.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO., 167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 702. (Seventh floor, near Monroe.)

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 1018 W. Madison-st., (near Western-av.).

ENGLEWOOD OFFICE, 528 W. 63d-st., (cor. Eggleston-av., over postoffice).

Our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. LOANS ON FURNITURE—LOANS ON PIANOS, REAL ESTATE, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

LOWEST RATES. EASIEST TERMS.

Deal with reliable company when borrowing money, where you will get the cheapest rate and most liberal terms.

Please call upon us at any time and you will find it greatly to your advantage.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 12 Haymarket Theater Bldg., 161 W. MADISON-ST., WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES; THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 216 and 217. OurWest Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 503, and SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47TH-ST., CORNER STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, shops, etc. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HAVE CAPITAL AND BUSINESS ABILITY TO devote to introducing a new and meritorious specialty or to extending and enlarging a legitimate mercantile or manufacturing business. Address R 934, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS IN SAN FRANcisco want Pacific coast agencies of Eastern manufacturers; first-class references furnished. Address "Agent," care H. W. Knoll, 21 Merchants' Exch., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—TO BUY STOCK OF DRY GOODS, clothing, and shoes from $10,000 to $40,000, for spot cash; must be cheap. Address C J 878, Tribune office.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, NOTION; STORE IN best location; invoice $8,000; very liberal terms to competent party. Address HANEISEN & CO., 321 Main-st., Evansville, Ind.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST $200 OR more, securing large permanent income; capital safe, profits sure. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE INTEREST IN LEgitimate business, $500 to $1,000, with services of business-man. Address R 933, Tribune office.

WANTED—NOVELTIES—TO BUY OR HANDLE on percentage; give full particulars, price, etc. Address R 927, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $200 AND DAILY services as partner in long established business; references expected. Address R 938, Tribune.

$300 WILL ESTABLISH YOU IN A BUSINESS returning over $10 daily profits; investigate this, 1 to 3, 520 Ashland Blk. CUNNINGHAM.

OLDEST, BEST KNOWN NOTION, BOOK store; worth $2,000; sickness; $600. R 939, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER— THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT, 2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 30 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated; causes speedy marriage; removes evil influences, etc.; business sacred; satisfaction guaranteed; you meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV.— FOR THIS WEEK—FEE $1 AND $2. PROF. C. F. LEON. Advice on business, speculation, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL SEE KENO, the great Eastern clairvoyant, 47 E. 33d-st., near Cottage Grove-av. For this week, 50c, $1.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.; OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers. Room 803, Columbus Bldg.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 212, 167 Dearborn.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. BREDT & CO., smelters, 65 E. Washington-st., top fl., rear.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the 10th regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, at the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 13th, 1899, to the opening of business February 16th, 1899. T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT OUR LARGE STOCK heaters and ranges; special prices on account of moving. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

HOT WATER FRONT STOVE CHEAP. CALL today 1119 Harrison-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—PHONE MAIN 3283. $3 monthly rental for Remingtons, Smiths, and all standard makes; RIBBONS AND STANDS FREE; machines sold at half price. Call. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES— AUDITORIUM TOWER. Branches in fifty American and European cities.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE—FINE SINGLE horse, doctor's glass coupe, rubber tires. JACKSON BROS., 371 W. Madison-st.

THEATER TICKETS.

CHOICE OPERA SEATS FOR SALE AT AUditorium and Auditorium Annex news-stands.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IT'S A GOOD TIME TO BUY PIANOS AND ORGANS.

READ THE LIST OF SELLING PRICES On a large assortment for this week:

USED SQUARE PIANOS—
1 Bradbury........$15 1 Chickering........$15
1 Maxwell & Co........$25

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS—
1 Estey, rosewood, large size, handsomely carved case........$125
1 full-size Whitney, little used, mahogany case, full 7 1-3 octaves........150
1 Knabe, French walnut case........195
1 Kimball, French walnut case, full octaves, practically new, great bargain........250
1 large-size Kimball, patent roll fall board and extension music desk, in special case of natural birch, a beautiful instrument........240
1 large-size Kimball, patent roll fall board, handsomely etched panels, mahogany case........260

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—
1 Lighte & Co., N. Y., cabinet grand upright, 7 1-3 octaves, manufacturers' sample, usual price $275........150
A limited number of Eastern-made upright pianos in various styles of casings, manufacturers' samples, not listed in our regular catalogue, made to sell at $250; they are exceptional values at our uniform price of........175
1 Story & Clark cabinet grand upright, massive case, elaborately carved........225

USED REED ORGANS........$15 to $20

NEW ORGANS, various makers, $40 and upwards.

ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [established 1857], 243-253 Wabash-av., just s. of Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, ESTABLISHED 1873, MANUfacturer of high-grade pianos. 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

We offer for sale the following upright pianos; all have been thoroughly repaired; every piano warranted to be as represented:

1 Hardman, $140.
2 Wheelocks, $125, $135.
1 Gabler, $125.
1 Chase Bros., $130.
2 Decker Bros., $150, $175.
1 Fisher, $140.
1 Haines Bros., $110.
1 Wegman, $135.
3 Vose & Sons, $125, $145, $165.
1 Goold piano, $90.
3 Schaaf pianos, $145, $165, $175.
5 upright pianos, your choice each $100.
2 Steinway square pianos, $65, $100.
Organs, new and second-hand, $20 to $65 each.

We sell on small monthly payments.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 fine tone new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

A BUSY STORE ON A BUSY CORNER—

Here is a list of ODDS and ENDS in HALLET & DAVIS and other PIANOS, some of which have been used, some are shop worn, some of a discontinued style, some samples, and others from a large stock, which for various reasons we offer at discount prices.

WE ARE GOING TO SELL THESE OUT IN A WEEK IF WE CAN, AND WE DON'T ARGUE LONG ON A FAIR OFFER.

These hints of old and new prices:
$200 Wing & Son upright for........$ 90
$300 Schoemaker upright for........150
$500 Hallet & Davis upright for........165
$350 Hallet & Davis upright for........225
$475 Hallet & Davis upright for........290
$550 Hallet & Davis upright for........300
$900 Hallet & Davis mahogany parlor grand........500
$300 Valley Gem upright, to close........200
$350 Ellington upright, to close........265
$400 Ellington upright, to close........280

Here are the extras: Easy payments, stool and cover, guarantee. HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, R. K. MAYNARD, Manager, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

THE SUPERIOR VALUE OF THE STORY & CLARK pianos is due to skilled workmanship and the finest material. We invite your inspection. Prices, $350 to $700. The past week we have taken in exchange a large number of instruments and will dispose of them cheap.
Cady & Co., fine order
New York Union, fine order........$ 20
Hallet & Cumston, good order........55
Frayser, good order........63
Schubert, fine order........70
Camp & Co., very fine order........78
Shoninger, good order........85
Hallet & Davis, good order........90
Knabe, good order........120
Schumann, good as new........145
Steinmetz, very slightly used........150
Chickering, good order........180
New Eastern-made pianos........229
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av. 152

VOSE PIANOS—

GREAT BARGAINS.

This month we wish to sell our stock of used pianos. These have been put in perfect order and will be warranted as represented. It will pay you to call and examine these instruments. Used Vose upright pianos from $200 upward. Used Vose squares from $50 upward. Other makes upright and squares at all prices. Sold on easy terms. Call or write VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., Manufacturers, 248 Wabash-av.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of twelve leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Ludwig,
And six others.
LYON & HEALY, WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

GEO. P. BENT, "CROWN" PIANO. The only one of "many tones." "CROWN" ORGAN, Best for church and home. THE ANGELUS Plays any music on any piano. THE SYMPHONY, A "self-playing" or "you-playing" organ. BENT'S BIG BARGAINS FOR BUYERS. Prices and terms to suit people's purses. 209 Wabash-av. 249 Washington-blvd. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.

$10, $25, $65, $100, $120, $125, ETC., ETC.— Not a "going-out-of-business sale," but the greatest bargain sale of fine new pianos known in the history of the piano trade; $125 for a 3-pedal upright; $200 for a "many-tone 'Crown'"; though we had a fire only those which are perfect in tone and action are offered at this sale; pianos, cases burned; perhaps you could use for beginners; almost for the cartage. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr., 209 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY— We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE. It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired. Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

CAUTION!—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE of bogus instruments offered by some dealers as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

TWO STEINWAY UPRIGHTS, ONE WEBER upright, one Sterling upright, and one Fischer upright, at prices ranging from $125 upwards. The above makes cannot be duplicated for double the money. Call quick and secure a bargain. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor Jackson-blvd.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER A NUMBER OF choice bargains in uprights, from rent stock, used in concerts, etc.; mahogany, walnut, curly birch, etc.; all in fine condition. Prices $175 to $300; easy terms. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME OAK KNABE UPRIGHT, GOOD as new, $275; fine Kurtzmann upright, equal to new, $160; Emerson upright, $130; Engel & Schaff upright, $95. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ESTEY UPRIGHT, $135; KURTZMANN ROSEwood upright, $150; large Hallet & Davis cabinet grand upright, fancy case, $190. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

LARGE, HANDSOME MAHOGANY CHASE UPright, $175; large mahogany Leland upright, a little shopworn, $165; Lyon & Healy upright, $100. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

MEACHAM SQUARE, $25; ARION SQUARE, $50; Marchal & Smith square, $75; Steinway square, $135. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

PRACTICALLY NEW STEINWAY UPRIGHT, a great bargain, $300; Hallet & Davis extra large fancy mahogany upright, $185; Bauer upright, $135. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. & HACKLEY PIANOS— See these beautiful instruments before buying. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash.

SHONINGER PIANOS. SHONINGER PIANOS; Chickering Bros.' pianos. Sold only by The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV.— CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; special values in second-hand pianos.

LARGE SIZE STARR UPRIGHT, $150; NEW York upright, $100; a bargain. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

PIANOS TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHTS OF brilliant tone at lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TYPEWRITERS—WILL EXCHANGE TWO Olivers, latest model, never used, for equal value new carpets and furniture. HAVEN, Room 623, 108 La Salle-st.

WILL EXCHANGE HOTEL BOARD FOR chinaware, silverware, etc. R 936, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. J. FORD, LAWYER, FORT DEARBORN Building, 134 Monroe-st., cases in all courts; 22 years' successful practice; all business strictly confidential; branch offices in other States.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—GENERAL literature, law, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 34, s. w. cor. Adams.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

EASTERN SANITARIUM, 182 STATE-ST., Suite 50, next door to Fair, opp. Palmer House.

Treats all female complaints. Uses the mildest methods and greatest precautions. All diseases peculiar to the female sex may be trusted to our care. We use the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN; NO DANGER. Thoroughly reliable and efficient. Elegant steam heated rooms. Confinements taken; infants adopted; male and female physicians. Trained nurses. Prices reasonable. Kind attention; clean, motherly home. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited; will take one to work for board. Consultation free. Letters answered. Hours, 9—6; Sunday, 10—2.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR—

All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited. Elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature. LADY PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE. DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG. Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 1.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 23 EWING-PL., near Robey-st., North and Milwaukee-avs.—Reliable retreat, competent physicians to treat any troubles and irregularities peculiar to women, or confinements; success guaranteed; terms reasonable; babies adopted. DR. NAHIN, Supt. MRS. DR. MARTIN, Sec. Office 155 State-st., hours 9 to 6; Sun. 10 to 2. Call or write at office or sanitarium.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or office, $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

200 STATE-ST. 2D FLOOR. ROOM 1. MRS. DR. ZARA. Expert specialist in all female diseases, irregularities, confinements, etc.; infants adopted; consultation free; elegant home for patients at my private residence, 279 West Adams-st.

OFFICE 210 STATE-ST.— Mrs. Dr. Brown treats female troubles and irregularities successfully. Takes ladies before and during confinement. Elegant private residence, located on boulevard. Terms reasonable.

NATIONAL SANITARIUM, 155 STATE-ST., THIRD FLOOR, takes ladies before and during confinement. Treats all diseases peculiar to women; painless method. Infants adopted. MRS. DR. CLARK, Sec. Hours, 9 to 6. Call or write.

DR. MINA BELLE takes ladies before and during confinement at her elegant private residence; diseases peculiar to women treated successfully; infants adopted; letters answered. 2331 Indiana-av.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases and irregularities of women; elegant home for patients; infants adopted; 30 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles and irregularities, etc., by never failing method, without operation or bad results; 24 yrs.' exp.; private home for patients.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian, female irregularities; a new, scientific, painless method; never fails of good results; 27 yrs.' exp.; private home, 330 E. Division, nr. Wells.

MRS. DR. LINCOLN TREATS FEMALE DISeases and irregularities; private home before and during confinement; advice free. 32, 209 State-st.

DR. SEGNITZ, VIENNA EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat specialist. 1215 Masonic Temple; 10-4; 7-8.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE BUILD TO ORDER COOLING ROOMS AND refrigerators for meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and private residences; estimates furnished. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 Randolph-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*F.Bism'k.Feb.11, 11 am	†Saale.....Mch. 4, 11 am
†K. W. II.Feb.18, 11 am	†Aller..March 18, 11 am
†Ems......Feb. 25, 11 am	†K.W. II..Mch. 25, 11 am

Also for Alexandria, Egypt, on March 4. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90, 92 Dearborn-st., Chicago. — Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NOTICE. North-German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., will sail from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 p. m. Exceptionally good accommodations for passengers. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., Agts.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN— Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg [Paris], Southampton [London], and Hamburg. A. Victoria......April 6 | F. Bismarck......May 4. Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y. to Hamburg direct. Beginning April 29 via Cherbourg [Paris]. Palatia......Feb. 11 | Patria......Feb. 25. Pretoria......Feb. 18 | Phoenicia......March 4. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. Lahn, Tu., Feb. 21, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 21, 10 am. Trave, Tu., Mar. 7, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Apr. 4, 10 am. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Mch. 14, 10 a. m. Kaiser Friedrich, Tu., Mch. 28, 10 a. m. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE— NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON]. Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m. Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections to Paris. S.S. St. Paul....Feb. 22 | S.S. St. Louis..Mch. 22. S.S. St. Louis....Mch. 1 | S.S. Paris......Mch. 12. S.S. St. Paul....Mch. 15.
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL. Sailing every Saturday. S.S. Waesland..Feb. 18 | S.S. Russia......Mch. 4. S.S. Pennland....Feb. 25 | S.S. Rhynland....Mch. 11.
RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at noon. S.S. Kensington..Feb. 15 | S.S. Friesland......Mch. 1. S.S. Noordland....Feb. 22 | S.S. Southwark.....Mch. 8.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139. United States and Royal Mail Steamers. New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool. Sailing from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Majestic	Feb. 8	Mar. 8
Germanic	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Cymric, Tuesday	Feb. 21	Mar. 21
Teutonic	Feb. 22	Mar. 22
Britannic	Mar. 1	Mar. 29

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE. Established 1840 and never lost a life. The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA," 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. And the Fast Express Passenger Steamships "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIP. United States and Royal Mail Steamships. Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown. Canada, twin screw, 9,000 tons, sails Feb. 15, 2 p.m. Dominion, twin screw, 6,000 tons, Feb. 22, 2 p.m. New England, twin screw, 11,600 tons, March 1. St. John and Halifax to Liverpool via Derry. Labrador sails St. John Feb. 19, Halifax Feb. 20. Passage at moderate rates. Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE— PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140. New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin-screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First Cabin, $62.50 and upward; Second Cabin, $45. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers, called Second Cabin; rate, $40. Genl. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S.Co. From San Francisco: AMERICA MARU [via Honolulu] Feb. 21, 1 p. m. PEKING [via Honolulu]........March 1, 1 p. m. GAELIC [via Honolulu]........March 9, 1 p. m. For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 239 Clark-st., Chicago. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS— NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL. Anchoria..Noon, Feb. 11 | Ethiopia..Noon, Mch. 11. Furnessia..Noon, Feb. 25 | Anchoria..Noon, Mch. 25. For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA— BY PRINCE'S LINE NEW STEAMERS. CABIN, $65 AND UPWARDS. Tartar Prince....Feb. 25 | Spartan Prince...April 8. Trojan Prince....Mch. 18 | Tartar Prince.....April 29. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of spring parties and excursion. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—FOR RACINE and Milwaukee every day, 8 p. m. Fare $1.00. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M. 1619; depot, H. 755. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, N. Falls & New York	* 3:15 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:30 pm	*9:30 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*7:15 am
Cont'ntal Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgfd. & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY— Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm / *10:30 pm	*9:30 am / *7:45 am
....		*7:00 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	* 6:30 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad.		c7:10 pm
Eau Claire	† 8:30 am	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	*10:15 pm	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 8:20 am / * 3:00 am	†9:55 pm
North, Iowa and Dakotas	*10:15 pm	*7:10 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 6:00 pm / †11:30 am	*9:30 am / *6:15 pm
Green Bay & Menominee	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm / † 3:00 am	†4:00 pm / c7:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr.B., M'nominee, Marquette & L. Superior	† 5:00 pm / a 3:00 am / *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm / †9:30 pm / *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:50 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., †8:30 a. m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3:00 a.m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., *11:30 a.m., †2:00 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. sSunday. cEx.Mon. ‡Ex.Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	X* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	* 2:50 am	*12:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 5:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
& Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. X Sleeper open at 9:30 pm.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Davenport	* 3:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 9:42 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:20 pm	*10:55 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 3:20 pm	* 8:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan.City, St.Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Colo. & Texas Express		
Peoria	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha Limited	* 5:45 pm	* 4:35 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Springs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln, has composite Library Buffet Car and Pullman equipm't, Dining Car Ser.	* 7:55 pm / *10:00 pm	* 2:00 pm / * 8:10 am
Cedar Rapids	‡10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St.J.&Tex.	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria and Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Des Moines and Omaha	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Springs	*10:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*10:00 am	* 8:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:35 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:35 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:15 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. and West.	*11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	* 6:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 6:30 pm
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	* 6:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich Penin'la	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K.City—S'x City	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:30 pm	‡ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	‡10:30 pm	‡ 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket offices, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3463. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 8:12 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket office, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	†10:00 am	D*1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D*	*1:45 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 7:44 am
		* 9:05 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph	* 6:30 pm / * 6:45 am	* 9:30 am / †10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshalltown	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore & Bryon Local	3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	10:30 am	*5:10 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*9:00 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*7:15 am
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
		*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. January 29, 1899.

	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.50 am	† 6.55 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 6.50 am	....
Grand Rapids Express	†11.45 am	†2.10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 3.55 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4.15 pm	† 5.15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	*11.50 pm	* 7.20 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	§ 6.30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	....	† 7:30 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:55 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Elkhart Accommodation	† 5:48 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	* 3:02 am	....

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washingt'n, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5.55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 8:40 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. *Daily, †Daily except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:20 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Office, 193 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 6:30 pm	10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	7:00 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Ex.	7:20 pm	7:50 am

WARNING FROM CANNON.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN ON DANGERS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

He Points Out a Large Deficiency in Revenues and Says Bonds Will Have to Be Issued if the Nation Undertakes to Build Nicaraguan Canal at This Time—Ship Subsidy Must Also Be Deferred—Debate in Both Houses.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations committee of the House, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil bill today sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua canal bill could be passed at this session.

Although he specifically disclaimed speaking for any one but himself, the statements he made, coming from the chairman of the Appropriations committee, caused great interest. Mr. Cannon made a general statement of the revenues and expenditures for the present fiscal year, increasing Secretary Gage's estimate of the deficiency in the revenues from $112,000,000 to $159,000,000, exclusive of the $20,000,000 to be paid to Spain.

Hanna-Payne Subsidy Bill.

"Did you take into account in your estimate," interrupted Mr. Dockery [Dem., Mo.], the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill?"

Mr. Cannon replied that he did not include in his calculation of a deficiency of $159,000,000 either the legislation for an efficient merchant marine or the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. He favored the regeneration of the merchant marine [Republican applause] and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. [Republican applause.] "But," he added, with great emphasis, "I am not willing to enter upon either of these great enterprises until we have given them full and proper consideration and have provided the revenue to meet these expenditures. I insist that there shall go hand in hand with legislation for these projects the legislation necessary to provide the revenue to meet their cost."

"Does the gentleman mean," interposed Mr. Carmack [Dem., Tenn.], "that owing to the responsibilities we have assumed abroad we must spend less money at home?"

Mr. Cannon replied that nothing he had said could be distorted into such a statement. But he gave it as his opinion that the United States would never again spend less than was spent in the year prior to the war with Spain.

Mr. Grosvenor [Rep., O.] wanted to know whether Mr. Cannon assumed that one of the great committees of the House (the Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee) had been idle or derelict in its duty.

Mr. Cannon insisted that nothing he had said reflected on that committee. But it was simply an organ of the House. He was not charging it with dereliction, but if it could multiply itself tenfold in strength and wisdom there was not time in the next three weeks to place itself in touch with the members so that the House could intelligently determine the legislation necessary for the inauguration of that great work.

William Alden Smith [Rep., Mich.], with some display of heat, insisted that the canal should be constructed even if posterity had to be mortgaged to do so.

Question as to Bonds.

"In view of the deficiencies in the revenue which the gentleman pointed out," interposed Mr. Lewis [Dem., Wash.], "does he anticipate an early issue of bonds?"

"We can support the navy, army, and perform our duties here and in our outlying possessions out of the present revenues this year and next," replied Mr. Cannon frankly, "but if we are to accomplish that we must see to it that no great appropriations go through in the immediate future. If you take on great blocks of expenditures you must issue bonds."

"Can there be a reduction in the war taxes?" asked Mr. Sims [Dem., Tenn.].

"Not during the next two years."

A bill to amend the war revenue act was passed providing that when a bond or note was secured by a mortgage but one stamp should be affixed of the higher rate due on either instrument. A bill was passed to grant to the Fort Smith and Western railroad company a right of way through the Choctaw and Cherokee Indiana reservations.

Canal Bill as a Rider.

Chairman Hepburn of the House Commerce committee says he knows nothing of the reported plan to add the Hepburn Nicaragua bill as a rider to the river and harbor bill.

Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor committee says:

"On first glance I do not like the suggestion of a rider on the river and harbor bill, and do not think the committee would approve it. We framed a strictly river and harbor bill with great care, and it seems as though this should be handled on its merits and without complications of such a remote character."

Criticism of Supervising Architect.

Throughout its open session today the Senate had under consideration the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. A lively debate was precipitated over the appropriation for the support of the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, and that official was criticised for the delay in the construction of public buildings throughout the United States.

A speech made by Mr. Allen [Neb.], in which he commented unfavorably on the methods of the Appropriations committee, induced a rejoinder from Mr. Chandler [N. H.], which resulted in a sharp tilt between the two Senators.

Mr. Gallinger [N. H.] pointed out in this connection that the Treasury department was now authorized to invite competition of private architects in the construction of public buildings.

"We have a bureau, and an expensive bureau," said he, "yet we are dawdling along with the public buildings of the country in a shameful manner."

He told of one of the most distinguished architects in the country who came to Washington to take the civil service examination for supervising architect. He did not pass the examination. "Yet," said Mr. Gallinger, "after we have secured such an architect as now occupies the office we proceed to discredit him by letting out the jobs to architects who could not pass the department's examination."

Mr. Cullom said the people did not trust the supervising architect and insisted upon special men. That was the case in Chicago, where a special architect was employed to construct the government building there.

Allen Attacks Extravagance.

Mr. Allen [Neb.] commented upon the paragraph making appropriations for odds and ends of office needs. Many of them, he thought, were suspicious. Turning from this subject he inquired why there was no mustering out of Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Adjutants General, and paymasters, who had been appointed for the war with Spain, and who were now "sitting around Washington, toasting their feet, eating, drinking, and being merry at the expense of the government."

Mr. Allen declared that the number of these employés could be largely decreased. "There are 10,000 persons in every department of the government in this city who are not rendering an hour's service to the government in a year."

Mr. Allison—I do not think there are as many employés in Washington as that.

Mr. Allen—I should think there are about 50,000.

Mr. Chandler—There are just about 10,000.

Mr. Allen, continuing his criticism, declared that the farmers and working people of the country were paying taxes "to support these worthless creatures."

Mr. Chandler, in replying to Mr. Allen, said there were doubtless extravagnaces in the government service, and perhaps too many employés, but the charge of the Nebraska Senator was altogether too general to have any effect either on the Senate or on the country.

The following bills were passed: Authorising the Sioux City and Omaha railway company to construct and operate a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Thurston County, Neb.; to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the navy and marine corps who lost numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorius service during the war with Spain.

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STREET RAILROAD TALKS.

NO. II.

We have already seen that street car service for the transportation of passengers is but an improved method of utilizing the streets for the purpose for which they were always designed. It is also true that were this not so the city could not permit the tracks or cars, because to do so would be to divert the streets from their purpose and design in violation of law.

Keeping this purpose clearly in mind, it is plain that the rights of those who ride in street cars hold the first place, so far as public interests are involved. The city must so provide that the street cars shall be well ventilated, warmed in winter, clean, and sanitary. They must be roomy, sufficient in number to meet the needs of traffic, and run with due regard to public convenience and safety. The rate of fare must be reasonable, and an adequate system of transfers must be secured.

Those who own property abutting on the streets where a car line is proposed have a peculiar and direct interest in such use of the street. This interest is protected by law and no such line can be located without their consent. This has been provided because it was thought such owners would be the best guardians of the public. This has not always proved to be the case. Generally speaking, a street railroad is a benefit on a retail business street and a detriment to the property along a strictly residence or wholesale street. But we find that owners of residence property will quite cheerfully sacrifice the interests of adjoining property if they are paid a personal consideration for their consent; and that those who own property on retail business streets will exact all they can for their consent, although the street railroad would benefit them as well as their neighbors and their demands thus savor somewhat strongly of blackmail and extortion.

Human nature cannot be all made over again, but it is well enough to recognize how it acts where self-interest is involved; for these principles are as well established and almost as uniform in their operation as the laws of gravitation.

The employés constitute a numerous and important class. Their work should be made safe and comfortable, their hours of labor should not be too long, and their wages should be high enough for adequate payment for the services rendered by them.

Those who work for street car companies have just as much human nature in them, however, as anybody else, and it is just as contrary to all right thinking and right dealing to suppose that they would justly decide questions in which they are personally interested as to suppose that this would be safe in any other case. Everybody recognizes at once how true it is that no one should decide in his own dispute unless he chances to be one of the disputants.

People live in cities to obtain the benefits which flow from such residence. City government is much more expensive than that of smaller communities. This expense must be paid from some source. If it were not paid the government would collapse and the benefits of the city residence would disappear to be followed shortly by the city itself. Those benefits are shared by every resident. How shall the expenses be shared and borne?

It is not true to suppose that a person who has no property and therefore pays no taxes does not contribute to some extent toward the payment of governmental expense. Every person who earns the living for a family, or even for himself, has to help pay. Rent, wages, commodities always bear their part. But many go further and argue in favor of license fees to be imposed on certain trades or kinds of business as a means of raising revenue. Some maintain that a direct tax of moderate amount ought to be imposed on each resident who is engaged in any kind of business in the city. These questions I do not attempt to decide.

All such persons, however, are in favor of giving the city a large and direct revenue out of the income of the street railroads; and they earnestly oppose any sweeping reductions of fare which would disable the companies from paying largely to the city for their street privileges. They urge the great and increasing needs of the city and claim that property is already overburdened with taxation and they demand from what other available source can those needs be met. No matter which plan is thought best in regard to revenue, the city is evidently much concerned in all street railroad matters, for it has the control of the streets upon which they must be built and operated.

The constitution of Illinois provides that no street railroad can be located without the consent of the local authorities; and the statute provides that such consent may be given on such terms and conditions as the city authorities deem to be for the best interests of the public, not inconsistent with the law. The city must provide for sidewalks and for grading, curbing, paving, lighting, and cleaning of improved streets upon which street cars usually run. The terms and conditions which may properly be inserted in the ordinance may relate to those parts of the street which are covered by the tracks of the street railroad, and also to the portion of the pavement upon which a greater burden of traffic is thrown by the more or less exclusive occupancy of the center of the street by the street railroad.

Street cleaning is usually done by the city and the expense is paid out of the general revenues. Paving and repaving are paid by special assessments levied upon the property fronting or abutting upon the street. Ordinarily, repairs of paving are paid for by the city. The justice of requiring the property-owners to pay the entire expense of paving and grading a street with no assessment against the city is open to serious question, which becomes much graver when the original pavement has been worn out by the public and the street must be repaved.

Without going deeper into this phase of the matter, it is clear that the street car company may properly be required to pave some part or all of the street along which its tracks are laid and to keep such pavements in repair. It would seem to be equally clear that the company might do the cleaning of such streets. The reasons are plain. The company has the power just where it is wanted to gather and carry away the filth which accumulates on the street. By the use of the right machinery and vehicles, one operation would do the whole work, and it would cost only a small part of what is paid for the miserably bad and wasteful methods now employed. Even if something had to be paid by the city to the company, this might be a great improvement alike in service and economy.

The end to be reached by a city in its attempt to supply its inhabitants with public utilities is, or should be, to give the best service at the least cost. This is demanded by true business principles, and a city is largely a great business corporation conducted on the coöperative plan where each must do his part or all must suffer.

Some of these utilities, like street railroads, have generally been built, equipped, and operated by private capital. This has been done under the terms and conditions imposed by city ordinances which have been passed pursuant to general laws or statutes of the State. The bargains contained in such ordinances are not an exercise of legislative power by the City Council, but they refer to the power of the city to make contracts with private parties and thus indirectly to procure for the citizens what the city, at least for the time being, does not directly provide.

This proposition that such an ordinance when accepted and acted on by the company becomes a contract has not always passed without question; but I think it is clear on principle, and in Illinois and the United States Supreme Court it seems to be well settled.

Evidently, the first thing to which the capital is entitled which is invested in a street railroad is protection, and that the bargain it has made with the city shall be kept. It will be found to be generally true that capital in the hands of its owners, or controlled by them, is conservative to the point of timidity, and that what it seeks is security and the certainty of prompt, regular payment of moderate returns. This does not apply to capital wielded by speculators, but which belongs to others. Such adventurers often play to "double or quit," knowing that the great gain will be their own if they win, while the owners must bear the loss if one is suffered.

Protection implies a monopoly of the service in the district granted and this is distinctly in the line of good and cheap service for the public. Had the city provided the service directly it would have maintained this monopoly as a mere matter of course.

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$2.95 for $10 Ulster Cape Coats. $6.00 for $15 Ulsters.

Children's Ulsters and Cape Coats. (For ages 3 to 6 years.)
$1.00 for $5 and $6 Ulsters. $1.50 for $7 Ulsters.
$2.50 and $3.00 for $8.50, $10 and $12 Ulsters. $5.00 for $15 Ulsters.

Boys' 3-Garment (Coat, Vest and Pants) Knee-Pant Suits.
(For ages 10 to 16 years.)
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ILLINOIS RETAIL MERCHANTS.

State Association at Galesburg Discusses the Department Stores and Elects Officers.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—The concluding session of the Illinois Retail Merchants' convention was held today. Several Chicago men were on the program. Jonas A. Johnson of Chicago read a paper on "What a Good Retailer Should Be."

T. Schmid gave a paper on clerks. C. D. Healey, Aurora, in a paper on "The Successful Association," urged combination. J. J. Homes showed that the department stores are making it hard for the groceries, and aroused a long discussion by his suggestion that groceries should add other departments.

The salary of the President was fixed at $500 and the clerk at $300. Rock Island was selected as the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, G. A. Scherer, Peoria; Vice President, R. B. Liddell, Chicago; C. E. Lanstrum, Galesburg; George Lotz, St. Louis; Secretary, James R. Langton, Peoria; Treasurer, George Dahlenberg, Chicago; Executive committee, H. Ohlschlager, Quincy; T. H. Curtis, Jacksonville.

BANK PROSPERITY IN IOWA.

Steady Increase of Deposits in State and Savings Institutions the Last Year.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 9.—[Special.]—State Auditor Merriam has compiled the reports of the State and savings banks of Iowa as to their condition at the close of business on Jan. 10. He finds that the deposits have increased $2,563,000 since Oct. 1. The increase since Jan. 6 of last year is over $12,000,000. He has authorized the following statement of growth in deposits by quarters since Jan. 6, 1898:

Reported Jan. 6, 1898	$52,128,331
Reported April 8, 1898	57,469,066
Reported June 30, 1898	59,836,458
Reported Sept. 20, 1898	61,506,858
Reported Jan. 10, 1899	64,069,164

This statement applies only to the 178 savings banks and the 206 State banks, and has no reference to the condition of the national banks.

The total assets of the banks on Jan. 10 were $84,244,142.54, a net increase of $2,560,744.04 in three months.

Ohio Lumber Dealer's Failure.

Toledo, O., Feb. 9.—E. W. Koch of Sandusky has filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy, showing liabilities amounting to $130,000 and assets of less than $40,000. He is in the lumbering business.

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